















# TABLE SHEWING THE IRELAND.

GENERAL DISTANCES	ARMAGH	Bantry	Belfast	Carlow	Tralee	Waterford	Wexford
ARMAGH							
Bantry	221						
Belfast	31	244					
Carlow	107	125	119				
Carrickfergus	39	252	8	127			
Cashel	140	84	156	46			
Charleville	170	68	192	76			
Coleraine	47	278	42	163			
Cork	186	40	206	85			
Derry	66	268	56	148			
Donaghadee	46	259	15	133			
Ennis	132	109	164	96			
Enniskillen	41	221	73	108			
Galway	115	138	147	95			
Kilkenny	125	107	137	18			
Killala	112	200	143	136			
Killarney	219	42	223	122			
Limerick	148	86	171	76			
Maryborough	105	122	122	21			
Newry	15	215	30	89			
Sligo	72	215	105	117			
Tralee	199	56	222	128	7		
Waterford	140	98	151	37	5	103	
Wexford	136	123	123	39	7	129	25



96  
10-26  
Milton, Charles Claude

LEIGH'S

NEW POCKET ROAD-BOOK

OR

IRELAND,

ON THE PLAN OF

REICHARD'S ITINERARIES;

CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF

ALL THE DIRECT AND CROSS ROADS;

TOGETHER WITH A

*DESCRIPTION OF EVERY REMARKABLE PLACE,*

ITS CURIOSITIES, MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE, POPULATION, AND  
PRINCIPAL INNS; THE WHOLE FORMING A COMPLETE  
GUIDE TO EVERY OBJECT WORTHY THE  
ATTENTION OF TRAVELLERS.

ILLUSTRATED WITH

*A Map of Ireland, a Table of the relative Distances between the Principal  
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of the Lakes of Killarney.*

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LONDON :

PRINTED FOR SAMUEL LEIGH, 18, STRAND ;  
AND R. MILLIKEN, DUBLIN.

MDCCXXVII.

*Price 9s bound.*

TABLE SHOWING THE DISTANCES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF IRELAND.

GENERAL DISTANCES	ARMACH																							
	Bantry	Belfast	Carlow	Carrickfergus	Cashel	Charleville	Coleraine	Cork	Deery	Donaghadee	Finn's	Fonskallen	Galway	Kilkenny	Killala	Killarney	Limerick	Maryborough	Newry	Sligo	Trillick	Waterford	Wexford	
ARMACH																								
Bantry	221																							
Belfast	0	211																						
Carlow	102	123	110																					
Carrickfergus	30	262	0	127																				
Cashel	130	04	136	16	164																			
Charleville	170	68	192	76	201	301																		
Coleraine	47	270	12	163	30	133	217																	
Cork	180	40	206	35	213	10	28	230																
Deery	00	265	56	110	30	185	203	23	224															
Donaghadee	30	239	15	135	23	172	200	37	221	71														
Finn's	132	109	364	106	172	30	13	170	71	172	100													
Fonskallen	31	234	73	000	01	111	58	69	101	13	00	121												
Galway	113	130	117	93	133	70	73	136	00	133	163	32	94											
Kilkenny	123	107	137	05	141	29	61	173	67	160	132	79	101	83										
Killala	112	200	133	136	131	116	132	123	163	106	138	03	72	63	130									
Killarney	210	42	223	122	230	76	13	216	37	223	236	61	157	98	107	164								
Limerick	140	06	171	76	170	31	21	193	09	174	160	20	137	32	141	113	30							
Maryborough	103	122	122	21	130	37	65	116	02	131	131	74	80	75	29	106	105	54						
Newry	13	213	30	09	30	123	138	64	173	70	13	131	33	122	105	122	161	141	90					
Sligo	72	243	103	07	143	131	139	81	177	63	120	100	30	07	120	91	100	127	104	06				
Trillick	100	36	222	126	230	82	34	245	18	223	236	70	150	192	104	163	13	30	104	193	177			
Waterford	110	98	134	37	162	33	37	202	38	187	170	80	160	117	27	170	01	66	36	123	133	193		
Wexford	136	123	123	32	131	60	02	212	83	186	162	111	110	132	10	163	110	91	60	122	137	179	13	





*in London, Charles Claude*

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**ESTATE OF**  
**WILLIAM C. RIVES**  
**APRIL, 1940**

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## INTRODUCTION.

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IF, as has been well observed, the knowledge of the natural situation, the political institutions, and the local advantages, even of a foreign nation, be an object of considerable magnitude and a source of gratification to every enquiring and enlightened mind, surely an acquaintance with these relations, as they respect a country forming part of the same empire of which we ourselves are subjects, is of much greater importance and much deeper interest. It is under a conviction of this truth that the following pages have been written, and should they be the means of exciting an interest respecting my native country amongst the gentry of England and Scotland, and of inducing them more frequently to visit their less wealthy but warm-hearted neighbours, my labours will be amply rewarded, their amusement greatly promoted, and Ireland essentially benefited.

That Ireland possesses many objects more worthy of notice than those frequently resorted to in other countries, I do not hesitate to aver, after a long residence and an intimate acquaintance; and I cannot help expressing my conviction, that the want of a good Guide to her beauties has been one of the principal reasons why they have not attracted the attention to which they are entitled. The Giants' Causeway with the neighbouring coast, the Lakes of Killarney, and the mountain scenery of Wicklow are unrivalled in their various styles of beauty, and can-

not fail to gratify all who delight in the study of Nature, or admire the majesty and splendour in which she has arrayed her works.

In the compilation of this Guide I have endeavoured to render it an appropriate companion to the "New Pocket Road-Book of England and Wales," on the plan of which it is modelled. For this purpose I have consulted all previous publications on Ireland, correcting the errors which the lapse of time may have occasioned, and adding the result of my own personal observations, so as to condense into a portable form whatever was calculated to interest the casual visiter or the more curious traveller.

The Roads are measured from Dublin Castle, and the distances given in Irish miles, eleven of which are equal to fourteen British.

To the Itinerary is prefixed a concise Description of Dublin, as it is probable that most of the visitors to other parts of Ireland will first spend a few days in viewing its splendid capital.

A copious Index is appended, pointing out in what page of the work the direct road to any place is to be found, the descriptive account of it, and the cross-roads connected with it.

In conclusion, I beg leave to acknowledge the kindness of those friends who have rendered me their assistance, and I shall feel obliged by any hints for the further improvement of the work, addressed to me at the Publishers.

C. C. HAMILTON.



## GLOSSARY,

Explanation of some of the Terms which occur in the following Pages, either by themselves or in connexion with other Words.

---

*ah*, a Field.

*ia* or *Anagh*, a River.

*d*, an Eminence, or rising ground.

*h*, a Ford.

*Awin*, a River.

*Ballin* or *Bally*, a Town, or inclosed habitation.

*Ban* or *Bane*.

*Beg*, Little.

*Ben*, the Head or Top of a Mountain.

*Bun*, a Bottom, Root, or Foundation

*Cahir* or *Car*, a City.

*Cairn*, a sepulchral heap of stones or earth.

*Carrick*, *Carrig*, or *Carrow*, a Rock, or stony place.

*Clara*, a Plain.

*Clogh* or *Clough*, a great Stone.

*Clon*, a Lawn, or level pasture.

*Col* or *Cul*, a Corner.

*Corcagh*, *Cork*, or *Curragh*, a Marsh, or Swamp.

*Croghan* or *Croagh*, a sharp-pointed Hill.

*Derry*, a clear, dry Spot, in the middle of a Marsh.

*Don* or *Dun*, a Height, or Fortress.

*Donagh*, a Church.

*Drom*, a lofty, narrow Ridge of Hills.

*Inch* or *Inis*, an Island.

*Ken*, a Head.

*Kill*, a Church, or Burying Ground.

*Knock*, a Hill, or Hillock.

*Lick*, a Flat Stone.

*Lough*, a Lake or Pool.

*Magh*, a Plain.

*Main*, a number of Hillocks.

*Moat*, a Ditch.

*More*, great, large.

*Mote*, a small Rath.

*Rath*, a Barrow, a Mount, an Entrenchment.

*Ross*, a Neck of Land projecting into Water.

*Shun*, Old.

*Sliebh* or *Slieve*, a Range of Mountains, a Hill covered with Heath.

*Tach*, a House.

*Temple*, a Church.

*Tholsel*, Town-House.

*Tobar* or *Tubber*, a Spring, or Well.

*Tom* or *Toom*, a Bush.

*Tra*, a Strand.

*Tullagh*, a Common, or gently-rising Ground.

*Tully*, a Spot liable to Inundations.

---

Wherever the Asterisk \* occurs, it denotes that the place described in another part of the Work.

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\*.\* Although numerous Road-Books have from time to time appeared before the public, each professing to excel its predecessor: yet it is still a subject of complaint, that there is not one, compact in its form, and lucid in its arrangement; that those at present published are either too bulky or too confused; that they either contain much more, or much less, than the Traveller requires. It has been the Editor's aim, in preparing this Volume, to take a middle course; and while he has endeavoured, on the one hand, to avoid all prolix details respecting uninteresting objects, he trusts that, on the other hand, he has not omitted to notice any Town, Village, or Nobleman's Seat worthy the attention of the intelligent Traveller.

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# PANORAM



## A

# DESCRIPTION OF DUBLIN.

---

DUBLIN, the chief town of the county of the same name, in the province of Leinster, and the metropolis of Ireland, is situated on the Eastern coast of that country, in Lat.  $53^{\circ} 21' N.$ , and Long.  $6^{\circ} 15' W.$  It is about a mile from the Bay of Dublin, a semicircular basin eight miles in diameter, celebrated for the beauty of its shores, and said to bear a considerable resemblance to the Bay of Naples. The North side of the harbour is sheltered by the Hill of Howth, on which there is a light-house, and the entrance to the City is defended by extensive moles.

South of the town is seen at a short distance a beautiful range of hills, of varied shape, and considerable magnitude, which traverses the county of Wicklow, and bounds the coast running South-East from the city. To the North-East, the low-lands skirting the sea-coast, and which have the fine promontory of Howth Head on the right hand, are covered with innumerable vistas of luxuriant trees, and appear like a continued wood, with a Church Tower, or a stately mansion here and there rising above the foliage.

The City of Dublin occupies a square area of about two miles and a half, and contains two Cathedrals, nineteen Churches, two Chapels of Ease, twenty Roman Catholic Chapels, a Calvinists' Church, a Danish and a Dutch Chapel, a Synagogue, various Chapels of Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists and Quakers, and several Roman

# PANORAMA OF REMARKABLE OBJECTS IN DUBLIN.









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Catholic Monastic Institutions. The number of inhabitants amounts to 200,000.

The River Liffey divides Dublin into two nearly equal portions, which may be denominated the South and North divisions. On the South side of the River is the old town, including the Castle, the Exchange, the Cathedrals, the former Parliament House and Trinity College, Stephen's Green, and Merrion Square.

On the North of the Liffey is a regularly-built new town, of superior beauty and magnificence, including the Four Courts, the Post Office, Nelson's Pillar, and the Custom House; in the Northern quarter also are the Lying-in-Hospital, the Rotunda, Rutland Square, Mountjoy Square, Sackville Street, and some of the chief avenues of the metropolis. It is the principal residence of the nobility and gentry, and its best streets are not bounded by close lanes and small ancient houses, like those of the Southern Division.

The Liffey is bounded on both sides by broad quays, which tend greatly to promote the beauty of the city, the purity of the air, and the health and comfort of the inhabitants. They are constructed of granite, and extend from Ringsend Point, where the river falls into the Bay, for a space of three miles. Across the river are six handsome stone bridges, and one of cast iron.

Two Canals, the Royal and the Grand, which extend to the interior of Ireland, nearly surround Dublin, and terminate in docks on each side of the Liffey. They are navigable for barges of sixty tons, and contribute to the supply of the Dublin markets.

The *Corporation* of Dublin consists of the Lord Mayor, twenty-three Aldermen, two Sheriffs, twenty-six Sheriff's Peers, who are members for life, and ninety-six Common

Councilmen, who are the representatives of twenty-five guilds. It is divided into two parts,—the Board of Aldermen, of which the Lord Mayor is president; and the Commons, consisting of the Sheriff's Peers and Common Councilmen, over which the Sheriffs for the year preside. The Lord Mayor's jurisdiction extends over the city and a portion of the Bay. He tries all offenders in this city, except for murder and treason; and also civil suits for sums less than twenty pounds.

The *Police* Establishment consists of eighteen Magistrates, six of whom are Aldermen, six Sheriff's Peers and six Barristers; nine of them are selected by Government, and the other nine by the Common Council. There are also forty Horse-Patrole, a numerous body of Foot-Patrole, and 400 Watchmen.

The Head Police Office is in Exchange Court; but there are five others, at Usher's Quay, College Street, Marlborough Street, James Street, and Mountrath Street.

### DUBLIN CASTLE

Is the chief residence of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and of the Irish Secretary. The Privy Council, when summoned by the Lord Lieutenant, meets in a Council-chamber, above the Archway, in the Upper Castle-yard. In this Castle His Excellency holds his Court and his Levees. Here also two Balls are given annually; on the King's Birth-day and on St. Patrick's Day. The Lord Lieutenant's Household and Guard includes a Colonel and company of battle-axes, who do duty on state days in the apartments of the Castle; a body-guard of horse, and a Captain and company of foot soldiers. The Lord Lieutenant, besides his Chief Secretary,

has a Private Secretary, a Comptroller, Chamberlain, Gentleman Usher, Master of the Horse, Gentlemen of the Chamber, four Pages, eight Aides-de-Camp, and twenty-four Chaplains.

The Castle was erected in 1220, by Henry de Londres, Archbishop of Dublin, but did not become the Vice-Regal residence till the reign of Elizabeth. It is divided into two courts or yards, the Upper containing the apartments of the Lord Lieutenant and his suite; and the Lower the Treasury, Chapel, Ordnance Office, &c. The principal entrance is from Cork Hill, and consists of a lofty arch, called the East Gate, over which is a statue of Justice. The Upper Castle-yard is a quadrangle, 280 feet by 130, having on its N. side a building of the Ionic order, crowned with a Corinthian tower and cupola. On one side of this building is the Eastern-Gate already mentioned; and on the other is a corresponding archway, surmounted by a statue of Fortitude. The colonnade on the opposite side of the quadrangle leads to the Regal Apartments, behind which are the Castle Gardens. The Presence Chamber is fitted up with crimson velvet, and adorned with a splendid lustre.

St. Patrick's Hall is a noble room, 82 feet long, 41 broad, and 38 high. On its ceiling are three paintings, representing George III. supported by Liberty and Justice; the Conversion of the Druids by St. Patrick; and the Submission of the Kings of Ireland to Henry II.

The Chapel in the Lower Castle-yard is a beautiful edifice of Gothic architecture, designed by Mr. Johnston, and completed in 1814, at an expense of 40,000*l*. It consists of a simple choir 73 feet long, and 35 broad, and has a ceiling of groined arches, supported by beautiful pillars. The East window is adorned with stained glass, representing Christ before Pilate, and the Four Evangelists.

The front of the gallery and the pulpit are ornamented with carving.

At the West end of the Chapel is a circular edifice called the Record Tower, the most ancient part of the Castle. It is connected with the Birmingham Tower by a portion of the original city-wall. The Ordnance Office and the Treasury are also in the Lower Castle-yard.

### THE UNIVERSITY, OR TRINITY COLLEGE.

This College is the only university in Ireland, and by its immense endowments, one of the richest in Europe. It was originally projected in 1311, but did not flourish till the reign of Elizabeth, from whom Archbishop Usher obtained its charter. Dr. Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, was the first Provost, and Usher, Chaloner, and Moyne, were the first Fellows. The establishment consists of a Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Provost, Vice-Provost, twenty-four Fellows, five King's Professors of Divinity, Common Law, Civil Law, Physic, and Greek; and about 1600 students. There are also Professors and Lecturers in each department of science and literature, on the foundations of Erasmus Smyth and Archbishop King. The College has the patronage of nineteen valuable livings, to which the Fellows who choose to accept them are appointed by seniority. The Fellows are elected from the Graduates, after an examination distinguished by a severity surpassing that at any other college.

The buildings of the University are extensive and handsome, and consist of three squares. The principal front, which is of the Corinthian order, is towards College Green, and is 300 feet in length. An octagon vestibule leads to the Parliament Square, a quadrangle 316 feet by 212, built entirely of hewn stone. On the N. side is the

Chapel, adorned with a portico, consisting of four Corinthian columns, supporting a pediment: the chancel is 80 feet long, exclusive of a recess at its extremity, 40 feet broad, and 44 high. On the S. side, corresponding in dimensions and external appearance, is the Theatre, or Examination Hall, ornamented with portraits of Queen Elizabeth, Archbishops Usher and King, Bishop Berkeley, W. Molyneux, Esq., Dean Swift, Dr. Baldwin, and Mr. Speaker Foster. It also contains a handsome monument, executed by Hewetson, in memory of Provost Baldwin, who left 80,000*l.* to the University.

Between the Parliament Square and the Library Square is the Refectory, which is 70 feet long, 35 broad, and 35 high. It is hung with portraits of Frederick, Prince of Wales, Provost Baldwin, Archbishop Cox, Grattan, Flood, Hussey Burgh, Lord Avonmore, Lord Kilwarden, and Lord Downes.

The Library Square is 265 feet in length, and 214 in breadth; three sides of it are built of brick, but the fourth, containing the Library, is of stone. This noble apartment is 210 feet in length, 40 in breadth, and 40 in height; and is adorned with numerous busts. The number of volumes amounts to 80,000; in addition to which there is a second apartment, called the Fagel Library, containing 20,000 volumes, and over it, a Manuscript Room.

East of the Library Square is the College Park, comprising about 20 acres. It contains a bowling-green and tennis-courts. To the right of the entrance to the Park are the Anatomical Rooms and Chemical Laboratory, containing some very curious preparations and skeletons. Amongst the latter are M'Grath, the Irish giant, Clarke, the ossified man of Cork, an entire whale, &c. There are also some wax models of the human figure.



Opposite the Anatomical Rooms is the University Printing Office, and on the S. side of the College, towards Grafton Street, stands the Provost's House, erected from designs by the Earl of Burlington.

North of the Library Square is the third quadrangle, called Botany Bay, the stone front of which, towards New Brunswick Street, is 270 feet in length. The Museum, which occupies the centre of the main building, is 60 feet in length, and 40 in breadth; it contains a large collection of minerals, curiosities from the South Sea Islands, a model of the Giant's Causeway, an antique Irish harp, &c. &c.

### STATUE OF WILLIAM III.

Opposite to Trinity College, in College Green, stands a brass equestrian statue of William III., erected in 1700, in commemoration of the Revolution of 1688. The pedestal is of granite, and is decorated with trophies.

### THE BANK OF IRELAND,

Formerly the Parliament House, is situated in College Green, and is justly celebrated for its elegant architecture. It is of a semicircular form, and occupies about an acre and a half. The first stone of the Parliament House was laid in 1729, by Lord Carteret, the Lord Lieutenant, and the edifice was finished in 1739, from designs by Sir E. L. Pearce. This, however, being found too small, the East front was added in 1785, from designs by Mr. Gandon; and in 1787, the West front was designed and executed by Mr. Park.

The principal front, 147 feet in length, is a grand Ionic colonnade, forming three sides of a quadrangular

court-yard, and resting on a floor, which is approached by a flight of steps. In the centre is a portico adorned with the Royal Arms and statues of Hibernia, Fidelity, and Commerce. The entrances from the street are formed by lofty archways on each side. The East front, towards College Street, presents a Corinthian portico, of six columns, on which are statues of Fortitude, Justice, and Liberty. The West front, towards Foster Place, has a portico of four columns, of the Ionic order; and contiguous to it is a Guard House, built from designs by Mr. Kirk.

The interior of the Bank corresponds with the beauty of the external elevation, and the various apartments are well adapted to the purposes intended. The Cash Office, built by Mr. Johnston, is a noble apartment, 70 feet long, and 50 broad, crowned by a lofty lantern, and surrounded by fluted pillars of the Ionic order. The Court of Proprietors, formerly the House of Lords, contains a statue of George III., by Bacon, Junior, a bust of the Duke of Wellington, by Turnerelli, and two pieces of Dutch tapestry, representing the Battle of the Boyne and the Siege of Londonderry. One of the apartments is occupied as an Armory, and in a room next to it is a model of the Bank, executed by Mr. Doolittle. The machinery in the Bank Printing Office, invented by Mr. Oldham, for the formation of Bank-notes, and the prevention of forgery, is remarkably curious and extensive.

The Bank of Ireland was incorporated in 1783; it has a Governor, Deputy Governor, and fifteen Directors. The Cash and Bullion Offices are open every day from ten to three.

### THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

This chaste and elegant structure occupies a conspicuous situation on Cork Hill, near the Castle. It was com-

menced in 1769, from designs by Mr. Cooley, and completed in ten years. It forms a quadrangle of 100 feet, surmounted by a dome, and has three fronts, all of Portland stone. The North, or principal front, exhibits a portico of six Corinthian columns, the entablature being continued along the other fronts, all of which are adorned with pilasters of the Corinthian order, and are surmounted by a balustrade. Beneath the building are extensive vaults, occupied by the Commissioners of Customs, the entrance to which is on the East side.

The interior of the Exchange is a rotunda, formed by twelve fluted Corinthian columns, 32 feet in height, and crowned by a dome, richly ornamented with stucco. In this room is a statue of George III., by Van Nost, presented to the city by the Earl of Northumberland; and on the staircase leading to the Court of Commissioners for Bankrupts, and to the Exchange Coffee Room, is a statue of Dr. Lucas, the patriotic representative of Dublin in the Irish Parliament, executed by E. Smyth.

## THE COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

Were erected in 1798, by a Company of Merchants, the Royal Exchange not being deemed sufficiently convenient for mercantile pursuits. They are situated on the North side of Dame Street, and form a handsome but simple edifice, comprising a spacious and lofty Hall, an Assurance and Notary-Public's Office, an excellent Coffee Room, a Stock Exchange, and an Hotel.

## THE CORN EXCHANGE,

On Burgh Quay, is a handsome stone structure, containing a Hall, 130 feet in length, surrounded by ambula-

tories, both being furnished with tables, for the exhibition of samples of corn.

### THE POST-OFFICE

Is a superb stone edifice, situated in Sackville Street, and designed by Mr. Johnston. The first stone was laid by Lord Whitworth, in 1814, and the building was completed in 1818, at an expense of 50,000*l*. The front is 220 feet in length, and in the centre is a noble portico, consisting of six fluted Ionic columns, supporting a pediment with the Royal Arms. Over the pediment are statues of Mercury, Hibernia, and Fidelity, executed by J. Smyth. The interior is commodiously laid out: in the Board Room is a marble bust of Lord Whitworth, by Smyth.

The establishment of a separate Post-Office for Ireland was first formed in 1784, under the government of two Post-Masters General; and there are now upwards of 400 places in Ireland at which this Office delivers letters. The Penny Post, established in 1770, is also conducted in this building. Letters are delivered within the Metropolis four times a day for one penny: the charge for those without the Circular Road is twopence. Mail-coaches were first used here in 1790, six years after their introduction in England. They leave the Post-Office every evening at eight o'clock.

### NELSON'S MONUMENT

Stands immediately opposite to the Post-Office. It consists of a fluted Ionic column, erected in 1808 from designs by Wilkins, and surmounted by a colossal statue of Lord Nelson. On the pedestal are inscribed the names of Tra-

falgar, Vincent, Nile, and Copenhagen, with the dates of those actions. The entire height is 134 feet.

### THE ROTUNDA,

At the end of Sackville Street, is an elegant circular building, in which concerts and assemblies are held. It comprises a Great Room 80 feet in diameter and 40 in height, a Card Room and a Tea Room, each 56 feet by 24 a Ball Room 86 feet by 40, Exhibition Rooms, &c.

### THE CUSTOM HOUSE

Is situated on Eden Quay, on the N. bank of the Liffey, near Carlisle Bridge, and is justly ranked as the second building in Dublin as to architectural appearance. It was commenced in 1781 from designs by Mr. Gandon, and was completed in ten years at an expense of £260,000.

This magnificent edifice is 375 feet in length, and 200 in depth, and has four fronts all of stone. In the centre of the principal or south front is a portico consisting of four massive Doric columns supporting a pediment, in which are represented Hibernia and Britannia embracing, and holding the emblems of Peace and Liberty, the whole executed in alto-relievo by J. Smyth. On the attic story are four statues of Navigation, Commerce, Industry, and Wealth, by T. Banks. Above the portico rises a noble dome 26 feet in diameter, crowned by a statue of Hope, the head of which is 125 feet from the ground. The other fronts are handsome, but not so splendid as the principal.

The only objects of the interior entitled to a stranger's attention are the Grand Staircase, which is curiously constructed, and the Long Room, a noble apartment 70 feet

by 65, the arched ceiling of which is supported by a range of Composite columns.

East of the Custom House are extensive *Wet Docks*, and the *King's Tobacco Warehouse*, a building of immense size designed by Rennie. Its length is 500 and its breadth 160 feet. The roof, the lanterns, and the pillars, are of metal.

### THE FOUR COURTS.

The present magnificent Courts of Law are situated on King's Inn Quay, and occupy the site of the Friary of St. Saviour, founded by William Mareschall, Earl of Pembroke, in 1202. The first stone was laid by the Duke of Rutland in 1786, and the building was completed in twelve years. Mr. Cooley gave the design for it, but on his decease, Mr. Gandon undertook the superintendence.

The front is 450 feet long, and the buildings are 170 feet in depth. The great portico facing the river consists of six Corinthian columns supporting a massive pediment, above which are statues of Moses, Justice, and Mercy. At the corners of this portion of the edifice are two other statues, of Wisdom and Authority. The wings are separated from the centre by large square areas, in front of which are arched screens continuing the façade in a right line.

In the centre of the building is the Hall, a rotunda 64 feet in diameter, from which the Courts of Chancery, King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, diverge, forming the angles of a square. The intervals between the Courts are occupied by retiring rooms, jury rooms, &c. The upper part of the rotunda is a circular lantern, lighted by twelve windows, and ornamented with twenty-four fluted columns of the Corinthian order, the whole

surmounted by a dome with a Mosaic ceiling. On the pannels over the entrances to the Courts are basso-relievoes representing William I. instituting Norman Courts; John signing Magna Charta; Henry II. granting a charter to the people of Dublin; and James I. abolishing the Brehon Laws and granting a general amnesty. Above the roof of the hall, but beneath the externa cupola, is the Record Chamber.

There are several apartments underground, one of which is a Coffee Room.

### THE KING'S INNS.

The Society of King's Inns assumed that appellation in 1542, but the present edifice at the end of Henrietta Street was not erected till the close of the eighteenth century. The Society had previously occupied premises where the Four Courts now stand. The front is of hewn stone, and presents a centre and two wings, which extend 110 feet in depth. The central building is surmounted by a beautiful octangular cupola, beneath which is a lofty gateway with the Royal Arms.

The King's Inn contains the Record Office where wills and testamentary papers are deposited. The Prerogative Court occupies the South wing, and in the North is the Dining Room, containing a portrait of Lord Chancellor Manners. The Library, which is over the Ante-Hall, possesses a valuable collection of law books, as well as some curious MSS.

### THE DUBLIN SOCIETY'S HOUSE

Is situated in Kildare Street, and was formerly the town residence of the Duke of Leinster. The front, which is

of the Corinthian order, is handsome, and behind the building is a lawn opening to Merrion Square. The hall is a lofty apartment, adorned with a copy of the Belvidere Apollo, and leads to the Board Room, News Room, &c. On the next Story is the Library, containing about 12,000 volumes, and a considerable number of MSS. The Museum is disposed in six rooms on the same floor; it contains a very extensive collection of minerals, classified according to Werner, and numerous specimens of Natural History, as well as some models. The Chemical Laboratory contains a valuable apparatus, and lectures are delivered here annually.

The Dublin Society originated in 1731, and was entirely supported by the subscriptions of Dr. Madan, Dr. Prior, and a few other scientific gentlemen, till 1749, when it was incorporated as the *Dublin Society for promoting Husbandry and other useful Arts*. It is governed by a President and six Vice-Presidents, and has Professors of Botany and Agriculture, of Chemistry, of Mineralogy, and of the Veterinary Art. There are also Drawing Masters for Landscape, the Figure and Architecture, a Master for Sculpture, a Librarian, Gardener, &c.

The Society's Botanic Garden is at Glasnevin, about a mile from Dublin, where the traveller may spend a morning with much gratification.

The various departments of this valuable Institution are open to the public on certain days, which may be known on application at the house.

### THE THEATRE ROYAL

Is situated in Hawkins Street, on the site of the Dublin Society's Old House. It was built in 1821 by Mr. Harris, from designs by Mr. Beazeley. The front consists of a



rusticated basement in the form of an arcade, above which are columns and pilasters of the Ionic and Doric orders. The interior is well constructed and tastefully ornamented.

### THE MANSION HOUSE

Is an ancient edifice in Dawson Street, forming the residence of the Lord Mayor. The exterior is by no means prepossessing, but the interior presents several good apartments, the principal of which are the Round Room, built expressly for the reception of his Majesty George IV. in 1821; the Ball Room, adorned with several portraits, amongst which are those of the Dukes of Cumberland and Richmond, by Sir T. Lawrence; the Drawing Room, containing several portraits; and the Sheriff's Room, also ornamented with paintings.

On a lawn to the left of the Mansion House is an equestrian statue of George I., which formerly stood on Essex Bridge.

### THE LINEN AND YARN HALL

Is situated in Linen-hall Street, and is the grand mart for the staple manufacture of Ireland. It covers three acres of ground, and contains nearly 600 apartments, in which linens and yarns are deposited.

### THE SESSIONS' HOUSE

Is situated in Green Street, and was built in 1797. The front is adorned with six columns supporting a pediment. The interior forms a lofty and spacious court, furnished with a gallery for the public. The Quarter Sessions are

opened by the Lord Mayor, who goes in procession for the purpose.

### THE STAMP OFFICE,

Formerly the residence of Viscount Powerscourt, is a spacious and magnificent building, situated in William Street. It was erected in 1774, and purchased by the Commissioners in 1811 for £15,000. The observatory, which crowns the front of the edifice, commands a good view of Dublin.

### THE PHŒNIX PARK

Is a royal enclosure, situated at the West end of Dublin, and pleasingly diversified by woodland and rising grounds. It comprises about 1000 acres, and is 7 miles in circumference. The Lord-Lieutenant's Country Residence, which is situated in this park, is a handsome building, and opposite to it is the mansion of the Chief Secretary. Near the entrance to the former is a Corinthian column surmounted by a phœnix, erected in 1745 by Lord Chesterfield.

This Park also contains the *Royal Military Infirmary*; the *Hibernian School*, established by Lord Townshend for the maintenance and education of soldiers' children; a Chalybeate Spa, surrounded by pleasing walks; a Powder Magazine; and a plain of fifty acres, on which the troops are occasionally reviewed.

Here also, on an elevated situation, is the *Wellington Testimonial*, erected from a design by Mr. R. Smirke. It consists of an obelisk 205 feet in height, resting on a pedestal 24 feet high and 56 square, on the sides of which are basso-relievoes representing some of the Duke of

Wellington's victories. The obelisk bears the names of the battles won by the Duke, and in front of it is an equestrian statue of his Grace.

### THE ROYAL BARRACKS

Are situated on Arbour Hill, near Phoenix Park, and are capable of accommodating 2000 men. They were built in 1706, and consist of several spacious and handsome squares, built on three sides and open on the fourth. For beauty of situation and grandeur of appearance, they are unrivalled.

### SQUARES.

*St. Stephen's Green*, at the S.E. part of Dublin, is the largest and handsomest square in the City. It is rather more than three-quarters of a mile in circuit, and is surrounded by several noble mansions. The centre is an enclosure of 17 acres planted with shrubs and evergreens, and having in the middle a brass equestrian statue of George II. executed by Van Nost. On the West side of the square, is Surgeons' Hall.

*Fitzwilliam Square* is a short distance S.E. of the preceding, and is little more than one-fourth the size, being rather less than a quarter of a mile in circumference. The interior is pleasingly laid out, and the houses, which occupy three sides of the square, are very neat.

*Merrion Square* is situated to the East of St. Stephen's Green, to which it ranks next in point of size. It is about half a mile in circuit, and in the centre are 12 acres of walks and shrubbery. The houses on the N.

side are remarkably well built, and on the W. side is the Dublin Society's House, having a spacious lawn. On this side also is an ornamented fountain, erected by the Duke of Rutland.

*Rutland Square* is situated at the back of the Lying-In Hospital and Rotunda Rooms, and is laid out with great taste. It is opened as a promenade during the summer evenings, when it is illuminated and enlivened by music. The enclosure is nearly a quarter of a mile in circumference, and contains some stately timber.

*Mountjoy Square* is situated to the N.E. of Rutland Square, near the Circular Road. It is rather more than a quarter of a mile in circuit, and is surrounded by regularly-built though not large houses. The centre encloses four acres, laid out in walks, and planted with shrubs.

## BRIDGES.

*Carlisle Bridge*, connecting Westmoreland and Sackville Streets, is a handsome stone edifice of three arches, erected in 1791. It is 210 feet long and 40 broad. The view from this bridge is truly beautiful.

*The Cast Iron Bridge* between Carlisle and Essex Bridges, is a single arch 140 feet in the span, resting on stone buttresses.

*Essex Bridge*, crossing the river from Parliament Street to Capel Street, was originally erected in 1676, but rebuilt in 1755 on the plan of Westminster Bridge.

*Richmond Bridge*, connecting Wine-Tavern Street with King's-Inn Quay, was built in 1816 from designs by Mr. Savage. It consists of three stone arches, the centres of which are adorned with representations of Commerce, Hibernia, and Peace, on one side, and Plenty, the Liffey, and Industry, on the other.

*Whitworth Bridge* was commenced in 1816 on the site of the Old Bridge, which was the oldest in the City. It resembles Richmond Bridge, and connects the extremities of Merchants' and King's-Inn Quays.

*Queen's Bridge*, connecting Bridge-root Street and Queen Street, is 140 feet long and 40 broad. It consists of three stone arches, erected in 1764 on the site of Arran Bridge.

*Bloody, or Barrack Bridge*, is the oldest in Dublin, and is situated near the Royal Barracks. It is called Bloody in consequence of a fatal encounter which occurred in 1671 between the Military and some Dublin apprentices, who wished to demolish a bridge near the Barracks.

*Sarah's Bridge, or Sarah's Arch*, at Island Bridge, about a mile from the city, is so called from Sarah, Countess of Westmoreland, who laid the first stone in 1791. It is a beautiful structure, consisting of one stone arch 104 feet in the span.

## PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

Dublin is the see of an Archbishop, and is remarkable for possessing two Cathedrals. It has also nineteen Churches. The following are most worthy of the stranger's attention :

*St. Patrick's Cathedral* was founded in 1190 on the site of a chapel erected by St. Patrick; but it was not till 1370 that the first stone of the present edifice was laid. This cathedral is of Gothic architecture, and is surmounted by a steeple and spire, the summit of which is 223 feet from the ground. The nave is 130 feet long, and is illumined by one large window at the West end; it contains, amongst other monuments, those of the following remarkable persons:—Archbishops Smyth, Marsh, Talbot, and Tregury; Bishop Meredyth, Dean Keating; Dean Swift, who was interred Oct. 22, 1745; Mrs. Hester Johnson, well known as Swift's Stella; Richard Lambert, Earl of Cavan; John Ball, serjeant-at-law; Richard Parsons, Earl of Rosse; and A. M'Gee, a servant of Dean Swift. The Organ, which is the finest-toned in Ireland, was built at Rotterdam, and given to the Cathedral by the Duke of Ormond, who took it from the Spaniards at Vigo.

The Choir is extremely beautiful, and has an arched ceiling of stucco which has replaced the ancient stone roof. It contains the stalls of the Knights of St. Patrick, together with their helmets, swords, banners, &c. Amongst the monuments with which it is adorned, are those of Richard Boyle, Earl of Corke, and Catherine his wife; Elizabeth, Viscountess Doneraile; the Duke of Schomberg, who was killed at the Boyne; Dr. Byttolph, Dean of Raphoe and Chaplain to Charles I.; and Archbishop Jones.

The *Chapter House* contains a statue of the Marquess of Buckingham; and here also is preserved the skull of the Duke of Schomberg.

In the *Dean's House* in Kevin Street are portraits of all the Deans of St. Patrick's. The *Archiepiscopal Palace* has been transformed into Barracks for the Police.

Near the Cathedral is *Archbishop Marsh's Library*, which is open to the public. It contains the books of Dr. Stillingfleet and some curious MSS.

*Christ-Church Cathedral*, formerly dedicated to the Blessed Trinity, was erected in 1038, on the site of a range of vaults, in which St. Patrick first preached to the people of Dublin. The present choir, however, was not built till 1658. This Cathedral is situated near the centre of Dublin, not far from the Castle. The exterior is in the Gothic style, but so dilapidated and disfigured by buttresses, that little of its original beauty remains. The Nave is 103 feet long, and contains several monuments, particularly those of Thomas Prior, a zealous promoter of the manufactures of Ireland; Earl Strongbow, the first invader of Ireland, who died 1177; Lord Chancellor Bowes, who died in 1767; Lord Chancellor Lifford, buried in 1789; and Dr. Welbore Ellis, Bishop of Meath.

The Transept is 90 feet in length, and is principally of Saxon architecture. The Choir is 104 feet by 28, and exhibits an incongruous mixture of several styles of architecture: it contains monuments in memory of Robert, Earl of Kildare, Bishop Fletcher, and Dr. Woodward. In one of the aisles are statues of Charles II. and James II. Contiguous to the Cathedral is St. Mary's Chapel, belonging to the Dean and Chapter.

*St. Andrew's, or the Round Church*, contiguous to Dame Street, was built in 1793. It is of an elliptical form, and measures 80 feet by 60. Over the entrance in St. Andrew's Street is a statue of the saint by E. Smyth, and in the churchyard is an unfinished steeple, in the Gothic style, designed by Mr. Johnston. The interior is light and elegant, and the capitals of the columns supporting

the gallery are very beautiful. In the centre is a well-executed font, of veined marble; and over it hangs a lustre which formerly belonged to the Irish House of Commons.

*St. George's Church*, in Hardwicke Place at the N. extremity of Dublin, is a very handsome modern edifice, erected from designs by Mr. Johnston. The principal front is 92 feet in width, and consists of a noble portico of four fluted Ionic columns, the ascent to which is formed by a flight of steps 42 feet wide. Above it rises the steeple, a beautiful specimen of architecture, 200 feet in height. The body of the church forms a square, having three fronts of the Ionic order. At the eastern extremity are the parish school and vestry-room.

*St. Werburgh's Church*, in Werburgh Street, is a large and elegant structure, erected in 1759, on the site of the original building, dedicated to the sainted daughter of Wulherus, king of Mercia. The front consists of several stories, the basement being Ionic, the second story Corinthian, and the third Composite. The spire by which it was formerly surmounted was taken down in 1810. In this church, Sir James Ware the antiquary, Edwin the performer, and the unfortunate and misguided Lord Edward Fitzgerald, were interred.

*St. Michan's Church* is situated in Church Street, on the N. side of the Liffey. The body of the building is cruciform, and very ancient; but the steeple is more modern. Near the altar is an antique figure of a man in armour, but of whom is unknown. The vaults beneath this church are dry, and are remarkable for preserving bodies almost unaltered for a great many years. Some,



that have been here centuries, still retain their features. In the churchyard is the monument of Dr. Lucas, who represented Dublin in Parliament, and died in 1771.

*St. Peter's*, in Aungier Street, is the largest parish church in the city, and is noted as that in which the celebrated Dean Kirwan preached. Mr. Maturin, the author of *Bertram*, was a curate of this parish.

*St. Thomas's Church*, opposite Gloucester Street, is an elegant structure, erected in 1758 from a design by Palladio. The interior is commodious and well designed.

The other Churches of Dublin present nothing worthy of particular attention.

#### ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPELS.

Dublin contains numerous places of worship in which service is performed according to the rites of the Romish Church; but the following are the only ones entitled to notice.

The *Metropolitan Roman Catholic Chapel*, situated in Marlborough Street near Sackville Street, is a magnificent building in the Grecian style, the erection of which was begun in 1816. It is surmounted by a dome, and adorned with a noble portico, consisting of six columns of the Doric order.

*Anne Street Chapel* is a handsome stone edifice in the pointed style. Over the grand altar is an alto-relievo, representing our Saviour; and on the side altars are paintings of St. Francis and the Virgin.

*Exchange Street Chapel* is an elegant modern building, in the pointed style, having two beautiful fronts of hewn stone. The interior is chaste, though richly ornamented. Over the altar is a painting of the Crucifixion, and on either side are windows of stained glass. The two smaller altars are adorned with paintings; one representing St. John the Evangelist, by Del Frate; and the other Michael and Satan, copied from Raphael. On one side of the chapel is a monument in memory of Dr. Beatagh, executed by Turnerelli. The confessionals are very beautifully carved.

### MEETING HOUSES.

The places of worship in Dublin belonging to the Dissenters are numerous, but none of them are remarkable as buildings.

The *Presbyterians* have Meeting Houses in Strand Street, Mary's Abbey, Eustace Street, and Usher's Quay; the *Independents* in Plunket Street, Hawkins Street, and King's Inn Street; the *Methodists* in Mountjoy Square, Great Charles Street, Great George Street, Abbey Street, Cork Street, Kendrick Street, and Whitefriars Street; the *Baptists* in Swift's Alley; the *Moravians* in Bishop Street; the *Quakers* in Meath Street and Sycamore Alley. There are also various other places of worship of minor importance.

### CONVENTS AND NUNNERIES.

*The Augustinian Friary of St. John* is situated in John Street. Here a Prior and two Friars educate twenty-five boys and twenty girls.

*The Dominican Convent, or Denmark Street Chapel,*

has seven clergy attached to it. The collections from the congregation provide the means of supporting twenty-five boys and educating sixty girls.

*The Franciscan Convent* of Cork Street Chapel consists of eight Friars.

*The Capuchin Friary* of Church Street Chapel has eight clergymen. Here forty boys are educated, and forty girls are clothed and educated.

*The Calced Carmelites*, or *Friary of St. Patrick*, has six clergymen, and a good Chapel, situated in French Street.

*The Discalced Carmelites*, in Clarendon Street, have a spacious Chapel, served by seven clergymen. Two hundred boys are here taught in the evening school.

*The Jesuits' Convent*, or *Hardwicke Street Chapel*, was formerly a Nunnery, the ladies of which removed to Harold's Cross.

*The Sisters of Charity* are resident in Stanhope Street and William Street.

*The Poor Clares* consists of seven nuns: their Nunnery is in King Street: they receive respectable female boarders.

*The Ladies of the Presentation*, in North Anne Street Nunnery, educate 300 girls; twenty of whom they clothe.

*The Poor Clares* of Harold's Cross Nunnery have an excellent house and fine chapel. They clothe, educate, and support 100 girls.

*The Poor Clares* of Warren Mount Nunnery educate 200 girls, and support and clothe twenty of that number.

*The Nuns of St. Joseph*, at Ranelagh, have a celebrated Nunnery, where some of the most respectable ladies of the kingdom are educated. This house supports a school for twenty orphans in Paradise Row; and thirty boys and thirty girls are clothed, supported, and educated by them in another establishment.

*The Ladies of the Presentation* have a Nunnery at Cabragh, three miles from Dublin, and one at Richmond, two miles from the city.

### LITERARY SOCIETIES, &c.

The *Dublin Society* has already been described. See page 13.

*The Royal Irish Academy* was incorporated in 1786, for the purpose of promoting the study of Polite Literature, Science, and Antiquities. It consists of a patron, visiter, president, four vice-presidents, two secretaries, a treasurer, and a council of twenty-one. The Society's house, which is in Grafton Street, contains a good library, and a large room where the members meet. The Society gives prizes for the best essays on given subjects, and publishes its transactions.

*The Farming Society* was formed in 1800, and incorporated in 1815, with a view to promote the improvement of agriculture and the growth of timber. It is managed by a president, vice-president, and twenty-one directors. The Society has a house and grounds at Summer Hill Dublin, and a depot at Ballinasloe.

*The Kirwanian Society* was formed in 1812, for the promotion of Mineralogy, Chemistry, and Natural History.

*The Iberno-Celtic Society* was formed in 1808, for the elucidation and preservation of Ancient Irish Literature.

*The Dublin Institution* in Sackville Street was formed

in 1811. It contains a library, a lending library, news-rooms, &c.

*The Dublin Library Society* in D'Olier Street possesses a handsome house, containing a large and valuable library, a news-room, and a lending library for the use of the subscribers, who amount to 1500.

## MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTIONS.

*The College of Physicians* was incorporated in 1692, and consists of fourteen fellows, one of whom is president. Its objects are nearly similar to those of the College of Physicians at London, and its meetings are held in Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, where the College possesses a valuable library.

*The College of Surgeons* was incorporated in 1784, and holds its sittings in a house built on purpose in St. Stephen's Green. This edifice was erected in 1806, and comprises a library, a lecture-room, a museum, and a committee-room.

*The School of Physic* consists of six professors, three of whom are under the direction of the University, and three under that of the College of Physicians. The latter lecture at Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, and the former at Trinity College.

*Apothecaries' Hall*, in Mary Street, was established in 1791, for the sale of medicines, the delivery of lectures, and the examination of persons who wish to practise as Apothecaries.

## HOSPITALS, &amp;c.

*The Royal Hospital at Kilmainham* was erected in 1683, from designs by Sir C. Wren, for the reception of invalid and superannuated soldiers. It is well adapted for the purpose, and generally contains about 300 men. In the hall, which is 100 feet long and 50 broad, are about twenty portraits and a collection of arms. The Chapel is a venerable building, 80 feet by 40: the E. window is adorned with painted glass, and beneath it is the communion-table, of carved Irish oak.

*The Blue-Coat Hospital*, in Blackall Street, was founded in 1670, for the maintenance and education of the sons of unfortunate freemen. The present hospital was erected in 1773, and is a noble edifice of Portland stone, consisting of a centre and wings extending 300 feet. It is capable of accommodating from 150 to 200 boys.

*The Lying-in Hospital*, in Great Britain Street, was founded by Dr. Mosse, and was opened for the reception of patients in 1757. It is a handsome building, erected from designs by Mr. Cassels. The Chapel is much admired.

*The Foundling Hospital*, at the end of Thomas Street, for the reception of destitute orphans and deserted infants, was founded in 1704, and annually admits about 1900 children.

*The House of Industry*, in Brunswick Street, is an extensive range of building, generally containing about 1700 persons, whom age or sickness have rendered incapable of earning subsistence.

*St. Patrick's, or Swift's Hospital* for Idiots and Lunatics, was founded in 1745 by Dean Swift, who bequeathed it £11,000. It will contain about 180 patients.

*The Mendicity House*, in Copper Alley, was established in 1818, for the purpose of clearing the streets of Dublin of the numerous beggars with which they were infested; an object which has been in a great measure accomplished.

Amongst the other Charitable Institutions of Dublin are:—

*The County of Dublin, or Meath Hospital*, at the back of Kevin Street.

*The Fever Hospital, or House of Recovery*, in Cork Street.

*Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital*, Grand Canal Street.

*The Hibernian Marine School*, on Sir John Rogerson's Quay.

*The Dublin General Dispensary*, in Fleet Street.

*The Charter School* at Clontarf.

*The Hospital for Incurables*, Donnybrook Road.

*Mercer's Hospital*, in Stephen Street.

*Magdalen Asylum*, Leeson Street.

*The Bethesda Lock Penitentiary*, Dorset Street.

*The Westmoreland Lock Hospital*, Townsend Street.

*Simpson's Hospital*, for the Blind, in Great Britain Street.

*Stephens's Hospital*, in James Street.

*Nicholas' Hospital*, in Francis Street.

*The Molyneaux Asylum*, in Peter Street, for Blind Females.

*The Infirmary*, in Jervis Street.

*The Orphan House*, in Prussin Street.

*The Female Orphan House*, in the North Circular Road.

## PRISONS, HOUSES OF CORRECTION, &amp;c.

*Newgate*, the principal prison in Dublin, is situated in Green Street, and occupies a space 170 feet by 130. It was built between 1773 and 1781, from designs by Mr. Cooley, and is fronted with granite. At the angles are round towers with loopholes. The interior is divided by a passage, having on each side walls with iron gates, through which visitors are allowed to speak to the prisoners.

*Kilmainham*, or the *County Gaol*, is situated near the Royal Hospital, and has a handsome Court-House contiguous to it.

*The Sheriff's Prison*, in Green Street, was erected in 1794. It forms three sides of a square, surrounding a court-yard, and generally contains about a hundred debtors.

*The City Marshalsea*, in Green Street, is a prison for persons arrested for debts under ten pounds.

*The Dublin Penitentiary*, for the reformation of offenders of both sexes, is situated on the Circular Road, on the S. side of the City. It was built in 1813, and occupies about five acres, including the garden. The building is of stone, and is entered by a massive gate, flanked by walls and towers. The interior is divided into two courts, surrounded by buildings.

*The Richmond General Penitentiary*, in Grange Gorman Lane, was built in 1812, from designs by Mr. Johnston. The front, which is 700 feet in length, has a very



imposing appearance: it is built of black stone, and the centre is surmounted by a cupola.

### MANUFACTURES.

These consist chiefly of Irish poplins, which are celebrated for their excellence, tabinets, silks, cottons, worsteds, and fustians. The shops of Dublin are elegant, and well furnished with books, broadcloths, fruit, &c., imported from England, and fine linens, damasks, stockings, &c., of home manufacture.

### HOTELS.

These are spacious and respectable, but too numerous to allow us to insert a list of them in this work. The stranger will have no difficulty in finding good accommodation.

AN  
ITINERARY OF IRELAND.

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No. 1. From DUBLIN to ANTRIM. FIRST ROAD.  
Through DROGHEDA, BANBRIDGE and MOIRA.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Drumcondra . . . . .	2	Dundalk . . . . .	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Santry . . . . .	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Jonesborough . . . . .	45 $\frac{3}{4}$
Swords . . . . .	7	Newry . . . . .	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Turvey . . . . .	9	Sheep Bridge . . . . .	53 $\frac{1}{4}$
Man-of-War . . . . .	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	Loughbrickland . . . . .	58 $\frac{1}{4}$
Balruddery . . . . .	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	Banbridge . . . . .	60 $\frac{1}{2}$
Julianstown Bridge . . . . .	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	Donaghcloney . . . . .	65
Drogheda . . . . .	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	Magheralin . . . . .	67 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dunleer . . . . .	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	Moira . . . . .	69 $\frac{1}{2}$
Castle Bellingham . . . . .	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	Glanevy . . . . .	76
Lurgan Green . . . . .	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	Antrim . . . . .	83

DRUMCONDRA is a village which possesses many objects of attraction to the inhabitants of Dublin, as one of the most agreeable walks from town ; the entire road being thickly studded by villas and gardens. The Bridge is a light and elegant structure thrown across the rural stream from Glassnevin, which, passing through Drumcondra and Ballybought, flows into the Bay of Dublin. Drumcondra Spa is neatly fitted up in the grounds of Mr. Duval, and a small sum is paid for admission to it. The woods behind this gentleman's [house furnish a pleasing boundary to the perspective from the Dublin road. On the rivulet at the bridge foot are some flour mills, and adjoining is *Belvidere*, a fine square mansion, with a park enclosed by a high wall. The Church of Drumcondra contains a monument by Sheemackers to the memory of Mr. Coghill, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the last

century. Here also in the churchyard is the tomb of Grose the Antiquarian, so well known by his elegant and laborious illustrations of this Kingdom. *Pop.* 501.

SANTRY is a small village of Dublin with a Charter School. *Santry House* is spacious, and its park extensive. Beyond this pleasant spot is seen the church of *Cloghran*, situated on a height of lime rock, which commands a superb prospect of both sea and land. *Pop.* 247.

SWORDS is a post town of Dublin, much celebrated for its antiquities. Before the Union it was a borough. The black walls of its once-stately castle are seen above the small houses of the long street; a square Tower and various portions of ruin still remain. Here also are vestiges of the Monastery founded by St. Columb in 512, as well as a Nunnery, an old Church, and a celebrated Round Tower 73 feet in height and 55 in girth: it is isolated from the walls of the Church, and is of a ruder construction than many of the other Irish Round Towers. The horse and cattle-fair is annually well attended by the holiday makers of Dublin, and bull-fights frequently take place here. A handsome Gothic church was erected in 1817. Here also are a Roman Catholic Chapel, a School House, a Dispensary, and a large Barrack. *Pop.* 1727. *Fairs*, March 17, May 9.

Two miles from Swords is *Feltrim*, a village at the foot of a hill which commands a fine prospect. *Feltrim Castle* afforded an asylum to James II. after the Battle of the Boyne, and the room in which he passed one night is still preserved.

TURVEY is a small village of Dublin. Near it is *Turvey Park*, with a large mansion, the seat of Lord Trimleston, surrounded by fine woods and shrubberies. At some distance are the ruins of *Grace Dieu Nunnery*.

MAN OF WAR is a hamlet with a spacious Inn, forming a first stage from town, and well known for its excellent accommodation.

BALRUDDERY is a straggling village of Dublin, a mile from the sea. It gives name to a Barony. The church is a neat building. In the vicinity are *Prospect Hall* and *Hampton Hall*, two fine seats. Three miles

and a half beyond this place is *Gormanstown*, an ancient mansion with cultivated grounds.

DROGHEDA is situated on the Boyne in Louth, but its liberties South of the River are in Eastmeath. This town is a county in itself, and sends a member to the Imperial Parliament: it is governed by a mayor and sheriffs. Drogheda is historically celebrated; it gallantly resisted all the efforts of the Irish under Sir Phelim O'Neil in 1641; and soon afterwards it was stormed by Cromwell, who put its defenders to the sword. In the valley of the Boyne at *Old Bridge*, two miles from the town, and on an eminence, is the obelisk which commemorates King William's decisive victory on July 1st, 1690. The houses of Drogheda are large and handsome, and are built of brick; and the public edifices are respectable. The Tholsel, in the main street, is a handsome building, with a tower covered in by a small dome. The traveller may also notice the Linen Hall, the Corn Market designed by Mr. Johnston, the Gaol erected in 1818, the Catholic Chapel on the site of the Old Gaol, the County Hospital in Great George Street, the Theatre in William Street, the Reading Rooms on the Quay, and the Mendicancy Establishment in William Street. There are also several Meeting Houses and Charitable Institutions.

The family of Moore (Marquis of Drogheda) has long been distinguished, Lord Moore of Drogheda having defended the Town in 1641. The present prosperity and trade of the place rank it amongst the chief towns of the kingdom. St. Peter's Church and Spire of hewn stone, erected from designs by Mr. Johnston; St. Mary's Church, completed in 1810; the Barracks, and the ancient steeples of the Abbies, transpierced by wide arches in the direction of the cardinal points, are worthy of notice; the latter suffered by the shot from Cromwell's batteries. Drogheda is seated in a valley with a steep range of hills to the North, up which the road ascends just beyond the town: the various steeples appear above the low houses of the suburb, which extends nearly half a mile from the principal streets; a fine coup d'œil of the town is obtained from the hills. The sea and bay are

above four miles East of the town, yet as the Boyne is navigable to the bridge, the port of Drogheda is favourable for a considerable commerce and coasting trade. The salmon fishery is excellent.

The following are the Antiquities of the town and its vicinity: the fine ruin of St. Mary's Church, close to which once stood a Castle south of the Boyne; an Augustine Abbey; a Priory of St. Laurence, near the Gate of the same name; a Dominican Friary, founded in 1224 on the North side of the Boyne, in which Richard II. received the personal homage and fealty of several Irish princes; St. Mary's Hospital at the West Gate; and other monastic Houses, Crosses, &c. *Bevrac Mount*, artificially raised, it is supposed as a barrow, is near the old chapel of St. Mary.

*Torfeckan Castle*, which was inhabited by the learned Usher and the Archbishops of Armagh, is now a ruin, and is above 3 miles from Drogheda. The village of Torfeckan, which is near the coast, is inhabited by fishermen. *Mellifont*, a Cistercian Abbey, is 5 miles to the West of Drogheda; it was founded by O'Carrol in the 12th century, and afterwards granted by Hen. VIII. to the Moores, by whom it was repaired for a mansion; the baptistery and some other interesting vestiges of it are still to be seen. To the left of the great North road, in a valley 3 miles from Drogheda, the traveller cannot fail to observe the great Round Tower at *Monasterboice*, dilapidated near the top, 110 feet high and 51 in circumference; at its foot are two sculptured crosses, of which St. Boyne's Cross is 18 feet in height. Two ancient chapels are all that remain of Monasterboice Abbey. At *Grange* near Drogheda is a famous excavated cavern of large dimensions, said by Valancey to be a heathen Temple, being an *antrum* dedicated to superstitious rites; its vault is rudely covered in: some Roman coins were discovered in this cave.

*Pop.* 20,200. The principal *Inns* are commodious and well furnished; they are kept by *Derepas* and *Hoey*. *Fairs*, May 12, June 22, Aug. 26, Oct. 29.

DUNLEER is a large village of Louth. This county, which is entered at Drogheda, is the smallest of the

kingdom, but is amongst the best cultivated, and is fertile; it is bordered by precipitous broken hills to the North, and is embellished by a considerable growth of ash trees, which in many parts surround the villages or border the roads: it appears fortunate that this tree is so much favored by the Irish, as its pendent and elegant branches are pleasing to the sight, and its wood is of constant utility to agriculturists. Dunleer has a large Church; it is a more sequestered place, and exhibits less of commercial spirit and activity than might be expected in such a thoroughfare. Towards the sea we find a Rath, not far from this village. Dunleer has good inns. *Pop.* 895.

**SEATS:** *Barmeath*, the demesne of the Bellew family; *Rokeby Hall*, one mile distant, built from designs by Mr. Johnston, and formerly the mansion of Dr. Robinson, Archbishop of Armagh.

**CASTLE BELLINGHAM** is a beautiful post town of Louth, on the banks of the Lagan, which at a short distance to the East falls into an open shallow Bay of the Irish Channel. Here is a respectable Inn, and the village furnishes excellent ale. The Dispensary was established in 1819. At the bend of the road, in the centre of Castle Bellingham, is a large elm tree. In the vicinity is *Greenmount*, on the summit of which is an earthen fort or encampment commanding a fine prospect. In the middle is a large barrow or tumulus. The stone Church in Castle Bellingham is an old edifice, to which a new aisle has been added; there is also a R. C. Chapel at a short distance from the town. *Pop.* 930. *Fairs:* Easter Tuesday, and Oct. 10. Distant one mile from this, is the sea-bathing village of *Annagassan*.

**LURGAN-GREEN** is a pleasant village on the Eastern coast of Louth, near the mouth of the little River Fane. Here are extensive flour mills. *Clermont House* is one mile farther, and beyond it is the old Church of *Hainestown*. The whole of the flat shore South of Dundalk is covered by flights of various water-fowl. The stupendous barrier of the Carlingford Hills skirts the opposite coast of this great Bay, and has a direction from West to East.

**DUNDALK** is an ancient and populous assize, borough, market and post town of Louth, on the S. side of the

Castletown River, and near the Bay to which it gives name. It was the bulwark of what was termed the "English Pale," and was surrounded on all sides by strong Castles and castellated mansions of the English Barons. It has a commodious harbour and a good roadstead, and its trade and manufactures are flourishing. The town and public buildings have been erected in a good style; the streets are regular and of great length. In the market-place, which is spacious, is the Sessions' House, an edifice of truly classical architecture, completed in 1822. It is built after the model of the Temple of Theseus at Athens: the broad Doric columns in the grand open portico are fluted, and, being in a double row, give a depth and stateliness to this edifice which is surpassed by few other Court-Houses. Here are the remains of two ancient friaries, at one of which, called the Grey Friars, is a large tower. The Barracks, Gaol, and a handsome Charter School, endowed by the Hamilton family, are good buildings.

At some distance from Dundalk, but within sight of the town, are the Castle and Rath of *Castletown*, near which are the venerable walls of a Church, clad with ivy. From the hill on which Castletown stands is seen the seat of the Earls of Clanbrassil in Dundalk, descended by intermarriage to the Earl of Roden, together with a finely-planted demesne, and a large estate. In this old mansion are preserved some fine portraits of Hen. VIII., Anne Boleyn, and the Hamiltons. A handsome bridge was built across the River in 1822, a few yards farther from the head of the Bay than the ancient one, which was narrow and in a dangerous condition. Dundalk market is plentifully supplied, and is a lively scene of speculation and bustle. The approach to this town by the Dublin road is extremely beautiful: we pass along the side of a noble park on the left hand, and on the right a newly-built brick chimney of great altitude catches our attention; it belongs to a distillery of whiskey, a commodity which possesses a peculiar charm for the strong and ruddy-faced mountaineers, who pour into this town on market day (Monday) in great multitudes. Races are

held annually. *Pop.* 9256. *Inns:* the King's Arms; the Coach and Horses.

**JONESBOROUGH**, in Armagh. The Road from Dundalk, after passing round the head of the Bay, begins to ascend the mountains. To the right is *Bellurgan Hill*, an abrupt isolated precipice at the foot of the Carlingford Range: it is situated upon the sea-shore, and its round rocky top overshadows *Ravensdale*, in which is situated *Ravensdale Park*, and near it the beautiful villa of Baron M'Clelland. Ascending the pass, which, in consequence of numerous accidents to coaches, has been rendered more practicable by a new line of road, we have to the right the woods of *Piedmont*, Lord Clermont's, which in unbounded diversity skirt the brink of the romantic Jonesborough Rivulet, and cover the side of a stupendous mountain, the top of which contrasts by its red heath with the sylvan scene beneath: avenues through these delightful groves conduct directly up the hill. The crags and desolate tops of the hills to the left of our route are to be seen above the shells of numerous houses burned by the insurgents in 1798, and which the noble proprietor does not permit to be repaired. Jonesborough is a fine sporting station; it has a convenient inn, and its Church closes the prospect of the most romantic mountains, which surround a wide elevated plain, consisting principally of a deep red moss, on the road to Newry. Of these mountains some are newly planted; and *Slieve Gullen*, having a small lake on its dark summit, frowns majestically above the dreary waste. *Pop.* 139.

**NEWRY** is a populous manufacturing town and port of Down, having two handsome bridges over the Newry-water. The mail passes over a draw-bridge on the canal, which is navigable for small sloops from Carlingford Bay to Lough Neagh.

Newry is situated in a circuitous valley, and the entrance to it from the Dublin road is formed by a long and steep descent. The prospect along the vale towards the Bay of Carlingford is sublime, presenting a full view of superb hills, and of a navigation winding around their base, with every feature which spirited commerce can superadd to the romantic outline of this wild scenery.



The quay, and vessels floating alongside of it, form an interesting sight within the town itself; some of the streets are narrow and ill built, but the style of the new buildings is greatly superior to the old town. The New Church with its elegant Gothic spire cannot fail to excite admiration. The commerce and manufactures of Newry and its surrounding district enable the highly-respectable inhabitants and merchants to improve their town, in a degree and with a rapidity that was little to be expected. The old Church, repaired in the time of Charles II., is conspicuous on the ridge of a hill which closes the North limits of the town. The Abbey of Newry was founded by Mac Laughlin, an Irish monarch in the 12th Century, and was endowed by Hugh de Lacy. In right of the abbacy certain civil and ecclesiastical privileges are still enjoyed by the lay impropiator. The abbey stood on this hill, and was burned in the civil war. Newry has a Court House, a Sessions' House, and Gaol, an Exchange with a news-room and ball-room, a Custom House, a Theatre, a Market House, a R. C. Chapel, several Schools and Meeting Houses. In the burial ground of the Presbyterian Meeting House is a handsome monument in memory of Dr. Malcolm.

The retreating forces of James II. set fire to this town. It is now, however, the most flourishing place in the county of Down, which our road here first enters, and which throughout exhibits a diversity of hill and dale, from the smooth green knoll to the craggy tops of gigantic hills, whilst the perpetual recurrence of fresh or salt water Loughs, and beautiful Bays of the sea, aids powerfully the picturesque display of a county, which is also the favourite seat of enterprize and civilization. East of Newry there is a Rath distant one mile. Newry returns a member to the United Parliament.

*Pop.* in Down, 7470; in Armagh 2543. *Fairs:* May 1, Nov. 1. *Inns:* Hillan's Hotel; King's Arms; Treanor's Hotel; the Crown; the Shakspeare; and the White Cross.

LOUGHBRICKLAND, in the county of Down, is a straggling but pleasant village, the name of which is said by Smith, in his account of Down, to mean the Lake of

**Speckled Trout.** The lake itself is close to the village, and its bleak shore is unprotected by any wood; the winds sweeping down from the naked hill above it often agitate the surface; at a distance from the road which winds along its shore, there is a cluster of trees which grow upon a diminutive islet emerging from the Lough. The Protestants were here devoted to a horrible catastrophe in the great rebellion, having been driven upon the ice by their enemies, and when it broke sunk to the bottom, no escape to the shore being possible. The Lough is deep, and has a variety of fine fish. Near it are some vestiges of intrenchments. The Church is small. *Inn*: the Rising Sun.

**BANBRIDGE** is a considerable post town of Down, on the river Bann. It is seated on a steep hill descending to the North, with a good bridge at the extremity of its wide street. Here the principal north roads divide, that by Lurgan branching off on the left. On the top of the hill is the Market House, standing in the middle of the road, and there is an excellent Inn at the entrance from the South, with several good public-houses in the centre of the town. It is a place of much traffic, and a great thoroughfare. The Bann side presents some very beautiful scenery; a large quantity of yarn and fine webs is bought up throughout the adjacent country, and the loom is plied by most of the cottagers, who are industrious, and reap great advantages by the linen manufacture. The Church is a mile distant, but there is a R. C. Chapel as well as a Meeting House in the town.

*Pop.* 1715. *Fairs*: Jan. 12, for horses, March 16, June 9, Aug. 26, Nov. 15. *Inn*: the Downshire Arms.

**DONAGHLONEY** is a village in the county of Armagh.

**MAGHERALIN** is a pretty village of Armagh, with a good Parish Church and Glebe House. It is near the River Lagan, and at a short distance from it is *Grace Hall*, a pleasant residence. The Bishops of Dromore formerly inhabited a mansion at this place.

**MOIRA**, in the county of Down. This town was the property of the Rawdon family, and hence the Marquess of Hastings took the title of Earl. The main street is

wide and well built; and there is a good Market House. The Church, which is of hewn stone, is seated on a hill, and is approached by an avenue of elms. The Castle, built here by the Rawdons, was a stately residence; it is now taken down, but the park is still an agreeable walk. Moira has an Endowed School, a good Parsonage, and two Meeting Houses. A mile from it is a large Roman Catholic Chapel. Sir R. Bateson, Bart., is the proprietor of Moira.

ANTRIM is a fair and post town, called the capital of the rich and flourishing county of this name; but although sessions are held here, the Assizes for the county are at Carrickfergus. It gives the title of Earl to the M'Donnells. This was an Irish Borough, but does not now return any member. The town is rapidly improving, for which it is partly indebted to the Linen trade; the very beautiful adjacent district being filled with bleach-fields and beetling-mills. The land in the vicinity is fertile, bearing luxuriant crops of wheat, barley, oats, flax, and potatoes. The Six-Mile Water joins Lough Neagh near Antrim. The Market House has been substantially repaired; an elegant Gothic Church, with a steeple and spire, has been lately built, and within these five years steeples or towers have been added to such churches of this county as were deficient in those ornaments. A well-built Catholic Chapel, with an image of the Virgin over the entrance, faces the park of Colonel Foster Skeffington. His lodge, within the town, is a small embattled gateway, conspicuous at the head of the street entering from Randalstown. There are also several Meeting Houses. Antrim Castle stands amidst the plantations of the park, which occupies the banks of Lough Neagh. Beneath the shelter of the fine timber of this park are innumerable pheasants. Earl O'Neill was slain in 1798, in an action in the town, being surrounded by a body of insurgents.

The Antrim Round Tower is at *Steeple*, where is a neat villa. This perfect Tower is surmounted with a cone, and is kept in repair; its white side renders it conspicuous, but detracts from the gloomy antiquity of the more dilapidated towers of this kind; it is 80 feet in

neight. The slated roofs in this county are often, in like manner, white, with a thin coat of mortar, designed to strengthen the otherwise beautiful slates, against the heavy rains of this climate; but a white roof invariably destroys the beauty of a landscape, or the appearance of a mansion or village.

Pop. 2485. Fairs: Jan. 1, May 12, Nov. 12. Inns: the Antrim Arms; the King's Arms.

No. 2. From DUBLIN to ANTRIM. SECOND ROAD.  
Through DROGHEDA, BANBRIDGE, and LURGAN.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Banbridge,* as at No. 1. . .	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ballinderry . . . . .	74 $\frac{3}{4}$
Hall's Mill . . . . .	63 $\frac{1}{4}$	Crumlin . . . . .	79 $\frac{3}{4}$
Waringstown . . . . .	66 $\frac{3}{4}$	Antrim . . . . .	84 $\frac{3}{4}$
Lurgan . . . . .	68 $\frac{3}{4}$		

WARINGSTOWN is a pleasant town in Down. The roof of the Church is of Irish oak. In the vicinity is a Danish Rath, and the mansion of the Waring family.

LURGAN, in the county of Armagh, is a pleasant town, situated at a short distance from the S. E point of Lough Neagh, of which it commands a fine view. The principal street is wide, and the Church has a fine spire. There are also several Meeting Houses, a Court House, and a School. The linen manufacture flourishes here. Near Lurgan is the castellated mansion of Mr. Brownlow, surrounded by beautiful grounds. Pop. 3000.

BALLINDERRY is a village of Antrim. Half a mile from it is *Portmore Castle*, an ancient ruin on the side of Lough Neagh, which, with the fine Park surrounding it, belongs to the Marquess of Hertford. Pop. 430.

CRUMLIN is a village of Antrim. Here is a large windmill, which being painted white, is seen conspicuously from the Cairnanie mountain. Beyond Crumlin, on the lake, the Round Tower of Ram Island forms a pretty object; the distant shore towards Stewartstown can be traced in a clear atmosphere; the Bay of Lurgan is to the left, and Slieve Gallion is seen near Lough Beg, or the lesser Lake.

No. 3. From DUBLIN to ARDFERT. FIRST ROAD.  
Through KILDARE, MARYBOROUGH, LIMERICK,  
and NEWCASTLE.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Rathcoole . . . .	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Silvermines . . . .	77
Johnstown . . . .	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Shallee Turnpike . . . .	78 $\frac{3}{4}$
Naas . . . . .	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Newport . . . . .	86
Newbridge . . . .	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	Limerick . . . . .	94
Kildare . . . . .	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	Adair, or Adare . . . .	102
Monastereven . . . .	30	Rathkeale . . . . .	108
Emo Inn . . . . .	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	Newcastle . . . . .	114 $\frac{1}{2}$
Maryborough . . . .	40	Coolnakenny . . . . .	118 $\frac{1}{2}$
Montrath . . . . .	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	Abbeyfeale . . . . .	123 $\frac{1}{2}$
Castletown . . . . .	48 $\frac{1}{4}$	Listowell . . . . .	131 $\frac{1}{4}$
Burros in Ossory . . . .	53 $\frac{1}{4}$	Crotto . . . . .	138 $\frac{1}{4}$
Roscrea . . . . .	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	Abbey Odorney . . . . .	140 $\frac{3}{4}$
Toomavara . . . . .	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ardfert . . . . .	144 $\frac{1}{2}$

RATHCOOLE, in Dublin. The Cork mail-coach Road passes through *Kilmainham*, and at two miles from the Capital, by a handsome bridge, across the Grand Canal. Leaving *Clondalkin* half a mile on the right, with its celebrated Round Tower, 84 feet high, reach the village of Rathcoole. It has a Charter-school for Female Orphans: two miles beyond it enter Kildare County.

SEATS: *Aihgoe*; *Castle-Warden*.

JOHNSTOWN, in Kildare, is seated on the River Moral.

SEATS: two miles before arrival at Johnstown pass *Bishop's Court*, the elegant mansion of Lord Ponsonby; on a hill to the right is seen *Oughterard* Church and Tower. *Palmerstown*, the ancient family mansion of the Earl of Mayo.

NAAS, a borough, market, and post town, in Kildare, was once fortified with several strong castles, and is seated on a height. Assemblies of the states were long holden at Naas, antecedent to the ninth century; its name signifies the place of the Elders. Naas was the residence of the Kings of Leinster. In all the civil wars this town was an object of severe contest; it was a scene of action in 1798, when 1000 insurgents were repulsed in

the street, with considerable loss. At the foot of the Rath at Naas was a Cell for Augustine Eremites, or Friars, whose house here was founded in 1484: there is also an artificial moat raised at the opposite end of the town. The Dominican monastery is a ruin in the centre of the town; it was founded by the family of Sir Edward Eustace, Lord Chancellor. The traveller should notice the Parsonage, built on the site of a castle; the Barracks; the Court House; the Market House, and the County Gaol. The Grand Canal passes within two miles, and there is a cut from it to the town. Here are some Flour Mills, and the Corn market is conducted in an extensive manner.

*Pop.* 3073. *Fairs*: Feb. 17, Mar. 17, May 8 and 19, Oct. 20, Nov. 22. *Inn*: the King's Arms.

**SEATS**: the Duke of Leinster has a ruined Castle. Within half a mile, South of Naas, is *Jigginstown House*, built by the Earl of Strafford, who was beheaded in the reign of Charles I.; this palace fell into decay upon his attainder. *Cradockstown*, one mile distant.

**NEWBRIDGE**, in Kildare. This village receives its name from the bridge across the River Liffey. See on the left-hand *Great Connell Abbey*; twenty years after this magnificent Abbey was built, its founder, Meyler Fitz-Henry, natural son of Henry I., was interred in the chapter-house, with this inscription:

Conduuntur tumulo Meyleri nobilis ossa,  
Indomitus domitor totius gentis Hiberniæ.

At *Old Connell* there is a handsome Rath.

**KILDARE** is the County Town of Kildare. The approach to this town, so much celebrated in history, is across the *Curragh*, which is the most beautiful Race-Course in the kingdom. The King's plate is run for here in April, in June and September. His Majesty George IV. visited this spot in 1821. The *Curragh of Kildare* comprises 3000 acres of verdant lawn, and presents the remains of several barrows or raths, supposed to be Druidical. This ancient town long gave title to the Fitzgeralds; in 1766 the Earl of Kildare was created Duke of Leinster. Chilledair, the Wood of Oaks, was a gloomy forest of great extent: the arm of the Danish invaders severely depressed

the rising town. Here may be seen the ruins of many flourishing Abbeys. The Nunnery was founded by St. Bridget about A.D. 500; and within its walls she established a perpetual sacred fire, which was first extinguished by Henry de Londres, Archbishop of Dublin, in 1220; and, having been relighted, was continued till the dissolution in the sixteenth century. The place where this relic of superstition was exhibited is now called the Fire House. Several famous princes of Ireland abdicated and became Abbots of Kildare. The Grey Friars and the White Friars were founded, the first in 1260, and the latter in 1290, by William Lord de Vesce, Earl of Kildare. At *Tully*, near Kildare, are the ruins of an ancient abbey. The house of the Knights Hospitallers of *Tully* was made a grant of to Sir Henry Harrington: this commandery is held *in commendam* of the Bishop of Kildare.

The beautiful and perfect Round Tower in the churchyard of Kildare is 130 feet in height: at the distance of fourteen feet from the foundation is the door; which, being placed so high, is approached by steps on the outside. The basement beneath the door is a white granite stone, and the upper part of the tower is dark and surmounted by a battlement. A part of the Castle is in tolerable repair; but the Cathedral is classed amongst the ruins. The Deanery of Christ Church forms the most valuable portion of the present diocese. The town suffered much during the last rebellion; in former times its ramparts were sufficient to protect it from a minor force. It possesses some public buildings; amongst which are the County Hospital, the Turf Club House, and the Market House, contiguous to which is a well.

In the vicinity is the *Hill of Allen*, a cave of which is said to be the place of sepulture of Oscar and other Ossianic chiefs, this being formerly the *Hill of Temora*: this hill contains rich veins of copper, and gives name to the great Bog of Allen. Above a mile beyond Kildare is the ruin called *Lackagh Castle*.

SEATS: *Moore Town*; *Mount Rice*.

Pop. 1516. Fairs: Feb. 12, May 12, June 29, Sept. 19. Inn: the Kildare Hotel.

MONASTEREVEN is a market and post town in

the county of Kildare, pleasantly situated on the Barrow, over which is a bridge of five arches. A south branch of the Grand Canal, in its course towards Athy, passes by this town. It has a modern Church, a R. C. Chapel, a Market House, a Dispensary, and a seminary for the Charter schools of Leinster. The Abbey, in which St. Evan, in 620, placed monks out of Munster, was formerly very magnificent. It was granted to Lord Audley; and now belongs to the Marquess of Drogheda, whose mansion of *Moore Abbey* is on the Barrow River: the park is beautifully laid out, and contains a fine lake skirted by a mountain. Three miles beyond this town is the ruin of *Ballybrittas Castle*.

*Pop.* 1875. *Fairs*: Mar. 17, June 16, July 31, and Dec. 6. *Inn*: the Drogheda Arms.

EMO INN, in Queen's Co. SEATS: *Dawson's Court*, Earl of Portarlington: this mansion is surrounded by a beautifully wooded park, which contains some fine avenues. The groves skirt the border of a charming lake, the resort of a surprising assemblage of aquatic fowl. Beyond Emo are *Ratheen Castle* and *Common*, and on the right *Shean Castle*, on a steep mountain: this old castle was an appurtenance of Dunamase, and was repaired and embellished by Dean Coote. Above two miles from Emo, to the left of the high road, is the ancient ruin of *Dunamase* or *Dun Mace Castle*, upon a precipitous rock, once the fortified residence of Earl Strongbow: it was last dismantled by Cromwell.

MARYBOROUGH, the capital of Queen's Co., is a market and post town near the River Barrow. The county and county-town alike receive name from Mary I. The Castle of Maryborough, destroyed by Cromwell, although a ruin, has its constable. This town is governed by a burgomaster, and has a barrack: its situation is in a charming and highly embellished country. Here are a neat stone Church, a handsome R. C. Chapel, a commodious Gaol, School Houses, and an Infirmary. There is also a small manufactory of cottons.

*Pop.* 2677. *Fairs*: Jan. 1, Feb. 24, March 25, May 12, July 5, Sept. 4, Oct. 23, Dec. 4.

SEATS: *Rathleague*, a fine seat of Sir H. Parnell, Bart.,



is half a mile beyond the town. *Ballyfin House*, Lord Maryborough's, is a magnificent residence: the most distinguished objects of the park are the wide expanding lake, and the large forest timber which shades its banks.

**MONTRATH**, a market and post town in Queen's County, situated on the River Nore. In this small town, a woollen manufacture, a cotton factory, and several forges are established. Near the town is a seat of the Earl of Montrath. The modern Church has a handsome spire and clock. Here also are a Roman Catholic Chapel, a Quakers' Meeting House, Methodist Chapels, a modern School House on the Lancasterian system, and a Free School for Roman Catholics. The Market House is a good structure; and a handsome street, named Coote Street, is added to the old town.

*Pop.* 3594. *Fairs*: Feb. 17, Easter Monday, 2nd Thursday in May, 2nd Thursday in August, Sept. 29, Nov. 10.

**CASTLETOWN** is a village of Queen's Co., upon the River Nore. It has the ruins of a Castle which once belonged to Sir Oliver Mac Morres, noted for his gigantic stature and surprising strength.

**BURROS IN OSSORY**, in Queen's Co., is a pretty town, with a good inn. Three miles from Burros are the ruins of *Ballaghmore Castle*.

**ROSCREA** is a flourishing town in Tipperary. The old Church is a fine structure, the doors and mouldings of which are Saxon: near it is a large cross called St. Cronan's Shrine, as well as a Round Tower 80 feet high, having a pointed window. The Castle is used as a barrack. There are many antiquities in or near Roscrea, it having in early times been a bishop's see: its two monasteries were formerly well endowed. Roscrea has also a Church, erected in 1812, a R. C. Chapel, Meeting Houses, a Market House, a Bridewell, and a Free School.

In *Monela Bog*, a branch of the Bog of Allen, three miles from Roscrea, are the ruins of a Culdean Abbey founded by St. Columba, which still displays a grand Saxon arch richly carved. A church and chapel at this place stood on two islands. This bog, in early ages, was a lake. In Ledwich's Antiquities there is an account of the Cul-

dees of this Abbey of Monaincha, a sect which opposed the Romish tenets. It was granted by Elizabeth to Sir Lucas Dillon. Some fine ash trees are growing upon its dilapidated walls.

*Pop.* 5239. *Fairs:* Mar. 25, May 7, June 21, Aug. 8, Oct. 9, and Nov. 29. *Inn:* the White Hart.

*Dunkerrin* is a village in King's Co., four and a half miles beyond Roscrea. It has a Charter School, and a capacious Church built in 1818. Upon the road from Roscrea, the ruins of *Rahanvegue Castle* are seen about a mile from Dunkerrin.

*Moneygall*, in King's Co., is a village seven miles beyond Roscrea.

**TOOMAVARA**, in Tipperary. In this small town are the ruins of a preceptory of the Knights Templars. *Knockane Castle* is at a short distance; and beneath a lofty hill is the ruin of *Blane Castle*.

**SILVERMINES**, in Tipperary. The lead-mines of this place have proved very valuable and productive. Near it are the ruins of *Dunalty Castle*. One mile and three quarters beyond Silvermines is *Shallee* turnpike.

**NEWPORT**, in Tipperary, is a pleasant village upon a stream which falls into the Shannon. The Church has a square tower; and here is a Charter School. To the left of the village is *Derryleagh Castle*, in ruins. Three miles from this is *Castle Connell Spa*; the waters are said to resemble those of Spa. The village of *Castle Connell* is on the bank of the Shannon, and possesses the ruin of a Castle: this famous fortress, situated upon a high and steep rock, was built by Connel the chieftain. It was blown up in the campaign of 1690. Four miles from Newport is *Ballingown*, the seat of the Earl of Clare.

*Annacotty*, in Limerick, is a village on the road, within three miles of the city. To the right, on an island of the River Shannon, is *Castle Troy*, about a mile from Annacotty. There is an old castle near *Millford*, on the river side; and to the left of the high-road is *Newcastle*, in which William III. had his head-quarters.

**LIMERICK**, which is reckoned the third city of Ireland, and gives name to one of the most extensive counties, is advantageously situated on the banks of the Shannon. It

has its Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Recorder; and the Garrison is commanded by a Governor and a Town Major. It is a borough, returning a member to Parliament, and is a Bishop's see, united with Iniscarthy in the 12th century and with Aghadoe and Ardfert in 1663. The town is styled a county in itself, and consists of three parts: the English Town, built on King's Island in the Shannon; the Irish Town; and Newtown Perry, so named from the late Lord Perry, through whose exertions it was erected. The streets in this quarter are regular and handsome; but those in the old town are narrow and gloomy. The Bridge communicating with King's Island consists of three wide arches.

The general style of the buildings is neat, and some of the public edifices are handsome: amongst them are the Exchange, erected in 1777; the Commercial Buildings in Rutland Street; the new Court House; the Custom House; the Linen Hall; the County Gaol, built in 1822, and said to be the most complete prison in Ireland; the County Infirmary, opposite to it; the House of Industry; the Lunatic Asylum, and the Barracks.

The Cathedral, dedicated to St. Mary, is of Gothic architecture, but presents nothing very remarkable: it contains the tomb of the Thomonds, and part of a monument in honour of the Galway family: the Tower commands a fine view. The first episcopal church here was founded by St. Munchin in the 6th century, and was destroyed by the Danes. There are several parish Churches, as well as R. C. Chapels, Friaries, a Nunnery, and Meeting Houses of the Wesleyans, Independents, and Quakers. The Dominican Chapel is a handsome edifice, in the Gothic style; and the Augustine Chapel in George Street is worthy of notice, having been the Theatre.

Limerick possesses many Charitable Institutions: amongst which may be mentioned the Magdalen Hospital, the Foundling Hospital, the Fever and Sick Hospitals, and the Diocesan School.

The town manufactures woollens, linen, and paper; and the trade of this port is considerable, ships of 500 tons being able to reach the quay. The principal exports are provisions, oats, wheat, barley, rapeseed, and butter; and

the chief imports, wine, tea, sugar, salt, &c. A canal, on which steam-boats are established, forms a communication with Dublin.

Limerick is very ancient: the Danes, about the year 900, increased its commerce, and wine was imported in great quantities at that early period. The English acquired possession of Limerick in 1174: it has gained great historical fame by its gallant resistance, when laid siege to, in both the civil wars. Ireton took the town in 1642; William III. in vain attempted its reduction in 1690; but his troops, under Ginkle, took it in 1691. Vestiges of the Castle are seen on the river side, partly concealed by houses; but the fortifications and city gates have been demolished. There existed several monasteries, and a nunnery, founded by the Kings of Thomond and Limerick, or by citizens; of some of which there are still the ruins,—namely, of a Dominican friary, founded in 1241, seen at the barrack and tanyard; of the Grey Friars, the site of which is now occupied by the County Court-House, and its church is at present an hospital; besides which there were two other monasteries and a nunnery, all of the order of St. Augustine.

Two miles from Limerick is a Salmon Leap; and at *Buan-rath*, in the vicinity, are ancient monastic remains.

*The Shannon*, on which Limerick is seated, deserves the noblest encomium for its picturesque variety, and its majesty, it being the broadest and principal river of Ireland. Lough Allen, in Leitrim, supplied by several rivulets, is the parent water from which the Shannon descends: it takes a south course, and near Lanesborough is entered by the Royal Canal. The Shannon next fills the superb basin of Lough Ree; below Banagher it is joined by the Grand Canal, and again expands into the beautiful Lough Derg. It thus separates the provinces of Connaught and Leinster, but serves to promote the commercial relations of the Metropolis with all the centre of the kingdom: below Limerick it forms a great expanse, reaching northward to Ennis, while its powerful stream, generally three miles broad, pursues its course, for above fifty miles from Limerick, to its embouchure betwixt Cape Lean in Clare, and Kerry Head, thus forming a superb western harbour.

The beautiful islands and interesting antiquities which its waters embrace are regularly described in this volume.

*Pop.* 59,045. *Fairs*: Easter Tuesday, July 4, Aug. 4, Dec. 12. *Inns*: the Cork; the Commercial; Molony's; Coomy's; the Limerick; the Mail-Coach; Glen's.

*Loughmore*, in Limerick, is a village on the road, three miles from the city. *Mungret Abbey* is a mile to the right of *Loughmore*: the Psalter of Cashel records that this Abbey had six churches and 1500 religious; the royal author, M'Culinan, bequeathed to Mungret Abbey in 908, three ounces of gold, a vest, and his blessing. The ruins are not such as would indicate any considerable monastic edifice.

*Patrick's Well* is a long village, two miles farther on this road.

**ADAIR**, or **ADARE**, in Limerick, once a town of consequence, is now a picturesque village, embellished by the ruins of its interesting edifices. In Grose's Antiquities there are plates of several of these. The monasteries were for Franciscan friars, and were founded by the Earls of Kildare in the reign of Edward I., in 1315, and in 1465. The first, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has a tower resembling the keep of a castle, but built, like many Irish monastic steeples, over a grand arch: it is on the south side of **Adair**. Here also we observe the Augustine friary, having a similar tower and arch, with a fine nave and cloisters. Ivy covers all the monasteries, and renders them pretty subjects for the tasteful painter. The Grey Friars had their house at the east end of this village. The River Maig, which has here a bridge of nine arches, is navigable, and adds much to the beauty of **Adair**: on its bank is seated the ivy-clad Castle, once strongly garrisoned by the Earl of Desmond, but reduced in 1641. Two miles beyond this charming spot is the ruin of *Grannebuie Castle*, and, farther on, of *Amigan Castle*. Near **Adair** is the mansion and domain of the Quin family; also *Mount Shannon*, Earl of Clare. *Pop.* 853.

**RATHKEALE** is a market and post town on the River Deel, in Limerick. It was once a fortified town, defended by a Castle. It has a small Church and a R. C. Chapel. Two great names, those of Sir Walter Raleigh, and Spen-

ser, secretary to Lord Grey, are connected with the capture of Rathkeale by the troops of Elizabeth; those generals ordered the massacre of the garrison in cold blood, and to the tender poet devolved the task of palliating this action, by the denial that the lives of the sufferers had been secured by a convention. Here also are the ruins of an Augustine Abbey; and in one of its windows is the painted figure of a monk. Two miles beyond the town is *Ballyalenan Castle*. The gentlemen's *seats* are numerous. The Church of *Cluancagh*, near this town, was once part of a monastery founded by St. Maidoc about 600. The name signifies the Rath in a wood. *Pop.* 4757. *Fairs*: six annually. *Inn*: the King's Arms.

NEWCASTLE, in Limerick, is seated upon the Deel. Here is a fine park; the district to the South is romantic, and the roads conduct us over great mountains. This town forms a square, and amongst its public buildings are some of remarkable beauty; the modern Church has a square turret, surmounted by a cupola and eight pinnacles. The Market House has been converted into barracks. Amongst the antiquities are the remains of the castellated mansion of the Knights Templars, a part of which is modernised. Many of the Knights of this chivalric monastery here became the victims of the people, who, being excited against them, slew them by surprise. The ruins of their dwelling stand near the Church. *Pop.* 2886. *Fairs*: May 3, Aug. 20, Oct. 1.

COOLNAKENNY, in Limerick, is a village, in a mountainous and dreary tract, which extends to Abbeyfeale.

ABBEYFEALE, in Limerick, is seated on the Feale, which flows into the Cashin River, and joins the Shannon at its mouth. The celebrated Cistercian Abbey at this place was founded in 1188. Half a mile beyond the town is the ruin of *Purt Castle*. For our present route by Listowell, turn to the right along the north side of the Feale; six miles and a half from Abbeyfeale on the Feale, is the fine mansion of *Woodford*. *Pop.* 437.

LISTOWELL, in Kerry, is a small but neat town, on the Feale, with a tolerable inn. It possesses the remains of a justly celebrated Castle, on the banks of the

river. *Lis* signifies an earthen fort, and *Tuathal* was a renowned chief, according to the remote traditions of this country. The Castle held out for Lord Kerry, with obstinacy, but was taken by Wilmot in 1600, when the garrison were put to the sword. Listowell has a neat Church and a Roman Catholic Chapel. *Pop.* 1577.

ABBEY O'DORNEY, in Kerry. At this village are the ruins of the once celebrated Abbey, built in 1154, upon the River Brick. Two miles and a half from it is *Crotto*, a very beautiful mansion of the Ponsonby family. *Pop.* 263.

ARDFERT, the ancient capital of Kerry, once the seat of a Bishop and a famous university. This see has been held by the Bishops of Limerick since 1663. St. Brandon founded the ancient Abbey in the sixth century; a curious sculpture of him, in alto-relievo, still exists in the venerable ruins of the Cathedral Church, and a still more lasting memorial of him, Mount Brandon, is beheld across the bay. He was the disciple of St. Ert, the first Bishop of Ardfert and Kerry. The great civil war in 1641, caused the destruction of this magnificent Church: the Round Tower, 120 feet high, also fell in 1771. In the Church there is a fine monument of one of the Bishops. Here are the ruins of a Franciscan Abbey, founded in 1253, by Thomas, Lord Kerry; the cemetery was the burial-place of the celebrated Knights of Kerry. The former Abbies and the ancient city had previously, on several disputes, been laid waste with fire. There is a fine inscription in an ancient, perhaps an unknown character, round an arch of an old ruin, near the mansion and delightful parks of the late Earl of Glandore.

Beyond the fine strand of *Ballyheigh Bay* is the grand promontory, called *Kerry Head*; about this rocky point are found violet and rose-coloured amethysts, or Kerry stones. This coast is often assaulted by heavy swells and surges of the Atlantic sea, which in bad weather seem to thunder within Poulafocca and other large caverns; the mouth of the Shannon is eight miles across to the opposite cliffs of Cape Lean, and the river scene is truly sublime. The old fort at *Ballengary* is divided by the

waves from the land precipice. *Ballykeal Castle, Ferrit Island*, and the Round Tower of *Rattoo*, are also objects of interest. *Pop.* 1569.

No. 4. From DUBLIN to ARDFERT. Through LIMERICK, ASKEYTON, SHANAGOLDEN, and TARBERT.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Limerick *, as at No. 3. . . . .	94	Tarbert . . . . .	124
Askeyton . . . . .	106½	Ballylongford . . . . .	128
Shanagolden . . . . .	114	Listowell* . . . . .	134½
Glynn . . . . .	121	Ardfert* . . . . .	147¾

ASKEYTON, in Limerick. The old road is four miles longer through Adair and *Stone Hall*, to Askeyton. Near Stone Hall is a beautiful residence named *Holly Park*, where the finest Holly trees are seen growing amongst rocks. Askeyton is upon the River Deel, and close to the Shannon. Until the Union, this now impoverished town was a borough; it possesses many ancient remains. Askeyton Castle is seen on an island; it was a fortified mansion of the Earl of Desmond. Across the Deel are the magnificent ruins of a Franciscan Abbey, the cloisters of which are remarkably beautiful, and are adorned with marble columns. *Pop.* 1500.

SEATS: *Ballymort*; *Court*, Sir H. Harstonge. Ruins in this vicinity are *Courtferry Castle* and *Bally England Castle*.

SHANAGOLDEN, in Limerick. To this place the usual road is through Adair, and *Newbridge*, a very pretty village of colonists from the Palatinate in Germany, whose improvements attracted the praise of the late Arthur Young. Shanagolden is a great thoroughfare; the neighbouring seats are *Abbey* and *Cappo*. Near it is *Killmulan Church*, and three miles and a half beyond is the Castle and village of *Loghill*.

GLYNN, in Limerick, is a very romantic village, seated near a bay of the Shannon, with fine precipices and cliffs, commanding a noble view of the river. The history of its ancient Castle, obstinately defended in 1600



by the Knight of the Glynn, against the forces under Sir George Carew, gives a certain degree of interest to this retired spot ; its brave garrison was put to the sword.

TARBERT is a small market and post town in Kerry, well known as possessing the best anchorage in this part of the Shannon. It has a harbour formed by Tarbert point, and from the opposite shore of the river a point also projects, and narrows the stream. The Church is handsome, and is built upon an eminence. Near it is the Public School, and a mile distant is a Roman Catholic Chapel. The Inns are good.

SEATS : *Leslie Lodge ; Tarmons, and Tarbert House*, which commands a grand view of the river, and is the mansion of Sir Edward Leslie, proprietor of this thriving town ; *Pymont*, a villa so named from its fine chalybeate spring.

The usual excursions from Tarbert are to see *Carrigfoile Castle*, built by the O'Connors, in an island ; *Inis-Scattery*, an Island in the Shannon, seven miles from its embouchure, and the celebrated ruin of *Beal Castle*, with the inaccessible cliff called the *Devil's Castle*.

Pop. 760. *Fairs* : Easter Monday, June 22, Aug. 12, Dec. 11. *Inns* : the Leslie Arms ; M'Mahon's Hotel.

BALLYLONGFORD, in Kerry. This village has a neat Church. Half a mile from it is the stately ruin of *Listaghtin Abbey*, founded A.D. 1464, for Franciscan friars. From this place, the short road is by Listowell ; it divides and conducts to Ardfert on the right, and to Tralee on the left. There is also a circuitous route from *Ballylongford to Ardfert* by the side of the Shannon, across to the village of Ballyheigh, and along the shore of Ballyheigh Bay. Pop. 919.

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No. 5. From DUBLIN to ARKLOW. Through BLACK-ROCK BRAY and WICKLOW.

Dublin to Arklow, as at No. 203 . . . Miles.  
 . . . . . 36

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No. 6. From DUBLIN to ARMAGH. FIRST ROAD.  
Through DROGHEDA, DUNDALK, and NEWTOWN  
HAMILTON.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Dundalk*, as at No. 1. . .	40½	Blackbank . . .	55
Johnston's Fews . . .	50½	Armagh . . .	62¼
Newtown Hamilton . . .	53		

JOHNSTON'S FEWS is a village in the wild and rugged district of the Fews. SEAT: *Roxborough House*, belonging to the Johnston family. Here also is a Barrack.

NEWTOWN HAMILTON is a village of Armagh, in which one of the great O'Nials was slain in an encounter with another chieftain. Here is a neat Church: near the village are intrenchments, supposed to have been a camp of Cromwell's army *Pop. 775*.

BLACKBANK, in Armagh. Here are the remains of a Castle; fortified mansions and barracks appear to have been formerly the only safe dwellings in this mountainous neighbourhood. Much of the land is bare and unproductive.

ARMAGH is an archiepiscopal see, and a city of the fertile and beautiful county bearing the same name. It stands on the side of a fine hill, at the foot of which the Kalin or Callan flows, in its passage to the Blackwater. The environs are pleasing, and the city exhibits many beautiful edifices. The ancient Cathedral on the summit of the eminence is cruciform, and its tower rises above the intersection of the transept with the nave; this building is grand and conspicuous, from its elevated situation, and excites a peculiar interest, from our knowledge that St. Patrick founded the Church of Armagh, in the Fifth Century, from the important character of its history and antiquities, and from the distinguished conduct of many of its prelates in religious and civil affairs. It became an Archbishopric in 1142; its early chronicles, its churches, and the town itself, were destroyed by the Danes; its history, however, we have not any occasion to narrate in this place, and shall be content to say that it became early a centre for our northern civilization, and

the chief seat of learning and religion. Here also were buried many distinguished princes, Brian Boromhe, and others. Archbishop Usher, who drew up articles for the Church of Ireland, which were for some time conformed to, and whose learned works confer so much honour on this ancient city, ranks amongst the most celebrated of its Archbishops.

The Archbishop's Palace at Armagh has long been noticed as a residence of great beauty. The new Church, with a stately spire, the County Court House, the College, Library, Observatory, and the Market Cross, are objects worthy of particular notice. Amongst the principal buildings also are, the Charter School, the Gaol, which is commodiously built, the large Barrack, and the County Infirmary. Armagh likewise possesses several Meeting Houses, a Roman Catholic Chapel, and Charitable Institutions.

The town itself is regular and handsomely built, its chief improvements having commenced under the liberal care of Lord Rokeby, a former Archbishop of this see. The Cathedral dates from about A.D. 1260; the Augustine Priory of St. Peter and St. Paul was a highly celebrated monastic foundation, and Armagh was famous for the piety and doctrine of its clergy. The primacy was, about the period of the Reformation, granted to Browne, Archbishop of Dublin, in consequence of the spirited resistance of Archbishop Dowdal, of Armagh, to the wishes of the government in the establishment of the Protestant worship; since which the Metropolitan pre-eminence has been asserted by both prelates with a slight variation of the title: the Archbishop of Armagh is styled the *Primate of all Ireland*. Armagh has long been a favoured residence of many gentlemen and eminent persons; its manufacturers also rank high amongst the most spirited of our northern merchants; it returns a member to Parliament, as one of the borough-towns of the Union.

*Pop.* 8493. *Fairs:* Mar. 28, May 20, July 10, Aug. 12, Tuesday before Oct. 10, and Nov. 20. *Inn:* the Royal Hibernian Hotel.

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No. 7. From DUBLIN to ARMAGH. SECOND ROAD.  
Through DROGHEDA, COLLON, and CASTLEBLANEY.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Drogheda *, as at No. 1. . . . .	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	Peterborough . . . . .	45 $\frac{3}{4}$
Collon . . . . .	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	Mullaghanees Bridge . . . . .	49 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ardee . . . . .	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	Castleblaney . . . . .	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mill of Louth . . . . .	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	Keady . . . . .	58 $\frac{3}{4}$
Corcreath . . . . .	41 $\frac{3}{4}$	Armagh * . . . . .	64 $\frac{3}{4}$

COLLON is a town of Louth. Its Gothic Church has a fine spire ; and the adjacent seat of Lord Oriel, the venerable speaker of the Irish house of commons, with a shaded demesne, near a finely sloped mountain, has for a length of years given celebrity to Collon. This eminent senator greatly improved the town, and established a cotton stocking manufacture here. The bridge across the river which flows through the village, and the neat white dwellings have a cheerful air. From the Hill of Collon, which is skirted by fine plantations, we have a noble prospect of Monasterboice and the vale of Drogheda. On the other hand, the Mourne mountains and a portion of the Bay of Carlingford are within view. *Pop.* 1347.

ARDEE, formerly ATHERDEE, is a market and post town in Louth. It was once a walled town, and is seated on the Dee, which falls into the sea below Castle Bellingham. The Gaol was formerly an extensive fortress. Peppard was the name of the ancient Barons of this place ; they built a strong Castle here, and founded the House of Crouched Friars in 1208 ; a Carmelite Friary was also founded by the same family. The Scottish army destroyed the Church of the Carmelites, when many of the townspeople were sheltered within it. The great mount of *Castle Guard* is 90 feet in height, the table summit is 140 feet in circumference, and the foot of this fine artificial hill is 600 feet in circumference, having a fosse. The last Prior of Ardee, George Dowdal, acquired the highest popularity with his countrymen, when Archbishop of Armagh ; on his surrender of the Friary, its possessions were granted to Sir Garret Moore. Ardee has a handsome stone Church, containing several monuments of the Ruxton family, a Roman Catholic Chapel, a Market House, a Dispensary, and a Free school.

*Charlestown Church* is two miles from Ardee. *Pop.* 3588. *Fairs*: Mar. 1, April 10, June 6, July 7, Aug. 20, Oct. 23, Dec. 17. *Inn*: *the Ruxton's Arms*.

**MILL OF LOUTH** is a village, built on the Lagan River. *Thomastown*, Mr. Tennison's, is a seat standing near a small Lake.

**CORCREAGH**. Immediately beyond this village we quit the county of Louth.

**CASTLE BLANEY**, in Monaghan, is a pleasant town, with a handsome Church, a neat stone Market House, a Roman Catholic Chapel, and Meeting Houses. The Castle is the seat of Lord Blaney, in the grounds of which is a profusion of evergreens, and a Lake, with numerous Islands. General Lord Blaney was made prisoner in the Peninsular war, and served against the insurgents in 1793.

*Pop.* 1420. *Fairs*: First Wednesday of each month. *Inns*: the King's Arms; the Blaney Arms.

**KEADY**, in the county of Armagh, is built near the river Callen. Beyond the Church, which is a handsome edifice, are lead mines, on the estate of the Earl of Farnham. The bleaching-grounds on the banks of the Callen, are numerous, and assist in giving an air of prosperity to this part of the county. *Pop.* 642.

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No. 8. From DUBLIN to ARMAGH. THIRD ROAD.  
Through DUNDALK, NEWRY, and MARKETHILL.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Newry*, as at No. 1.	. 50½	Armagh* . . . .	. 65½
Markethill . . . .	. 60		

**MARKETHILL** is a town of Armagh, on the Keady-beg Stream. It has a neat Sessions House, and a good inn. *Pop.* 550.

**SEAT**: *Castle Gosford*, a charming mansion, which, together with *Draper's Hill*, is a name familiar to the readers of Swift's works; in this neighbourhood *The Fews*, a mountainous and retired tract, is worthy the notice of those who seek for picturesque and romantic scenery. Pass *Mullybrack Church*, distant one mile and a half beyond Market-hill.

No. 9. From DUBLIN to ATHLONE. Through  
MAYNOOTH, KINNEGAD, and KILBEGGAN.

Dublin to Athlone, as at No. 97. . . . . 59½

No. 10. From DUBLIN to AUGHNACLOY. Through  
ARMAGH, TYNAN, and CALEDON.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Dundalk *, as at No. 1. .	40½	Tynan * . . . . .	68¾
Armagh *, as at No. 6. .	62¼	Callidon * . . . . .	70¼
Killyleag . . . . .	67	Aughnacloy * . . . . .	76

No. 11. From DUBLIN to BALBRIGGAN. FIRST  
ROAD. Through BALRUDDERY.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Balruddery *, as at No. 1. .	14¼	Balbriggan . . . . .	15½

BALBRIGGAN, a thriving town on the coast of the county of Dublin, having a good pier: its fishermen are adventurous and successful. The cotton manufactures of Balbriggan are considerable; and some exceedingly fine stockings made here bear a high price. The vein of alabaster and of micaceous spars, interspersed with glittering copper and sulphur streaks, is much remarked. Several Castles are in this vicinity: *Bremore Castle* ruin is half a mile from the town; and on the coast is *Baldungan Castle*, destroyed by the Parliamentary army; the remaining towers, and ivy-clad walls of the chapels, still remain: here also is an ancient cemetery. *Pop.* 3124.

No. 12. From DUBLIN to BALBBIGGAN. SECOND  
ROAD. Through RUSH.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Turvey *, as at No. 1. .	9	Skerries . . . . .	17
Lusk . . . . .	11	Balbriggan * . . . . .	20¼
Rush . . . . .	13½		

LUSK, in Dublin, is celebrated for its fine Round Tower and ancient Church, in which are several monuments, and

a curious vestige of antiquity, supposed to have been an idol belonging to the Danes. Near it is *Whitestown Church*, in ruins.

Off the mouth of an inlet of the sea is seen the *Island of Lambay*, where there are large quantities of rabbits and sea-fowl. During the summer this island is much frequented by parties of pleasure; and on Trinity Sunday a great number of persons visit Holy Trinity Spring. Here also are the ruins of an old fort.

*Pop.* 874.

RUSH is a fishing town in Dublin, near a point of the coast. It is noted for curing ling, large quantities of which are exported. A mile farther is *Rush House*, a good mansion, and some old ruins. *Lough Shinney*, between Rush and Skerries, has a pier and harbour. *Pop.* 1014.

SKERRIES is a fishing village of Dublin, opposite to which are three small rocks, called the *Skerries Islands*. One of them, named *Holm Patrick*, is said to have been the residence of St. Patrick. SEAT: Sheep Hill.

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No. 13. From DUBLIN to BALLAGHY (*in Londonderry*). Through PORTADOWN and MAGHERAFELT.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Newry*, as at No. 1.	. 50 $\frac{1}{2}$	Stewartstown*	. . 78
Point's Pass		Moneymore* . . .	. 84 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tanderagee . . .	. 61 $\frac{1}{4}$	Magherafelt* . . .	. 88 $\frac{3}{4}$
Portadown* . . .	. 65 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dawson's Bridge . . .	. 90 $\frac{3}{4}$
Blackwater-foot . . .	. 72 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ballaghy . . . . .	. 93 $\frac{1}{2}$

POINT'S PASS, in Armagh, is celebrated for the engagements fought here in the times of anarchy and civil war.

TANDERAGEE is a small market and post town of Armagh, seated on a high hill, commanding a fine prospect of several fertile valleys. The Church is a handsome Gothic edifice, rebuilt in 1812; and close to it is Lord Mandeville's delightful seat, erected on the site of O'Hanlan's Castle. The town also possesses a Roman Catholic Chapel, and a School House, endowed by Lady Mandeville. Tanderagee is situated in the centre of the linen

manufacture, and the canal from Newry to Lough Neagh passes near it. *Pop.* 1158. *Fairs*: First Wednesday in Feb. and May, July 5, Nov. 5. *Inn*: Hutchinson's.

DAWSON'S BRIDGE, a village of Londonderry, on the Mayola River, which soon after falls into the N. W. Bay of Lough Neagh. From this a good road communicates by the bridge at Toome Ferry with the county of Antrim.

BALLAGHY is a pleasant village of Londonderry, in the midst of mountain scenery of the most romantic description. Here several roads diverge to the neighbouring towns of Antrim and Londonderry. The shore of *Lough Beg* is sandy; but in winter the flood greatly exceeds the summer water-mark. Adjacent are some beautiful seats and diversified grounds.

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No. 14. From DUBLIN to BALLAGHY (*in Sligo*).  
Through ATHLONE and ROSCOMMON.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Athlone *, as at No. 97 . . .	59½	Loughlin . . . . .	93
Ballymurry . . . . .	69¾	Kilkelly . . . . .	101
Roscommon . . . . .	74¾	Ballaghy, . . . . .	105¼
Castlereagh * . . . . .	88¼		

BALLYMURRY, a village in Roscommon, surrounded by some good country houses. *Fairs*: May 10, Aug. 15.

ROSCOMMON is a market and post town, as well as the county and assize town of Roscommon. Its antiquities are worthy of inspection. An Abbey for canons regular was founded here in the 6th century; it was plundered in 1134, and Roscommon was burnt in 1360. The Friary of Dominicans was a stately edifice, founded in 1253 by Cathal O'Connor, king of Connaught, whose tomb of Irish marble may be seen in the aisle of these ruins; it exhibits some interesting sculptures. The Castle is a noble ruin, built in 1268: this fortress was besieged in 1641. Roscommon was a borough returning members to the Irish Parliament. The chief public buildings are the Church, the Court House, erected in 1826; the County Infirmary; the Gaol, built in 1819; and the Lunatic Asylum.



*Pop.* 3015. *Fairs*: June 7, Dec. 5. *Inns*: Flynn's; Mulranan's.

**SEATS**: *Moat*, two miles distant; *Clover Hill*; *Donamon Castle*, a venerable castellated mansion, having small turrets above each corner of the edifice; the entrance is by a lofty flight of steps ascending the exterior wall: this curious residence is seated on the banks of the River Suck. *Clonthuskart Abbey* is a small ruin, situated seven miles N. E. from Roscommon.

**LOUGHGLIN**, in Roscommon. Here is a grand mansion of Viscount Dillon, seen across the waters of Lough-Glin. A Church ruin is two miles beyond this, and an ancient Castle in ruins three miles farther. *Fairs*: May 25, July 29, Sept. 12, Oct. 14.

**KILKELLY** is a village of Roscommon. Near it is a glen of remarkable beauty, through which flows a romantic, meandering stream, amidst slopes of ash trees, thorn, and hollies. The echo in the heart of this glen repeats seven times.

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### No. 15. From DUBLIN to BALLICLARE.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Banbridge*, as at No. 1.	60½	Carmoney *	85½
Belfast*, as at No. 29.	80	Balliclare	90

**BALLICLARE** is a beautiful village of Antrim, having a market, and an ancient Church and Bridge over the Glenwhirry River. Here is a good hunting lodge and park of the Marquess of Donegall. The village of *Ballynure* is distant two miles, and *Dough* at a like distance.

A new road from Belfast sweeps round the foot of Carmoney Hill by the sea-shore, and ascends the broad vale between that mountain and Agnew's Hill above Larne: this road is, however, two miles further than the steep ascent of Carmoney through the village.

From *Colin Mountain*, a mile above Ballyclare, on which is the hamlet of *Tildarg*, with some good bleach-greens, there is a very grand prospect of the Cave Hill near Belfast, the Lough, and the Down coast: few landscapes can exceed this superb view. From the

summit of Colin, the eye ranges along the beautiful vale of Glenwhirry, the sides of which are cultivated, and afford green pasturage of excellent quality: on the further slope is the great isolated mountain of Slievemish, and along the middle flows a small stream.

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No. 16. From DUBLIN to BALLIMORE. Through MAYNOOTH, KINNEGAD, and MULLINGAR.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Kinnegad*, as at No. 97.	29½	Ballimore . . .	50¼
Mullingar* . . .	38¼		

BALLIMORE is a market and post town in the county of Westmeath, pleasantly situated to the west of Lough Scudy. It had an Abbey of considerable note, which was founded in the 12th century. There is a well-built Roman Catholic Chapel in the town, and a neat Church. The fort of Ballimore, on the side of the lake, was separated by moats and intrenchments from the shore, and was an important post. There was a Cistercian Friary and Nunnery at the village of *Plary*. *Killenneny Castle* is a ruin distant four miles. *Pop.* 500. *Fairs*: Whit-Monday, and October 14. *Inn*: Doyle's.

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No. 17. From DUBLIN to BALLINAHINCH. Through NEWRY, CASTLEWELLAN and SEAFORD.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Newry*, as at No. 1.	50½	Clough* . . .	69
Rathfriland* . . .	57½	Seaford . . .	70
Castlewellan* . . .	65	Ballynahinch . . .	75¼

SEAFORD is a village in the county of Down. Near it is the charming mansion of the Forde family, named *Castle Navan*.

*Fairs*: March 7, June 9, Sept. 14, and Dec. 5.

BALLYNAHINCH is a market and post town of Down, situated at the junction of four roads, which meet near the Market House. It has a well-built Church, a handsome Chapel for Roman Catholics, two Meeting

Houses, and a good Charter School. The action gained here, June 13, 1798, against the insurgents of the North, was gallantly contested, and the town was burnt: the royal forces were commanded by Gen. Nugent. The noble mansion of the Rawdon family, *Montalto*, is now the property of D. Kerr, Esq., M.P., of Portavo. The hills surrounding Ballynahinch are craggy and rugged, but well ornamented and tolerably cultivated. In the road which conducts to Castlewellan, and at the foot of *Slieve Croob Mountain*, about two miles from Ballynahinch, is a celebrated sulphuretted chalybeate Spa. On the summit of Slieve Croob Mountain is a cairn 240 feet in circumference at the base, and 150 at the top; and at *Annadorn*, in the immediate vicinity, is another with a rude stone chamber in the centre. Beyond the Spa is a charming Lake; to the south of which is *Dunmore* village and church, distant two miles from Ballynahinch.

*Fairs*, for cattle, &c., in most months of the year.  
*Inn*: Ruddock's.

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No. 18. From DUBLIN to BALLINAKILL. Through  
NAAS, KILCULLEN BRIDGE, and ATHY.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Rathcoole*	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Athy*	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Johnstown*	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Timohoe . . .	41 $\frac{1}{4}$
Naas*	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ballinakill . . .	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kilcullen Bridge*	21		

TIMOHOE is a village of Queen's County, in which there are some very interesting ruins of a Castle dilapidated during the Civil Wars. The Round Tower and the ancient Church are entitled to notice. There are three ancient moats a mile from this place. *Timoge Church* is distant two miles in the direction of Stradbally. *Fairs*: April 5, July 2, Oct. 21.

BALLINAKILL is a market and post town in Queen's County. It has a handsome Church and Steeple lately erected; and a Roman Catholic Chapel. The Castle is an interesting old fortress, and after repeated sieges was stormed by the forces of Cromwell. This was a Borough.

Town sending representatives to the Irish parliament. It is the property of the Stanhope family.

Pop. 4454. *Market-day*: Saturday. *Fairs* at Ballin-akill: March 22, April 22, Aug. 12, Oct. 16, Dec. 16; also the Thursday after Whitsuntide.

SEAT: Mr. Trench's mansion *Heywood* is generally admired.

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No. 19. From DUBLIN to BALLINROBE. FIRST ROAD. Through MAYNOOTH, ATHLONE, and TUAM.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Athlone,* as at No. 97	. 59½	Kilmain . . . .	. 104½
Tuam,* as at No. 123	. 93	Ballinrobe . . . .	. 108¾

KILMAIN is a village of Mayo. Near it are some Church and other ruins, as well as a fine mansion of Lord Kilmain's. *Fairs*: July 12, Oct. 28.

On the left hand of the Ballinrobe Road is *the Neale*, an interesting village, with the magnificent seat of the Browne family. A few miles S.W. of the Neale in a narrow tract between the beautiful *Lough Mask* and the great expanse of *Lough Corrib*, is the village of *Cong* and the mansion of the Macnamara family, together with the remains of an Abbey. Here also is the *Pigeon Hole*, a subterraneous cavern of some length, traversed by a pellucid stream abounding with trout, which may be seen darting from side to side, and are only taken by landing-nets. The Pigeon Hole is entered by a descent of sixty-three steps, and will amply repay the trouble of a visit. In this water is a weir for eels. A stream issues from a sloping bank near Cong and flows rapidly to *Lough Corrib*, one mile distant. *Cong* was once an important place, and its Abbey was celebrated.

BALLINROBE is a large market and post town at the S. extremity of the county of Mayo. It is built on the banks of the Robe which flows westward and empties itself into Lough Mask. The Castle, formerly the residence of Lord Tyrawly, is converted into barracks for cavalry. There are barracks also at this town for two companies of infantry. The Abbey is a venerable Gothic ruin; and near it is the School House.

A mile Eastward from Ballinrobe is situated *Lough Shy*, a mile in length and only a quarter of a mile wide. The rivers in the neighbourhood are important and divide the several counties; the *Robe* is a beautiful stream which passes through the town of Ballinrobe; the *Moyne* to the South separates Mayo from the county of Galway, and on the East, Mayo is in some places bounded by the *Gara River*.

*Pop.* 2191. *Fairs:* June 7, Dec. 5. *Inns:* the Tyrawley Hotel.

*Ballintobec Abbey* is seen on the road to Castlebar. It is of a grand style of Gothic architecture, and the rafters were of massive hewn stone—a singular mode of roofing buildings, which by its weight sometimes hastens the decay of the edifice.

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No. 20. From DUBLIN to BALLINROBE. SECOND ROAD. Through BALLYNAMORE, KILKERRIN, and HOLLYMOUNT.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Athlone*, as at No. 97	59½	Dumacreen	96
Ballynamore*, as at No. 123	74½	Ballindaggin	99¾
Kilkerrin	83½	Hollymount*	107½
Dunmore	91¼	Ballinrobe*	112

KILKERRIN is a neat village of Galway. Within a mile, on the Ballynamore road, is an ancient Castle ruin, also the ruins of a Church.

DUNMORE is an ancient village and post town of Galway. Here was once a fortress of the sept of O'Kelly. On the site of the original Church built by St. Patrick, an Abbey was founded in 1425 by the De Birmingham, Lords of Athenry, which family still possesses property in Mayo. The Parochial Church is a portion of this Abbey, which belonged to the Augustines. At Dunmore is the elegant residence of the Earl of Ross; whose title is derived from a barony of the county of Galway. Hence a road leads to the village of *Ballindine*.

*Fairs:* July 9, October 10, and December 11.

BALLINDAGGIN is a village in the county of Mayo, which the road enters shortly after leaving Dunmore.

One mile and a half farther is seen the stately mansion of *Castle M'Garrett*: in this demesne there is some good timber. On the River side, one mile to the left, are the ruins of an ancient Castle.

**HOLLYMOUNT.** Here the present route crosses the high road from Tuam to Castlebar. For Hollymount see No. 123.

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**No. 21. FROM DUBLIN to BALLYBOFEY. Through BALLYSHANNON, BALLINTRA, and TOWNAVILLY.**

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Ballyshannon*, as at No. 79	101½	Townavilly . . . . .	114¾
Ballintra* . . . . .	105¾	Ballybofey* . . . . .	123¾

**TOWNAVILLY** is a village of Donegall. Within one mile and a half of Townavilly on the left is *Lough Esk*, a considerable Lake surrounded by mountains on which there are red deer. In the Lake is the Char, a delicate fish caught by nets. Four miles beyond Townavilly is *Lough Mourn*, one mile and a half in length and half a mile broad, near the road which conducts the traveller across the Barnsmore mountains to Ballybofey.

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**No. 22. From DUBLIN to BALLYCASTLE. FIRST ROAD. Through DROGHEDA, BANBRIDGE, BALLYMENA, and ARMOY.**

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Banbridge*, as at No. 1	60½	Ballymena . . . . .	93½
Lurgan* . . . . .	67½	Clough . . . . .	99½
Glanevy . . . . .	77	Loughgule . . . . .	105
Antrim* . . . . .	84	Armoyn Church . . . . .	109
Kells . . . . .	89¾	Ballycastle . . . . .	113½

**GLANEVY** is a village of Antrim. There is another road near the shore of Lough Neagh, which, branching off at Lurgan, passes through *Ballinderry* and *Crumlin*, to Antrim, being about the same distance as by Glanevy.

**KELLS** is a village of Antrim, situated on the Kells water, over which it has a large bridge. Adjoining the bridge is a small moat, with an acclivity from the River; and a fine valley sweeps round to the Colin Hills. Several

bleach-greens are seen at or near Kells. Here also are the ruins of an Abbey, with a Cemetery of the Catholics ; this is named *Templemoyle*, and perhaps formed some of the ecclesiastical edifices appertaining to the see of Connor. *Pop.* 250.

**BALLYMENA** is a market and post town in Antrim, built on both sides of a branch of the Main, which directs its rapid course through a rich vale to Lough Neagh. Near the bridge is the pretty bleach hill of Mr. Geoghegan. The road passes by the moat of Ballykeel, beautifully planted, and by Bellee Hill, where the royal forces encamped in 1798. The Market House has a small tower ; the market is attended by the people of all the neighbouring country for the sale of linen webs, pork, butter, &c. Here is a respectable Inn (Courtney's) in the High Street, which is a hill ascending to the North ; on its summit is the Church, which has recently had the addition of a neat steeple ; here also is a School House, a Meeting House, and a Presbyterian Chapel. Close to the town is a handsome mansion, and in *Harryville*, across the bridge, are some good houses inhabited by opulent persons.

Two miles East of the Town, on *Crebilly Hill*, is a Roman Catholic Chapel, built by the Rev. John Fitzsimmons. Here also is the mansion of the late John Hamilton O'Hara, Esq., built on a trench elevation, and surrounded by extensive plantations.

One mile and a half from Ballymena is *Grace Hill*, a settlement of Moravians, founded in 1746.

*Pop.* 2740. *Fairs* : July 26, Oct. 21. *Inns* : Courtney's ; Brangin's.

**CLOUGH** is a village of Antrim, conspicuously seated on a hill. It has a large Church and Chapel, and on the summit of the hill are the ruins of a small Castle. At a short distance beyond the town are vestiges of another castle. The neighbouring mountains are craggy and romantic.

**LOUGHGULE** is an interesting village in a romantic district of Antrim. The Church is situated near a Lough, bounded on one side by rich plantations, and on the other by an extensive red moss. In the centre of the Lough is a wooded islet, and at some distance above it is

seen an old Castle of the O'Haras, the elegant retirement of Earl Macartney, who here passed many of his latter years in seclusion, and made many important improvements. The Corky Hills are high and rugged, and a rich tract diversified by villas and ornamental demesnes extends from this place to Dervock. *Lissanoure Castle*, late the Earl of Macartney's, is now the residence of Mrs. Hume, and J. Hume Macartney, Esq.

ARMOY CHURCH, a secluded village of Antrim, is seated on the steep banks of the beautiful river Bush. Near the church, surrounded by trees, is the lower half of a Round Tower. The village Inn occupies a picturesque site near the bridge. Near this place are the ruins of an ancient Castle, and some rich and varied landscapes of glen and mountain, watered by the meandering river, which sometimes swells to an impetuous torrent.

BALLYCASTLE is a sea-port of Antrim, much celebrated for its beauty and the sublimity of the surrounding scenery. It is approached by a pass clothed with luxuriant woods, in the descent from the mountainous district which skirts this extremity of the wide valley of the river Bush. The entrance to the town is formed by a new street of neat dwellings with slated roofs, which are now superseding thatch in all the northern towns. The Church is finely situated fronting the main street, and by the side of the crumbling walls of the ancient Abbey; it was built by Mr. Boyd. Here are also two Meeting Houses and a Roman Catholic Chapel. Close to the harbour is a long bridge across the mouth of the river, which is formed by the Carey and Ramoan streams descending from the ravines and bleak glens of the mountain. An avenue, a quarter of a mile in length, conducts from the church to the port, where there are some handsome houses belonging to the chief inhabitants, and Barracks, formerly the Custom House. The Pier, which was erected at an immense expense to defend the harbour from the north-west winds, has been unfortunately swept away by the waves; and the port is choked with sand. On the beach are several upright bold rocks, and near the bridge is a deserted glass-house. A large quantity of kelp is collected here, and burnt on



the shore. The coast road sweeps round the rugged foot of the mountains in the direction of Glenarm, to the south-east, and the shore is rocky and dangerous.

This delightful town is seated in the centre of an amphitheatre of hills, surmounted by the round and beautiful summit of *Knock Lade*, described in another place.

The Collieries of Ballycastle, which have been worked for centuries, occupy the hills along the coast of the bay for about a mile, and annually produce about 1500 tons of coal, which are chiefly sent to the Dublin market. There are in all twelve pits, but only four are now worked.

Of the neighbouring antiquities and natural curiosities we shall speak more fully in their proper places. In the immediate vicinity of the town are some Castle Ruins, Rath, and the *Abbey of Bonamargey*, as well as two Mineral Springs.

*Pop.* 1436. *Fairs:* Easter Tuesday, last Tuesday in May, July 25, Aug. 24, Oct. 26, Nov. 30. *Inns:* Fullerton's; and another, with respectable accommodation.

Four miles from Ballycastle is the magnificent promontory of *Fair Head*, or *Benmore*, overlooking the raging sea that divides it from Raghlin Island. In order to reach it, the tourist must proceed along the shore from the quay for about a mile, and then ascend the hill containing the collieries, whence Fair Head is constantly in view. This pathway commands a fine view of Raghlin Island, and at a distance are seen the islands of Scotland.

This majestic promontory, the highest point of which rises 535 feet above the level of the sea, is composed of basaltic stones, and may be divided into two portions, the base being an inclined plane strewn with immense masses in the wildest confusion, and washed by the foaming ocean; and the superstructure, consisting of perpendicular columns 250 feet in height; the whole exhibiting one of the most extraordinary scenes that imagination can conceive. Amongst the objects pointed out as curiosities on Fair Head is the *Fhirleath* or *Gray Man's Path*, a chasm 200 feet in depth, dividing the promontory in two. There are several places also where the tourist may, without danger, look down precipices of more than 240 feet. Near the summit is a curious cave called the

*Pict's House*, and not far from it are two lakes, named *Lough Caolin* and *Lough-na-Cresa*.

No. 23. From DUBLIN to BALLYCASTLE. SECOND ROAD. Through DROGHEDA, BELFAST, and KELLS.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Banbridge*, as at No. 1.	60½	Ballymena *	101
Belfast*, as at No. 29.	80	Clogh*	107
Carmoney . . . . .	85½	Clogh Mills . . . . .	109
Doagh . . . . .	90	Stranockum . . . . .	116
Connor . . . . .	96¾	Ballycastle* . . . . .	124
Kells* . . . . .	97¼		

CARMONEY, in Antrim, is seated on the top of a remarkable mountain, forming a ridge between the Cave Hill near Belfast, and Agnew's Hill above Larne; all three terminating in beautiful slopes to the sea-shore. The valley towards Belfast is principally interesting for its lime-kilns, the quarries being on the Cave Hill. Here the mail-coach road ascends gradually. On the Larne side the broader valley is intersected by a sweeping level route, recently completed, which, although two miles in its circuit towards *Ballyclare*, is surrounded by such verdant scenery as affords the traveller the highest delight. Pass Mr. Grimshaw's great factory with a beautiful reservoir to turn the water-wheel. In the ascent to Carmoney the straggling village of white cottages is seen scattered over the hill top, and the diminutive church is conspicuous from every quarter. After passing the avenues of trees beyond Carmoney Church, the road traverses a rough and less interesting country.

DOAGH is a village of Antrim, placed amidst gently swelling and verdant hills. The new road through Doagh is level, and its scenery resembles that of the beautiful new road on the banks of the Wye, between Bakewell and Matlock, in England. At Doagh the meeting and dinners of the Antrim Hunt are held. Here is a respectable inn. *Pop.* 163.

CONNOR, in Antrim, was formerly a place of importance, but is now a village of small cottages. The see of Connor is united with the bishopric of Down. In the cemetery of the Cathedral, of which there still exists an

appearance of the foundation-wall, is a white Church, with a square steeple, environed by trees. The Kells Water flows beneath the small eminence on which the church is built, and has several old bridges across it: the water is a strong chalybeate. Near this stream is the foundation of a Tower, nine feet in height, and apparently repaired in late times: it is supposed to have been a residence of King Fergus and other princes of former days. The monastic ruins of Kells, and the foundations traceable throughout this vicinity, belonged to edifices inhabited not many centuries back, coins of the Edwards having been found here. The village is at the foot of a great hill, and the slope of *Cairnanie*, ascending in the direction of Templepatrick, although arduous, will compensate for the labour of an excursion. From this summit the eye ranges through a wide surrounding vale of the utmost fertility, adorned with excellent houses, rapid torrents, long rows of ash trees and pines extending to the shore of Lough Neagh, which glitters like a sea in the distance: the Round Towers of Ram Island and Antrim are also distinguished. In this mountain range are the scenes of some pathetic poems of Ossian; and the tumuli on the south side of the mountain point out the field of traditionary combats. To the right of Parkgate there is an elevated moat, above the village of Donegore. *Pop.* 239.

**CLOGH MILLS**, a village two miles from Clogh [described in No. 204]: it is seated upon a rapid stream called the Clogh Water.

**STRANOCKUM** is a beautiful village of Antrim, seated on the River Bush. Close to this is *Bushbank*, the residence of the late James Hamilton, Esq., and now of Mr. Biggs: the grounds are truly agreeable.

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No. 24. From DUBLIN to BALLYMENA. Through BELFAST, TEMPLEPATRICK, and KELLS.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Banbridge*, as at No. 1.	60½	Parkgate . . . .	88
Belfast,* as at No. 29.	80	Connor* . . . .	96¾
Lisle . . . .	85	Kells* . . . .	97¼
Templepatrick . . . .	87	Ballymena* . . . .	101

LISLE is a mountain hamlet of Antrim. Here is a very large round hill, supposed to be artificial. Lisle Hill is surrounded by stupendous mountains, but is conspicuous from every part of the wide and fertile intervening valleys. Here is a Meeting House and two small Inns.

TEMPLEPATRICK is an extremely neat village of Antrim. Here is *Castle Upton*, the beautiful mansion of Lord Templeton, with a demesne furnished with fine timber. The entrance to it is formed by an avenue of elms, leading from the Castle-gate at a bend of two roads meeting in the village. The building is whitewashed, and the round turrets are covered by conical roofs. The rents are high in this beautiful valley; but the agriculture is excellent, and the produce corresponds to the industry exerted. Here are two long bridges over a river well stocked with trout and perch. *Fairs*: May 11, July 10, and in Oct.

PARKGATE is a village of Antrim, built on the rise of the Cairnanie range of hills. It has a very respectable Inn. To the left hand a road conducts to *Donegore Moat* and Antrim. *Fairs*: Feb. 7, May 7, 2nd Monday in June, Aug. 7, Nov. 4.

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No. 25. From DUBLIN to BALLYMOTE. Through LONGFORD, JAMESTOWN, and BOYLE.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Kinnegad *, as at No. 97.	29½	Boyle *	84½
Carrick on Shannon,* as at		Ballinafad *	87¾
No. 184 . . . .	77	Ballymote . . . .	96
Ardkarna Church . . . .	81¾		

BALLYMOTE is an ancient market and post town in the county of Sligo, situated between Lough Arrow and the River Owenmore. Ballymote Castle, a square of 150 feet, and 60 feet in height, is supposed to have been constructed A.D. 1300 by De Burgh, Earl of Ulster. During the civil wars it was captured by Ireton: it is still a considerable ruin. Here also stood a House of Franciscans, of which the few remaining walls and the east window are worthy of notice: it forms a cemetery; and a portion now repaired is the Roman Catholic Chapel. Distant one mile from town, is the Church at *Emlafad*, having a beau-

tifu spire: the rector resides at *Newbrook*. The sessions are held in Ballymote Court-house four times in the year. *Pop.* 884. *Market day:* Friday. There are seven *Fairs* held annually. *Inns:* Farquhar's; Finn's.

No. 26. From DUBLIN to BALTIMORE. Through CARLOW, KILKENNY, CLONMELL, and CORK.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Rathcoole*	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Clonmell	81 $\frac{3}{4}$
Johnstown*	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ardfinnan	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
Naas*	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Clogheen	93 $\frac{1}{4}$
Kilcullen Bridge	21	Kilworth	104 $\frac{1}{4}$
Timolin	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fermoy	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
Castledermot	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	Rathcormuck	111
Carlow	39	Cork	124 $\frac{1}{4}$
Leighlin Bridge	45	Bandon	137 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kilkenny	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cloghnikelty	145
Callen	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	Skibbereen	160 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nine-Mile House	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	Baltimore	166 $\frac{3}{4}$

KILCULLEN, or KILCULLEN BRIDGE, a market and post town of Kildare, is seated upon the river Liffey, on the hills North of which Gen. Dundas defeated the Insurgents in 1798. The ancient Church to the left of the bridge, is that of *New Abbey*, built in 1460 by Sir Rowland Eustace; his fine tomb in the Abbey Church was destroyed in 1784, when the Catholic Chapel at this place was built. This was the site of a monastery which dated from the introduction of Christianity, and was first governed by St. Hernin, a bishop of the fifth century. A lease of the abbey and its lands was granted in 1582 to the ingenious Edmund Spenser. In 1764 the steeple of *New Abbey* fell. These ruins give name to the modern mansion of *New Abbey*. An old Castle is also superseded by its neighbouring seat called *Castle-Martin*. Kilcullen has a neat Church, built in 1815, a Roman Catholic Chapel, a Dispensary, and a Fever Hospital.

*Fairs:* six in a year.

Nearly three miles beyond the bridge is *Old Kilcullen*, a town once fortified with a wall and seven gates, only one of which, with a handsome arch, is standing. Here also

are the ruins of an Abbey, with several antique vestiges : the shaft of a cross in a single block, 10 feet high ; the pedestal of a second cross ; and an ancient Round Tower, now half its original height. Three miles beyond this deserted town is the ruin of *Black Hall Castle*.

SEATS : *Giltown*, Sir E. Burrows, Bart. ; *Castle Fish* ; *Ballyfax* ; *Calverstown* : near which a tomb was opened, containing a sitting skeleton with an earthen urn or bowl, as if for provisions ; this is supposed to have been a Danish chieftain. *Ballyshannon*, Sir J. Palmer, Bart. *Harristown*. *Sallymount*, the demesne of the Cramer family. *Castle Martin*, which was occupied during the insurrection of 1798 as a barrack.

TIMOLIN, in Kildare : one mile before arrival at Timolin, we may inspect the beautiful village of *Balytore*, possessing the unusual accompaniment of orchards and gardens. Quakers settled this rural site on the banks of the river Griss or Greece, and as in other Quakers' and Moravian settlements in this kingdom, they studied the neat improvements of hedge-row avenues rising out of well-trimmed quickset fences, and surrounded their comfortable cottages with fruits and flowers. Here the eloquent Burke acquired the rudiments of learning. *Balytore* was partially burnt by the king's forces in 1798. Timolin church is on a height to the left. At Timolin is the ruin of an ancient Castle : a nunnery also was founded here in 1200. The ruins of *Moone Abbey* adjoin to *Moone*, a seat on the opposite bank of the Griss. Timolin has a good Inn.

SEATS : the Earl of Aldborough's house and charming demesne *Belan* is two miles farther. The Castle of *Belan* was destroyed by Cromwell. In the old mansion afterwards built, James II. and King William successively slept ; their bed is preserved at *Belan*. The present house was built in 1743, and possesses a chapel, a theatre, and a green-house. Near it is a lake, as well as a spacious Inn. There are six avenues a mile in length, with porters' lodges at the terminations. *Grangeford Castle* ruin is on the other side of the high road.

CASTLEDERMOT, in Kildare, formerly Tristle Dermot, or Disart Diarmuda, derived its name from St.

Diermit, who founded the Priory here in 500. The Dermots, kings of Leinster, had their residence in this ancient town, which was once strongly fortified. The Castle is now a ruin. There are some interesting antiquities; an ivy-clad Round Tower employed as a belfry to the Parish Church; two crosses, on which are inscribed some ancient characters, and three small pillars. The ruined Abbey of Franciscans was founded by Gerald, Earl of Kildare, about 1250; and the Priory of Crouched Friars by Walter de Riddlesford in 1202. Parliaments were holden at Castledermot in the 14th and 15th centuries; the house of Assembly became the chief Inn of the town. There was once a mint at this place, which is now however a town of little importance; its Charter School was established in 1734. Castledermot is situated on the River Lane; two miles farther, we enter the county of Carlow. At *Grany*, one mile and a half distant, are remains of a Nunnery, founded in 1200.

*Pop.* 1336.

SEATS: *Kilkea Castle*, His Grace the Duke of Leinster. Two miles before arrival at Castledermot, leave to our right this ancient fortress, which was formerly of great strength. It is a modernized residence, and from its walls the noble proprietor commands the view of a rich landscape across the Griss river. *Burton Hall* is seated close to a stream which separates Kildare from Carlow: the park contains 200 acres, and the beautiful avenue extends a mile in length; the gardens are adorned with some fine statues.

CARLOW is an assize, market, and post town, and gives name to the county. It is seated on the navigable River Barrow, which affords an easy conveyance for Kilkenny coal to various parts of the vicinity. The county-town is governed by a Sovereign: it has a very cheerful aspect; all the way to Castledermot or to Leighlin Bridge we remark the pleasant villas and white-fronted farm-houses of the spirited cultivators, who are rapidly improving the agriculture of this district. The prospects south of Carlow are picturesque and diversified; the valley is of great width, but is bounded on each side by mountains and woodlands. The Blackstairs Hills are more

rugged and less shaded by forest than the other mountains, which are occasionally planted nearly to the summit. The coarse woollens of the Carlow manufactures occasion some activity and attention to commerce, for which the town has natural advantages.

Carlow has a Court-house, a Barrack for cavalry, and an extensive Roman-Catholic College. The dilapidated Castle, so long a prominent feature of this town, on a late attempt to render it habitable, fell suddenly to the ground, and but little is left of it; the site was a height commanding the channel of the Barrow; whence its ancient name of Catherlough, the Castle of the Lough; it was an important bulwark of the old English Pale. Catherlough was built by King John when commanding in Ireland; the historical anecdotes of its numerous sieges are interesting. It surrendered to General Ireton in 1650. In the last insurrection Carlow was attempted to be surprised before day-break; a vigorous defence was made, and nearly 500 of the Insurgents fell in the action. The Church is ancient, and adjoins the Abbey, founded in the 7th century. Carlow also possesses Meeting Houses, a Roman-Catholic Chapel, a Military Hospital, a Magdalen Asylum, an Assembly Room, and a News Room. This borough returns one member to parliament.

At *Kellystown*, 5 miles S.E. of Carlow, are remains of a Tower and Church, both of which are said to have been founded by St. Patrick.

*Pop.* 10,200. *Markets*: Monday and Thursday. *Fairs*: May 4, June 22, Aug. 26, and Nov. 8. *Inns*: The King's Arms; Wheatsheaf; The Yellow Lion.

*SEATS*: *Bellmont*; *Springhill*; *Oak Park*.—*Staplestown*, a splendid mansion on the Burrin stream. *Browne Hill*, one mile distant. *Viewmount*, near Browne Hill. *Borris Castle*, 12 miles S. of Carlow, is the seat of the Kavannagh family, and is the noblest mansion in the county of Carlow. It was built from designs by Messrs. Morrisons, and is a fine imitation of the style of architecture prevalent in the 16th century.

**LEIGHLIN BRIDGE** is a flourishing market and post town in the county of Carlow, on the banks of the Barrow, over which is a bridge of nine arches, built in



1320. One of the old ruins is a Monastery of White Friars, founded by one of the family of Carew. The towers and battlements of the Black Castle, which extend along the Barrow, have a very imposing appearance: this was a stronghold of the powerful De Lacys. Leighlin has a Church situated on the W. bank of the river, and two Roman-Catholic Chapels. The churchyard commands a fine view.

*Bally Ellen, Fenough, Ballylaghan, Garryhaddon, Ballymorn,* and *Clonmore*, are all of them ancient Castles in this district, but at considerable distances; they evince the warlike posture of the ancient lords. A still more important place is the City of *Old Leighlin*, now consisting of only a few dwellings in a valley of the neighbouring mountain; its celebrated church was founded in 632: thus the Bishop's See is of early date; the cathedral church was burnt by lightning in 1060. There is at present a small cathedral, so called, in tolerable repair; although the Abbey of Old Leighlin, to which it is attached, is a ruin. This monastery was founded by St. Gobhan, and acquired a character of sanctity in early times; its legendary history is curious. Near this is the *Well of St. Lafarien*, much celebrated amongst the country people, with a cross near its brink. Leighlin was incorporated with the See of Ferns in 1600.

*Pop.* 2000. *Inn:* The Swan. *Fairs:* Easter Monday, May 14, Sept. 25, and Dec. 27.

*SEATS:* *Fonthill; Killinane.* Also *Clogrennan Lodge*, of which the sweetly-wooded uplands render it a charming demesne; inspect this seat before you arrive at Leighlin Bridge.

*Royal Oak*, between Leighlin Bridge and Kilkenny, is the name of a pleasant village with an excellent Inn. There are extensive Flour Mills in this neighbourhood.

**KILKENNY**, a city, assize, and market town, in the county of the same name, is esteemed to be the pleasantest town in Ireland; its handsome bridges of hewn stone stretch across the River Nore. The town is built on two hills, from which the obsolete distinction of the Irish and the English town. Kilkenny College was endowed in

1682 by the Duke of Ormond, but the date of the present edifice is 1784; the number of students is 70. There is also a Free School for 60 boys. The Female Asylum is for 20 poor householders, allowed ten pounds a year each. In the Irish town or St. Canice, is the Gothic Cathedral, commenced in 1202, and completed in 1252. It is 226 feet in length, and is in the form of a cross. Columns of black marble separate the nave from the side aisles, and in the centre, where the nave and transept join, is a fine arch. The tomb of Nicholas Smyth, Bishop of Ossory, murdered by James Dallard, is of a single block of marble. The choir is beautiful and the interior tastefully decorated. The Round Tower on the S. side is in good preservation, and there is a good view from the terrace in the churchyard. The Palace of the Bishop is a commodious and elegant residence; it has a communication by a covered gallery with the Cathedral. There are also two parish Churches, St. John's in St. John's Street, modernized in 1817, having formerly belonged to the Abbey of St. John; and St. Mary's in High Street; besides several Roman-Catholic Chapels and Meeting Houses.

The Court House is a handsome edifice, erected by Mr. Robertson on the site of an old building called Grace's Castle. Near the Tholsel there was formerly a handsome Gothic Cross, similar to that of Coventry. Kilkenny possesses all the public buildings appropriate to a city; and of its fortifications there are still to be seen part of the walls, and the gates. The Market Place is spacious, and there are Infantry Barracks, a Theatre, the City Gaol, the County Gaol, a Fever Hospital, a House of Correction, and a Mendicity Asylum.

The Priory of St. John was founded in 1211 by Wm. Mareschal the elder, Earl of Pembroke; it contains the marble tomb and effigies of Prior Purcell. This Priory, along with the other religious houses, was granted to the citizens by Henry VIII. The Black Abbey, founded by Wm. Mareschal the younger, Earl of Pembroke, is a finer ruin than any of the rest. Its noble founder was interred in it in 1231, as was his brother Richard Mareschal, who received a mortal wound at the battle of the Curragh of

Kildare in 1234. A tomb with a recumbent figure is remarkable in its church, and near it is a font or vase, with several ancient characters carved round the border. The architectural embellishments of Black Abbey, situated in Irish town, were superb and costly.

The monastery of St. Francis, a light and elegant structure, of which the Tower is the principal vestige, is said to have many superb monuments covered by the ruins. The Court of this Franciscan house was converted into cavalry barracks; and foot soldiers were quartered in St. John's Priory: the latter is now an asylum for decayed servants.

The chalybeate and sulphureous spring, about one mile and a half from the city, is in great esteem with medical professors. The Kilkenny marble is a material which adorns the private buildings in all the chief streets; they are handsome, and one of them is above a mile long. The marble mills for sawing and polishing are near the main quarry, at a mile out of town, and situated by the river side. The Kilkenny coal is well known; its reputation is mixed, some being thought dangerous by its vapour, and some of an excellent quality and of a brilliant flame. According to the proverb, Kilkenny boasts—fire without smoke, water without mud, air without fog, and streets paved with marble. The editor has heard many Irish gentlemen declare they had no fogs in their counties, but has experienced many dense fogs arising from mountain and lake. The thick white fog is, however, seldom known. This town has a manufacture of woollens and excellent blankets. The shaded public walks form a most agreeable appurtenance to this delightful place.

*Pop.* 28,200. *Fairs:* Mar. 5, 28, Thursday after Trinity Sunday, Aug. 17, Sept. 12, Oct. 11, Nov. 9. *Inns:* The King's Arms, Bush, Eagle, Wheatsheaf, The Hibernian Hotel.

*SEATS:* *Ormond Castle*, in Kilkenny, was first constructed in 1192, upon the precipitous bank of the rapid Nore; its entrance Towers are of unequal magnitude at each side of the gate. The Castle has undergone several later reparations, and its apartments are well worthy of inspection. In the Presence Chamber is a picture by

Vandyck, and the Gallery contains a great many portraits. Several of the rooms command fine views. On the opposite side of the road, the stables of this ancient mansion form a grand appearance. Three miles from town are seen the ruins of *Dunmore Palace*, belonging to the same family, and surrounded by fine woods.

*Kilreen*, Sir W. Montmorency; *Castle Blunden*, Sir John Blunden; *Teina Park*, near to which see the ruin of *Castle Inch*. Another ruin, *Ballybur Castle*, is three miles beyond Kilkenny; a mile farther, *Farmly* and *Ballymack*.

CALLEN is a market and post town of Kilkenny, seated upon the King's River. It was once populous, but never flourished since Cromwell's assault upon it; he destroyed all the buildings and the three castles. The Tower of the Augustine Abbey, founded about 1450 by the Ormond family still remains. The Rath near Callen is of large dimension, and is 40 feet in height. The Church Tower is mantled with ivy. Here are two commodious Chapels, a School on the Lancaster plan, and a Town Dispensary.

*Pop.* 5678. *Market Days:* Tuesday and Saturday. Many well-appointed *Inns and Hotels*. *Fairs:* July 10, Aug. 21, Oct. 10.

SEATS: A mile and a half before arrival at Callen, is *Desart*, Lord Desart's, a beautiful house with very delightful grounds, on the right hand. See near this the ruin of *Eve Castle*. *Westcourt*; *Garryricken*, three miles beyond the town.

NINE-MILE HOUSE, on the confines of Kilkenny and Tipperary. Four miles beyond this, view *Kilcash*, a handsome mansion. Kilcash Hill enjoys a noble prospect with Slievenaman to the right. Half a mile farther is the village of *Ballypatrick*, and two miles beyond it, see *Ballyglashin Castle*.

CLONMELL, the county town of Tipperary, is a handsome place, with three bridges across the broad and navigable River Suir. Its trade with Waterford, particularly in provisions and corn, is very great, and the lands in its vicinity are fertile and rich. In 1269 the Dominican Friary was founded here, and at the same

time Otho de Grandison founded the Franciscan monastery; its church afterwards became a place of worship of the Dissenters. The town suffered greatly from Cromwell's army. Amongst the public buildings are the Church in Mary Street, the Court House, the Market House, the County Gaol, the House of Industry, about a quarter of a mile distant, the Fever Hospital, the Dispensary, the Artillery and Foot Barracks, and the Butter Market. There are also Roman-Catholic Chapels, Meeting Houses, Schools, a Commercial Room, and a News Room. The manufactures are considerable, both in woollens and cottons. In one of its long regular-built streets may be seen the house in which Laurence Sterne was born, a clergyman who was the Abbé Scarron of Ireland, a lasting satire upon his cloth, whose facetious pen widely diverged from the appropriate style of a composer of sermons, yet whose sermons are a model in his peculiar manner, and attracted crowded congregations to Hampstead church, near London. Sterne embodied the comic diction and cunning genius of his compatriots; this kingdom truly appears "native to famous wits." Clonmell returns a member to parliament.

*Pop.* 15,590. *Fairs:* First Wednesday of each month, May 5, Nov. 5. *Inns:* the Mail Coach, the Globe, Ormond's, the Spread Eagle.

*SEATS:* Three miles before arrival at Clonmell, is *Kilmore*; *Newtown*, Sir T. Osborne. Within one mile of the town, a Charter School, near which is *Chancellor's Town*. Three miles beyond the town, see the splendid mansion and grounds of *Knocklofty*, Earl of Donoughmore. Two miles further is the ruin of *Ballindinny Castle*.

*ARDFINNAN*, in Tipperary, is a pleasant and ancient village, with a bridge of 14 arches over the Suir. Of two castles in ruin, one built in 1184 by King John, upon a bold precipice by the river, commanded the town. It was battered by Cromwell, and made uninhabitable. The Abbey was founded in 700 by St. Finian. Two miles from the town see *Castle Grace Church*.

*CLOGHEEN* is a small market and post town in Tipperary, carrying on a large trade in corn. Here the

traveller arrives at the foot of the bleak summits of *Knockmeledown Mountain*, where a small torrent directs its course in search of the River Suir. The barriers of the Galtees and other great hills bound the prospect. The parish church of Clogheen has been newly built, one mile West of the town. The Roman Catholic Chapel was built in 1740. Here are Barracks for two troops of cavalry ; also a Fever Hospital. At Clogheen you can take the road either of Carrick or Lismore. The mount or fairy ring of *Kilshielan* is to be seen near this.

*Pop.* 1633. *Inns*: the Globe Tavern, and M' Craith's. *Fairs*: Whit Tuesday, Aug. 1, Oct. 28, and Dec. 12.

*SEATS*: *Shanbally*, the charming villa of Viscount Lismore, is near the old church of *Shanrahaney*, at a short distance from Clogheen. At *Skeheewrinky* is a cavern, which is entered by a cleft in a rock. It contains a natural-vaulted chamber, 100 feet long and 70 high ; and lateral passages conduct through recesses of the earth, in which are stones, spars, and stalactical pillars.

**BALLYPOREEN**, in Tipperary, is a large village three miles beyond Clogheen. At a mile beyond this leave the Mitchelstown road to the right, and in another mile enter the county of Cork.

**KILWORTH**, a market and post town in the county of Cork, is a flourishing place near the river Funcheon, noted for its excellent salmon and trout ; the Kilworth hills are a romantic range. The Church is a fine old building, and at some distance from the town is a modern Roman-Catholic Chapel. Here are some good flax mills.

*Pop.* 1963. *Market-day*: Friday. *Fairs*: six annually.

*SEATS*: Near Kilworth is *Moore Park*, the chief seat of the Earl of Mountcashell. This is an embellished mansion ; and close to the park-grounds the ruin of *Cloughleagh Castle* has its gloomy site on a precipice by the river side.

**FERMOY**, a market and post town in the county of Cork, is seated on the Blackwater River. Its bridge has thirteen arches, and is very beautifully enveloped in ivy. The ancient hamlet was the site of a Cistercian Abbey, but was an obscure place forty years ago. The modern town,

consisting of four handsome streets, crossing each other at right angles, was projected and completed by Mr. Anderson, the patriotic contractor for the first southern mail-coach establishment. The Artillery Barracks form a handsome quadrangle; and, north of the Blackwater, are the New Barracks, occupying twelve acres, enclosed by a wall, and a drawbridge. On the hill in this town, opposite the Market House, is a well-built Church, and Tower of some architectural elegance. Fermoy also possesses a Roman-Catholic Chapel, built in 1811, a Brew-house, Paper Mills, Coach Manufactory, and a Manufactory for Farming Implements; a handsome Court House, an endowed School House, and a Military Hospital. As a manufacturing place, Fermoy bids fair to arrive at a great degree of prosperity, through the zealous exertions of Mr. Anderson, the proprietor. It is in an important situation, for its numerous good roads to large towns render it a central stage for commercial travellers and tourists.

In the vicinity, see the ruins of *Creg Castle*, *Ballymacpatrick*, and *Carrickabrick* Castles. On the high lands are various Druidical altars, erected by the chief Druid Mogruith, to whom Fermoy was granted in 524, as a possession dedicated to the Druidical worship, and those upright stones marked the boundary of this sacred tract called Magh Feine; the Druids occupying it were named Fear Magh Feine (Men of the Sacred Plain), modernized into Fermoy.

*Pop.* 6702. *Inns:* the New Inn, the King's Arms. *Fairs:* June 21, Aug. 20, Nov. 7.

*SEATS:* *Castle Hyde*, on the bank of the Blackwater. *Convamore*, the seat of Lord Ennismore, at some distance towards Mallow. This mansion contains a fine collection of pictures.

RATHCORMUCK, in Cork, is a neat town on the River Bride, with a Market House, a Church, and a Roman-Catholic Chapel. Here is a beautiful mansion belonging to Lord Riversdale, with some other gentlemen's seats. But the mountains and antiquities form still more interesting objects; the great range of *Cairn Tierna*, the *Thane's Heap*, is on the north, a mountain named from one of those justiciary heaps, whether of stones as in this

instance, or earthen raths, upon which the chiefs and their tribes assembled in high and conspicuous spots. Visit also the *Hag's Bed* or *Labacally Tomb*, a stupendous monumental vault, formed of immense stones, of the dimensions of which Stonehenge alone can give the stranger an idea; also the ruin of *Glanmire Castle*, where stood an ancient Abbey; and the ruins of *Mount Catherine*, which are three miles beyond Rathcormuck.

*Pop.* 1559. *Fairs:* Aug. 12, Oct. 29. *Inn:* the Riversdale Arms.

About four miles beyond Rathcormuck is the village of *Watergrass Hill*, said to stand on the highest cultivated ground in Ireland. It commands fine prospects.

CORK, the capital of the county of the same name, is the second city of Ireland in point of magnitude, and the first as it respects commerce. It is a seaport on the S.E. coast, situated near the mouth of the Lea, over which there are numerous bridges: that called St. Patrick's is an elegant modern structure. This river divides, a short distance above Cork, into two branches, which again uniting, encircle a considerable portion of the city, formerly a swamp. Hence the ancient name of the city, *Coreagh* signifying a marsh, was derived. Cork was walled by the Danes and Ostmen in the 9th century, but was never strong, although it made some resistance to the Earl of Marlborough, who captured it in 1690. It is a corporation town, governed by its Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses, Sheriffs, and Recorder; and returns two members to Parliament, no other place except Dublin sending more than one. The county also returns two, as do the other counties of Ireland.

The principal streets are spacious and well built, but those of ancient date are narrow and irregular. Many of the houses are fronted with blue slates, giving them a singular appearance. On the Grand Parade is an equestrian statue of George II. Amongst the public buildings may be noticed the Exchange, erected in 1710 by an Italian architect, and adorned with Tuscan and Doric columns; the Custom House, of hewn stone, with a pediment exhibiting the arms of the United Kingdom; the Barracks for Infantry and Cavalry to the N.E. of the city; the Cham-



ber of Commerce in Patrick Street; the new City Gaol; the County Gaol; the Market House, near the Exchange; the Commercial Rooms, the front of which is tastefully ornamented; Daly's Club House, on the Grand Parade; the Grand Parade Club House, in Tuckey Street; and the Theatre, in George Street. The Mardyke Walk, on the W. side of the city, is a public promenade, about a mile long. Cork is a Bishop's See. The Cathedral, dedicated to St. Finn Barr, is situated on an eminence, and has a lofty but inelegant spire. There are also several other Churches, Roman-Catholic Chapels, and Meeting Houses; but none of them present any thing particularly entitled to notice.

Amongst the charitable Institutions are the House of Industry, capable of accommodating 700 persons; the Lunatic Asylum; the House of Recovery from Fever; the Magdalen Asylum; the Foundling Hospital; the Lying-in Hospital; and numerous Schools.

Cork possesses several establishments for the prosecution of Literature and Science. The principal are the Royal Cork Literary Institution, to which are attached a library, a museum of minerals, a botanical garden, and a collection of agricultural implements; the Society of Arts, established in 1815; the Minerva Reading Rooms; the Cork Library Society; and the Cork Literary and Scientific Institution. Barry the painter was a native of Cork.

The ancient Abbeys have been employed as building materials for the modern city; they are however of historic celebrity; in the Abbey of St. Barr, founded by that canonized saint in 606, seven hundred religious are related to have dwelt at one time; it was, when re-built, named Gill Abbey, from its abbot's name, and was granted by Elizabeth to Sir Richard Greneville in 1541. Grey Abbey was built north of the city; the Dominican Abbey of St. Mary of the Island once existed on Cross Green, south of the town. There are some remains of the Augustine Friary, founded in 1420 by Lord Kinsale; it is called Red Abbey, and has been converted into a Sugar Refinery. St. Stephen's, an institution for the residence of Lepers, became the site of the Blue-coat Hospital. The nunnery of St. John the Baptist stood near the Market

House. The residence of the Bishop of Cork is at *Ballinaspeg*, three miles out of town.

Cork carries on an extensive trade, particularly in the export of superior linens, hides, tallow, butter, beef, pork, cattle, sheep, pigs, corn, flour, and bacon. It also imports grocery, earthenware, ironmongery, cloth, coals, wines, brandy, oil, rum, sugar, flax seed, timber, tar, and turpentine. The chief manufactures are paper, glass, leather, glue, sailcloth, coarse cloths, and whisky. The Markets are abundantly supplied; indeed there is a profusion of fish, poultry, meat, butter, and vegetables.

*Cove*, or, as it is usually called, the *Cove of Cork*, is situated seven miles from the city, in Great Island, which is about four miles in length and two in breadth. Its situation for commerce is excellent, as vessels of the largest size can here unload, and the security of the haven renders it an important naval station. The harbour is formed by Great Island, and a bay of the opposite coast, and is capable of sheltering an immense number of vessels.

The population of Great Island amounts to 10,000, about half of whom, consisting principally of seafaring men, pilots, and fishermen, reside in Cove. Near the town is a Battery, consisting of three tiers of guns, one of them being *à fleur d'eau*, and above it are Barracks. The Channel is also defended by Carlisle Fort. The shores of the island are studded with villas, and the fishing banks off the coast yield a fine produce. An excursion by boats among the islands of Cork Harbour, will afford beautiful and diversified prospects. On the opposite side of the river is *Passage*, from which the distance to Cork by the southern road along the harbour is six miles.

The *Environs* of Cork present several objects of attention. *Blackrock*, situated on a peninsula of the Lea, three miles from Cork, abounds with villas. *Blarney Castle*, three miles distant, is situated on a rock; it was besieged and taken by William III. in the war of the Revolution. *Ballyvelly Castle* commands the North channel formed by Cove Island. In *Barrymore Island* is a

stratum of limestone, found nowhere on the shore of the harbour. The *Giant's Stairs*, a natural production, attract the curious visiter to Cove Island. *Carigrohan Castle* is built on a precipice above the river Lea. At *Ballyvacadane*, four miles distant, are the remains of an Abbey. *Monkstown Castle* occupies the summit of a hill overgrown with trees and shrubs. *Glanmire*, five miles distant, is a charming village, situated in a beautiful glen on a narrow arm of the sea. It commands an extensive prospect.

SEATS: *Rostellan Castle*, the Marquess of Thomond, surrounded by stately timber. *Cork Beg*, belonging to the Fitzgerald family; near it, ruins of an ancient Abbey.

Pop. 100,658. *Market-days*: Wednesday and Saturday. *Fairs*: Trinity Monday, Oct. 1. *Hotels*: Best's; Day's; Flynn's; Rawlinson's; Commercial; Chamber of Commerce; Conway's; Skibbereen and Dublin.

BANDON is a market and post town in Cork, upon the River Bandon. It has manufactories of cotton and camblots; and is a borough returning a member to parliament. The Duke of Devonshire is the chief proprietor. The town of Bandon was built in 1610 by the Earl of Cork, who erected two Churches and two handsome Market Houses, and surrounded it with walls; the latter were destroyed in 1689. Near it is a noted chalybeate spring, and *Dundarene Castle*. Military are regularly quartered in the Barracks of this town.

The cotton spinning, corduroy, and linen manufacture is extensive. Here are a Dispensary, an Hospital, several important Schools, two Roman-Catholic Chapels, and several Dissenters' Meeting Houses. In the Wesleyan congregation's Chapel is an excellent Organ. A Savings' Bank is established here.

SEATS: *Castle Bernard*, Lord Bandon (whose family name is Bernard.) This fine mansion has two Corinthian fronts of Portland stone.

Pop. 10,179. *Inns*: the Devonshire Arms; the Shannon Arms. *Fairs*: four are held annually.

*Innishonan* is a manufacturing town, having a good Charter School. It is seated on the Bandon River, upon a road a little to the left of the shortest line from Cork to

Bandon, and three miles from the latter town. Innishonan communicates by the Bandon river with Kingsale. This district is very mountainous. *Pop.* 336.

**CLOGHNAKILTY**, in Cork, is an ancient borough now disfranchised, but carries on an important trade in the manufacture of linen. Its bay is rendered nearly useless by being choked up with sands. It has a good Church in an elevated situation; a Roman-Catholic Chapel, a Meeting House, a Dispensary, and a Market House.

At *Temple Brian*, one mile to the N.E., are vestiges of a heathen temple. Above four miles S.E. is *Timoleague Castle*, and an ancient abbey for Augustine monks founded in 1350; the tombs and the holy well are worthy of inspection. The promontory at the south point of this bay is hollowed out by the sea into various extensive caverns; it is called *Galley Head*, and its S.W. coast turns inland to Ross Bay, which is filled with sands.

*Pop.* 4033. *Fairs:* April 6, June 30, Aug. 1, Oct. 10, Nov. 12.

Ross is situated upon the coast in Cork, 7 miles from Cloghnakilty. This is the seat of a bishopric, united with the see of Cork in 1536. The Cathedral was founded in the 6th century by St. Fachnan; it is of Gothic architecture, and although small, cannot fail to excite the interest of the traveller who reflects that this place was an early school for divinity, and an university of great resort. The sea flows up to the wall of the cemetery, which is planted with trees; the square steeple has battlements, and there are large vaults or subterranean chambers adjoining to the cathedral. There is a barrack in this town, which is often called Ross Carbery. A mile from the town are two pits eighty yards deep, called *East* and *West Pooladuff*; the sea is observed to enter them by some cavern, although the cliff is 300 yards distant. Ross is situated upon a road from Cloghnakilty to Skibbereen, but there is another road to the right which does not pass through Ross. The River Rory flows toward the sea at a short distance from the town.

**SEAT:** *Castle Freke*, the mansion of Lord Carbery, a handsome building in the castellated style.

**SKIBBEREEN** is a populous market and post town of

Cork, upon the River Ilan. It is the residence of a collector and other officers of Baltimore Harbour; the linen manufactures and cloths of Skibbereen have long been a considerable object of trade. The Church is on the West side of the river. There are also a Roman-Catholic Chapel, a Dispensary, several Charity Schools and a Sessions' House, as well as two Flour-mills and a Brewery. *Abbey Throwry*, near this town, was a priory, long used as a church, but now in ruins. About four miles distant, is the pleasant village of *Castle Townshend*, situated on *Glandore Harbour*, and occupied by opulent persons.

SEAT: *New Court*, Lord Riversdale. Pop. 4803.

BALTIMORE, in Cork, is seated upon an excellent Harbour, and is a Port, having an establishment of the Customs, the chief officers residing at Skibbereen. It is a disfranchised borough, and was once a flourishing place: in 1631 it was plundered by Algerine pirates, and did not again recover its opulence. Here are vestiges of many strong castles, and the vicinity is rude and romantic. In one of the large Islands which lie at the mouth of this fine port is *Cape Clear*, or *Dunanore Castle*, in tolerable preservation; Cape Clear is the southernmost point of Ireland. Pop. 146.

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No. 27. From DUBLIN to BANNOW. Through ARK-  
LOW, KYLE, and WEXFORD.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Wexford*, as at No. 203. .	66½	Duncormack . . .	76¾
Baldwin's Town . . .	74	Bannow . . . . .	80½

BALDWIN'S TOWN is a village of the county of Wexford.

DUNCORMACK is a village situated on a bay of the Wexford coast.

BANNOW, formerly a borough town, is situated on the east bank of the channel of Bannow Bay, at the head of which is the town of *Clonmines*. Earl Strongbow effected his landing at this place.

*The Saltees* are small islands and rocks situated off this coast in Ballyteig Bay. *St. Patrick's Stepping-stones* are rocks lying between the Saltee Islands and the coast.

The River Banno flows into the Bay of the same name. The Scare ferry is occasionally fordable, but is generally passed in the ferry-boat. It is believed that silver mines were once worked to advantage by the Ostmen in this district; there are the appearances of a mine near the River Banno at *Barrastown*.

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No. 28. From DUBLIN to BANTRY. Through KILKENNY, CORK, and BANDON.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Bandon *, as at No. 26.	. 137½	Dunmanway . . .	. 151
Iniskeane * . . .	. 144½	Bantry . . . . .	. 164¼

*Desart Church*, in Cork, is five miles beyond Bandon.

INISKEANE, in Cork, is a village on the River Bandon, which divides it into two parts. On the north is Kineigh or Kenith Round Tower, 70 feet high; the first story is a hexagon, above which are five stories, all of them round; this hexagonal basement is a singularity in the construction of such towers. It is 124 feet from the ruins of the church.

DUNMANWAY, in Cork. The linen manufacture was established here by Sir Richard Cox, who had a handsome residence, adorned with fine avenues. Here is a Charter School. Dunmanway Town is in a pleasant valley on the banks of the Bandon River, a few miles from its sources; hills surround the town, and a mile north is a long barrier of rugged rocks; in one place a yew grows from a fissure of the rock, with a stem 17 feet in circumference. *Kilbarry Church* ruins are a mile and a half beyond this town. *Pop.* 5000.

*Dromaleague* is a village on the road to Bantry. It is five miles beyond Dunmanway. The barony of Bantry is sterile and mountainous.

BANTRY is a market, post, and seaport town, situated at the head of Bantry Bay; a fine harbour, which could contain the British navy, and sheltered by high mountains. There are no remains of its Franciscan Abbey. Ireton built a fort farther north, and the inhabitants quitted Bantry to build the New Town under its

protection, but the fort is demolished, and the site abandoned. The Bay is skirted by *Hungery Hill*, a barren mountain, sixteen miles from Bantry: this hill slopes rapidly towards the shore, and from a lake on its summit descends a cataract of great height.

In the beautiful island of *Whiddy*, near Bantry town, there is a fine green hill, surmounted by a fort, in which a part of the military are stationed; the bay is surrounded by the most romantic scenery, and the small Bay of *Glengariff* is truly picturesque. In 1689 Admiral Herbert defeated and captured a French fleet near Bantry, and in 1796 a French fleet, with an army under Hoche, was overtaken by a storm near this harbour, and was wrecked or dispersed.

The Linen Manufacture is carried on here with great spirit. Bantry has been recently embellished with a handsome Gothic Church, and it has also a Roman Catholic Chapel, a Wesleyan Meeting House, a Roman-Catholic School, and a School House, for the education of the sons of Protestants.

*Pop.* 4800. *Inn:* The Bantry Arms. *Market-day:* Saturday. A *fair* is held here monthly.

*SEAT:* *Seacourt*, the mansion of Lord Bantry, with delightful grounds, and a fine prospect of the Bay, skirted by a range of lofty mountains.

*Bearhaven* is a village opposite to Bear Island, which lies in the mouth of Bantry Bay, and thereby forms two channels, one of which is called Bearhaven. *Dunmanus Bay*, with *Mizen Head*, are to the S. E. *Crow Head* is at the extremity of the deeply-indented Promontory which forms the opposite shore of Bantry Bay; and *Dursey Island*, to the west, has some remains of a Castle, beyond which are three high rocks, called *Bull, Cow, and Calf*.

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No. 29. From DUBLIN to BELFAST. FIRST ROAD.

Through TURVEY, DROGHEDA, DUNDALK, and LISBURN.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Banbridge*, as at No. 1.	60½	Lisburn . . . . .	73
Dromore . . . . .	66	Belfast . . . . .	80
Hillsborough . . . . .	69½		

**DROMORE**, in Down, is a retired town, built near the River Lagan, and surrounded by gently-swelling hills. It is the see of a Bishop, the Church here having been founded by St. Colman, as well as an Abbey, in the sixth century. The Cathedral, the Bishop's residence, the School House, and the Market House, which is built on arches, are the chief buildings. There are also several Meeting Houses, and a Roman Catholic Chapel. The large Rath, just beyond the town, on the ridge of a hill, (whence the names *Drum Mor*,) has from it a curious passage, hollowed down to the River. South of Dromore, on the road towards Banbridge, is a square Tower, now in a state of dilapidation. The Market Place is surrounded by neat white houses; the Market and Fairs are brisk, and there is much traffic, both in linens and provisions. The bones of a large animal, together with fossil horns of the Moose Deer, measuring 14 feet 6 inches, have been dug up here. *Pop.* 1861.

**HILLSBOROUGH**, in Down, is a beautiful modern town, built on the face of a hill ascending to the South. It is named after the Hill family, and it must be confessed that the handsome new buildings, the grand plantations of trees, and the general agricultural improvement of the finely cultivated environs, owe much of their beauty to the Marquess of Downshire. The Church is an elegant building, and is adorned with painted windows. It has an organ, a monument by Nollekens, in memory of Arch-deacon Leslie, and a ring of nine bells: a fine avenue conducts from the road to the Church door. In Hillsborough Castle it has been customary to form a deposit of arms. At the top of the hill is a handsome Inn, the Downshire Arms; and adjoining it is the elegant Market House, to the left of which is the gate of Lord Downshire's Park. His Castle and woods are well worthy of inspection. Amidst the groves are numerous nests of cranes and rooks. The farmers and weavers in this district are industrious and intelligent, and receive great encouragement from the resident landlords. The villas of the gentry are charming, and the white-washed cottages of the farmers of Down assimilate in their neat exterior with those seen in the best parts of Scotland, whence the



ancestors of a large portion of the people in the North of Ireland were imported by the Scottish Planters. The Maze Course is seen from the road a mile to the North of Hillsborough.

*Pop.* 1428. *Fairs*: on the third Wednesday in Feb., May, Aug. Nov. *Inns*: the Corporation Arms; the Downshire Arms.

LISBURN, in Antrim, is a well-built post town, situated upon the Lagan. It is a borough, returning a member to the Imperial Parliament. The damask cloths of the Lisburn manufacture, the cambrics, muslins, and linens, are of excellent quality, and highly celebrated. The Market Place is spacious, and the markets are well provided: the Market House occupies an angle near the Church, and the County Infirmary is in Castle Street. The Church at Lisburn has a large square Tower with a tapering spire; it serves for a Cathedral of the see of Down and Connor. Lisburn has also a Catholic Chapel and several Meeting Houses. The dark-red houses are generally well built, and many of them are spacious. In the street descending to the bridge built on the South side of Lisburn, are the gardens of the noble proprietor: the Manorial House stands also in this street. The fostering patronage of the tenantry by the Hertford family has greatly contributed to the embellishment of this fine town, and the prosperity of all the adjacent district.

The Old Town of *Lisnagarvey* was accidentally burnt, and Lisburn has risen on its site. The banks of the Lagan River are picturesque, and its winding valley is fertile, and much adorned; the elegant residences, the hedge-rows, the raised footpaths, and numerous woods and copses, render Down, as well as many parts of Antrim, a country which might rival the well-cultivated counties of the Sister Island. A long range of hills of great height is seen to the North, skirting the level road, with a continuous summit, which extends to Belfast, and encircles the basin occupied by that great town. The rich bleach-greens of Lisburn and of *Lambeg*, a pleasant village, with a pretty Church beyond it, on the Belfast side, together with the mansions of opulent linen merchants, here attract attention. Lisburn School is a

celebrated establishment, and has long been frequented by the sons of the principal gentlemen of the neighbouring counties. In the vicinity is *Ballydrain*, a pleasant house, near a small lake; the *Giant's Ring* is an interesting Druidical monument, and near it is a Round Tower. *Pop.* 4684. *Fairs:* July 21, Oct. 5. *Inns:* the Hertford Arms; the King's Arms.

BELFAST is a seaport and post town of Antrim, situated near the entrance of the Lagan into Carrickfergus Lough. The ancient narrow bridge of twenty-one arches, at the mouth of the River, is 2560 feet in length, and the suburb named *Ballymacarret*, is entirely in the county of Down; here are glasshouses, and at the foot of the bridge some salt-pans; crossing this long bridge we enter Belfast. The commerce of this opulent town is extensive, and the wealth and spirit of the inhabitants have been employed in its improvement. The Assembly Rooms; the Commercial Buildings, where strangers are liberally permitted to read without any expense for eight days; the Linen Hall, with an inclosed area, and an agreeable garden; the Academical Institution, the splendid ranges of private edifices, the new additions to the town, on an extensive and elegant scale, are all evidences of the rapid progress which Belfast is making, as one of the principal seats of trade, manufactures, and learning, in this kingdom. The Custom House is on the Quay, at the extremity of High Street; and the Excise Office is situated in Donegall Square. The government of the town is vested in the Sovereign and twelve burgesses; here are resident Magistrates, who attend daily to all business reported from the Police Office, in Rosemary Street, and the Commissioners of Police have also an office in Donegall Street. The proprietor of Belfast is the Marquess of Donegall, who is *Lord of the Castle*, of which he appoints a Constable. His son has the title of Earl of Belfast. The tenures are granted at the old rents, for long periods of time, by the levy of fines, a system which, although it depresses the rent-roll, is a great encouragement to the merchants and the speculators, in the magnificent enlargements of the town.

The principal Church is St. Anne's, in *Donegall*

*Street*, opposite to *Church Street*, in which is situated a well-regulated Post Office. There are also several Meeting Houses, a Quaker's and a Methodist Meeting. At the rise of a gentle hill, forming the extremity of Donegall Street, is a newly-erected Catholic Chapel. The Roman-Catholic Bishop resides in the town. Beyond this chapel is seen the Asylum, a convenient building, with every advantage for the health, exercise, and comfort of aged men and women, and orphans. Belfast also possesses a Fever Hospital, a Dispensary, a House of Industry, and a House of Correction, the front of which is 236 feet, adjoining *Henrietta Street*. A Chamber of Commerce promotes the welfare of the mercantile interests; the *Exchange*, built in 1770, by the Marquess of Donegall, stands at the angle of Donegall Street and North Street; above it is an assembly-room, 60 feet in length. The North Quay, extending along the Carrickfergus shore, is bordered by good warehouses; ships of 500 tons can lie alongside of it, and a crowd of vessels bound to London, Glasgow, New York, Liverpool, and of colliers for the supply of fuel from Greenock, and other Scottish ports, adds much to the variety and interest of this bustling scene. The most lamentable of all exports, that of a manly, active, and enterprising body of emigrants, who quit Belfast every season for the United States, or for the British States of North America, creates a constant supply of large, well-equipped passage-ships.

The advantage of the various Linen Halls, the success of this beneficial manufacture, and the spirit of the merchants generally, is best evinced by the great exports of commodities; the provision trade in pork, beef, butter, &c., is considerable. The markets of Belfast are extensive, and are furnished with excellent meat and vegetables; the supply of turkeys is considerable; of fish, salmon and mackarel are not frequently to be purchased. The effect of the contracts by English fishmongers for the salmon fisheries of this part of Ireland, is much seen in the advanced price which salmon bears in the native market. Rock-cod, soles, brills, and other excellent fish are, however, plentiful. Wheaten bread here supplies the place of the dry sweet oat-cake, which is elsewhere

the chief addition to potatoes, as the food of the labourer.

The streets and squares of Belfast are of brick, and are well built, with copings, areas, iron railings, and all the accompaniments of the best style of town buildings; Donegal Place is wide and uniform. Four newspapers are printed at Belfast, and many useful and scientific works are also occasionally published here. The Professors of the Academical Institution are men of talent, well qualified to forward the interests of this flourishing college. The Physicians of Belfast are also eminent, both for their professional and their literary acquirements.

It is beyond our limits to enumerate all the Institutions, Sunday Schools, Charitable Foundations, Meeting Houses, and the numerous seats of the resident gentry, whose ornamental grounds give the appearance of a continued park to the northern and other outlets of the town. The dark impending mountains which cast their long shadows over the shore of Belfast Bay, seem to limit the prospect from the town, but as their sides are cultivated, and exhibit large mills, grand mansions, greens covered with linens, and long plantations, they have of themselves a compensating interest.

About a mile from Belfast, near the road to Antrim, is *Devis Mountain*, the summit of which is about four miles distant. A mile beyond it is *Cave Hill*, a lofty mountain, surmounted by a mound, called M'Art's Fort, whence there is a noble view, embracing the Lough of Belfast, Carrickfergus Castle, and the town of Belfast; whilst on the opposite side are seen the hills of Down, and the shore of Bangor.

Steam-boats go regularly to the Clyde, as well as to London. The Borough of Belfast returns a member to Parliament.

*Pop.* 37,277, exclusive of a detachment of Infantry, who have commodious barracks. *Inns*: Sloane's, the Donegal Arms, in Castle Street; Campbell's; Linn's, or the White Cross, in Castle Street. *Fairs*: Aug. 12, Nov. 8.

No. 30. From DUBLIN to BELFAST. SECOND ROAD.  
Through ASHBORNE, DROGHEDA, and LISBURN.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Finglass *	. . . 3	Banbridge, as at No. 1.	. 60½
Ashborne . . .	. . . 12	Belfast*, as at No. 29.	. 80
Drogheda *	. . . 23½		

ASHBORNE is a newly-erected village of Dublin; it is the first stage upon the present Mail-coach route to Belfast, and has two excellent Inns. Close to Ashborne, on the left, is a single square Tower, of considerable altitude, and in tolerable repair, beyond which, in the distance, is seen the village of *Ratoath* and its rath, with a table summit. This is a good road; *it leaves Garistown to the right, and passing by Duleek, joins the old Mail-coach road at Drogheda.*

No. 31. From DUBLIN to BELFAST. THIRD ROAD.  
Through NEWRY, RATHFRILAND, and DOWNPATRICK.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Newry*, as at No. 1.	. 50½	Killyleagh . . .	. 80
Rathfriland . . .	. 57½	Cross Roads of Killinchy .	. 84½
Castlewellan . . .	. 65	Cumber . . . . .	. 89
Clough . . . . .	. 69	Belfast* . . . . .	. 96
Downpatrick . . .	. 74		

RATHFRILAND, in Down, is a conspicuous town, seated on an eminence, on which four cross-roads meet. It has a Church, a Roman Catholic Chapel, and a Meeting House. Here also are the old walls of the Castle, built by the Magennis family, Lords of Iveach. Near four miles beyond the town is a Lough, and a mansion of Lord Downshire's, called *Ballymoney*. The spa at *Turkellyswell*, two miles distant, is a chalybeate, used in scrofulous complaints. The River Bann, with the fine bleach-greens on its banks, is seen winding through the valley south of Rathfriland. *Pop.* 1178. *Fairs*: Six annually.

CASTLEWELLAN, in Down, is a well-built town,

with a good Market House, surmounted by an elegant belfry. Here are two Meeting Houses. The Church is at Kilmegan, nearly two miles distant. At Castlewellan are some fine bleach-greens, and the linen manufacture flourishes in this vicinity. All this part of Down exhibits good finger-posts, directing to each town and village. The Earl Annesley's richly-planted demesne and gardens are close to a fine Lake.

Three miles from Castlewellan is the pleasant village of *Newcastle*, much frequented for bathing.

CLOUGH is a large village in Down. The old Castle is in ruins; it was built on an artificial mount, and has a deep surrounding moat.

SEAT: *Mount Panther*; this fine mansion is to the right of Clough; here also is a good prospect of the ancient Castle of *Dundrum*.

DOWN, or DOWNPATRICK, the county town of Down, is interesting, both from its antiquities, and from its situation on the southern branch of Lough Strangford. This city derives its name from St. Patrick, who here founded a celebrated Abbey, in which he was interred A.D. 493; St. Columb and St. Bridget were also buried here. The great *Doone*, or elevated rath, north of Downpatrick, is surrounded by three ramparts and terraces: its circumference is 2100 feet, and its height sixty feet; and the tradition is, that a palace was built upon it. Adjoining the Abbey stood the Round Tower, which was 60 feet high; it was taken down in 1790, and beneath it appeared the foundation of some former stone building. The west end of the Cathedral was enlarged on the removal of this tower: in the niches over the east window it is said were once placed statues of the three great saints buried here; this ancient edifice is on the side of the hill, and contains some large and curious pillars. The building was defaced by Lord Grey in 1538, but since repaired by Dean Daniel. Connor was united with the see of Down in 1442. The Town Hall is elegant and commodious; near it are the Gaol, Barracks, and School House; also the Church, rebuilt in 1735, Meeting Houses and Chapels. There are four principal streets.

In *Inis Courcy* are the ruins of an Abbey, near to

*Coilbridge*; the Quoil quay is the port to this town, distant nearly a mile. The land is rich and fertile, and the Lough extremely beautiful, with some charming islands, well grown with wood. About a mile from the town is a good Race-course. St. Patrick's Well is greatly frequented as a holy well. Near *Struel*, a mile from the town, are the ruins of the Abbey of Saul, founded by St. Patrick. The borough returns a member to the United Parliament.

SEATS: *Ballydugan House*, and *Hollymount*.

Pop. 4123. Fairs: second Thursday in Jan., Mar. 17, May 19, June 22, Oct. 29, Nov. 19. Inns: the Downshire Arms; the Savage Arms; the Hope and Anchor.

KILLYLEAGH, or KILLILEIGH, is a town of Down, built on a height close to Lough Strangford. It has a handsome Church, a Presbyterian Chapel, Barracks for the Militia of this county, a large Market House, and a Cotton Factory. *Killyleagh Castle*, the seat of Archibald Hamilton Rowan, Esq., is an ancient and splendid mansion, surrounded by some large trees. The Hamilton family has long flourished here; part of this town is the property of Viscount Dufferin. It was the birth-place of Sir Hans Sloane. Pop. 1110.

KILLINCHY, in Down, has a good parish Church and parsonage. It is seated on a high hill, and is but a small village. Russell's Inn furnishes good entertainment, and there is a fine prospect of the circumjacent country.

CUMBER, or COMBER, is a flourishing village in Down, situated near Lough Strangford. It has a Church, a Meeting House, a House of Industry, Flour Mills, and a Brewhouse. The linen manufacture is carried on here. The square and principal street have a respectable appearance, but the outskirts consist of poor cottages. The old Castle of *Mount Alexander* was the seat of the Earls of that name. The Abbey of Cumber was built and endowed in 1199, by an ancestor of the O'Neils. This place is the property of the Marquess of Londonderry.

No. 32. From DUBLIN to BIRR or PARSONSTOWN.  
Through MAYNOOTH, PHILIPSTOWN, and EGLISH.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Ballinagar *, as at No. 99.	41	Ballyboy . . . . .	56
Killeigh * . . . . .	46½	Eglish . . . . .	61¾
Mountbolus . . . . .	53¼	Birr, or Parsonstown . . . . .	65

MOUNTBOLUS is in King's County. Four miles from it, on the Killeigh road, is the Church of *Killurn*. A mile before arriving at Mountbolus is a Lough, one mile in length, on the bank of which is the mansion of *Mount Pleasant*; within half a mile of Mountbolus is *Rathrobine*, a good residence, and an ancient Castle. Beyond Mountbolus are several old ruins by the road side.

BALLYBOY is a village and post station, in King's County, situated on the Silver River, issuing from *Lough Anna*, in the barony of Ballyboy: near it also is *Pallas Lough*. *Killinany Castle* is an ancient ruin on the shore of Lough Anna. This water divides the King's and Queen's Counties. This is a romantic, but generally dreary and unprofitable district. *Pop.* 324. *Fairs*: May 4, Aug. 21, Dec. 6.

EGLISH. Here is a handsome seat near the Church, and at *Castle Eglish* is a fine bleach-green. Eglish is a barony of King's County; it is sequestered, and thinly peopled.

BIRR, or PARSONSTOWN, a market and post town, near the verge of King's County, was formerly named after the family of *Parsons*, settled here. The Earl of Rosse is the proprietor of the town, and has an excellent castellated residence adjoining it. Birr is a commodious modern-built town, with regular streets; in Duke's Square, on a Doric column 25 feet high, is a statue of the late Duke of Cumberland. The principal buildings are the Church, a handsome modern Gothic edifice, the Roman Catholic Chapel, in the same style of architecture, the Gaol, and the Market House. There are also several Meeting Houses, a Fever Hospital and Dispensary, and Schools. The Castle of the Parsons family was once besieged by the celebrated Sarsfield; it has been



recently improved from designs by Mr. Johnston, and is now a commodious residence. There are some other strong fortresses, now dilapidated, in this neighbourhood, particularly *Leap Castle* and *Cangor Castle*. At Parsons-town the roads to *Burrisakane* and *Shannon Bridge*, cross the *Birr River*, and enter Tipperary.

Pop. 5400. Inn: The King's Arms. Fairs: Feb. 11, May 6, Aug. 25, and Dec. 10.

SEAT: *Syngefield*, a beautiful house, near the river side, one mile from *Birr*.

No. 33. From DUBLIN to BRAY. FIRST ROAD.  
Through MONKSTOWN and SHANGENAGH.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Blackrock* . . . .	4	Shangenagh* . . . .	9
Monkstown . . . .	5½	Bray* . . . .	11
Killeny* . . . .	8		

Between Blackrock and Monkstown is *Montpellier Castle*, surrounded by pleasing grounds.

MONKSTOWN, in the county of Dublin. The Church is a plain stone building, erected in 1797. It belongs to the united parishes of Monkstown, Dalkey, and Killeny. Here is a fine seat, formerly belonging to Lord Ranelagh; also a mansion, which was built on the site of a monastery, whence the name of Monkstown.

No. 34. From DUBLIN to BRAY. SECOND ROAD.  
Through BLACKROCK, ROCHESTOWN, and KILLENY.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Blackrock* . . . .	4	Killeny* . . . .	8
Kill* . . . .	5	Shangenagh* . . . .	9
Rochestown . . . .	7	Bray* . . . .	11

ROCHESTOWN, in the County of Dublin, has an obelisk, which was erected by the late J. Mapas, Esq. In the neighbourhood is *Sea Point*. Half a mile from Rochestown is the village of *Cabinteely*, surrounded by some fine mansions.

No. 35. From DUBLIN to BULLOCK. Through BLACK-ROCK and MONKSTOWN.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Blackrock * . . .	4	Bullock . . .	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Monkstown * . . .	5 $\frac{1}{2}$		

BULLOCK is a charming sea-bathing village, of the county of Dublin, and is much frequented in summer. On the cliff is a very ancient and picturesque Castle; and in a delightful glen was lately to be seen a rocking-stone, or cromlech, supposed to have been placed in its position by Druids.

No. 36. From DUBLIN to BURROS-A-LEIGH. Through KILDARE and MARYBOROUGH.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Roscrea *, as at No. 3. . .	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	Burros-a-Leigh . . .	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
Templemore . . .	68		

TEMPLEMORE is a beautiful market and post town, in the county of Tipperary, which is highly celebrated for its rich harvests. The neighbourhood of Templemore is particularly fertile and delightful. Templemore Church has an elegant spire, a fine organ, and a painted window, the subject of which is *The Crucifixion*. Here is a capital glebe of 20 acres, a good parsonage-house and gardens. The School House has a square Tower; it is on Erasmus Smyth's foundation, and 200 children are taught in it. The Market House, in which the petty sessions are held, is a conspicuous ornament to this town, and the barracks are commodious. Here also is a ball-room and a news-room.

*Inn*: the King's Arms. *Fairs*: May 17, June 28, Sept. 3, Oct. 21.

SEAT: the *Priory*, the delightful mansion of Sir Henry Carden, Bart., the owner of Templemore, is one mile from the town; there are also many pleasant houses of opulent gentlemen in the neighbourhood.

BURROS-A-LEIGH is a village of Tipperary, in the mountainous barony of Glankeen. The feeding of

cattle forms the chief employment of the inhabitants of these rugged hills. Hence a road conducts to *Silvermines*. In the road to *Nenagh*, which is ten miles and three-quarters distant, are the ruins of *Latragh Castle*, about four miles from *Burros-a-leigh*. *Pop.* 966. *Fairs* : June 9, Aug. 6. Nov. 27.

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No. 37. From DUBLIN to CALEDON. Through AR-  
DEE, KEADY, and TYNAN.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Drogheda *, as at No. 1. . . . .	23½	Tynan . . . . .	65
Castle Blaney *, as at No. 7. . . . .	51½	Caledon . . . . .	66½
Keady * . . . . .	58¾		

TYNAN is a small post town, in the county of Ar-  
magh, having a handsome Church and spire. In the  
churchyard is a curious stone. *Pop.* 218.

CALEDON, in Tyrone, is a post town, built near the  
Blackwater River. *Fairs* are held at Caledon almost  
every month.

SEATS: † *Caledon Hill*, a fine mansion and demesne,  
the property of Lord Caledon; *Aghinnas*, a delightful  
residence of Lord Belmore.

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No. 38. From DUBLIN to CARLINGFORD. Through  
DROGHEDA, CASTLE BELLINGHAM, and DUNDALK.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Dundalk *, as at No. 1. . . . .	40½	Carlingford . . . . .	52½

Beyond Dundalk the traveller crosses the river *Flurry*,  
which abounds with trout and salmon.

CARLINGFORD is a market and post town, in the  
county of Louth, situated on a bay three miles in length.  
The interior of the harbour is commodious and safe, but  
the entrance is rather dangerous, from rocks in the mid  
passage. The fishery is considerable, and the oysters of  
the Bay are much esteemed. This town is not large,  
but was an Irish borough previous to the Union;  
its government is in a Sovereign. It has an ancient

Church, a Roman-Catholic Chapel, a Dispensary, and some antique ruins. On the south side of the town is a Monastery, founded by De Burgh, Earl of Ulster, in the beginning of the 14th century; it was granted in perpetuity to Nicholas Bagnel, without any quit rent reserved; it is quite in a ruinous condition.

Carlingford Castle, built in 1210, by King John, occupies a bold and commanding site, on a rock projecting into the harbour; the remaining walls are of surprising solidity, being 11 feet thick. There are many vestiges of castellated dwellings throughout the headland on which Carlingford is built; this was a post of so much importance in early ages, that the passage of this water was everywhere defended by forts and towers from the inroads of the northern tribes. The fastnesses of the mountainous districts assisted in the defence of the English Pale, and the first settlers supported their acquisitions by the sword and embattled dwellings. There are many foundations and walls of these strong buildings on the rocky promontory terminating in Cooly Point, and also some Rathes of the earlier inhabitants. A burial-ground and old Chapel crown the top of the hill near the town. The Carlingford range skirts the north shores of Dundalk Bay, and presents a magnificent barrier, visible to a great distance from the Dublin road. These elevated mountains obscure the town so much, that the sun is hid at an early hour of the evening; yet the prospect eastward is unimpeded, so that the Isle of Man is occasionally seen in fine weather. The Mourne mountains are equally majestic across the harbour.

*Pop.* 1850. *Market-day:* Saturday. *Fairs* are held monthly.

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No. 39. From DUBLIN to CARLOW. Through RATHCOOLE, NAAS, and CASTLEDERMOT.

*Miles.*

Dublin to Carlow \*, as at No. 26. . . . . 39

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No. 40. From DUBLIN to CARNEW. Through RATH-  
DRUM.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Aghrim *, as at No. 205.	32	Carnew . . . . .	44
Tinehaly * . . . . .	38		

CARNEW is a village and post station, in the county of Wicklow. Near it are some fine ruins of a Castle. Two miles farther the Tinehaly joins its rapid stream with the Derry. Near this is the village of *Shilelagh*, which, with the barony, receives name from the ancient oak forest of this district. *Shilelagh* is forty-five miles from Dublin, by a road through Tinehaly. The mountainous tracts of the baronies of Balinacor and Talbotstown are supposed to contain many mineral veins.

*Pop.* 855. *Fairs:* Feb. 18, April 1, May 13, July 1, Aug. 19, Oct. 1, Nov. 18, and Dec. 22.

No. 41. From DUBLIN to CARRICK on SHANNON.  
Through MULLINGAR, LONGFORD, and RUSKY  
BRIDGE.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Kinnegad *, as at No. 97.	29½	Carrick on Shannon *, as at No. 184. . . . .	77

No. 42. From DUBLIN to CARRICK on SUIR.  
FIRST ROAD. Through NAAS, CASTLE DERMOT,  
and GOWRAN.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Leighlin Bridge, as at No.		Carrick on Suir *, as at No,	
26. . . . .	45	82. . . . .	74¼

No. 43. From DUBLIN to CARRICK on SUIR. SE-  
COND ROAD. Through NAAS, ATHY, and KIL-  
KENNY.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Kilcullen Bridge *, as at		Kilkenny * . . . . .	55
No. 26. . . . .	21	Kells . . . . .	61½
Athy . . . . .	32½	Kilmagany * . . . . .	67
Castle Comer . . . . .	45¼	Carrick on Suir * . . . . .	74¼

ATHY is a market and post town, in Kildare, on the River Barrow. Passage boats arrive at Athy daily, by the Grand Canal. The Church was built in 1740. Here also is a County Court House, with a Gaol, as the assizes are held here and at Naas alternately. Athy is governed by a sovereign, and has a recorder. See the Roman Catholic Chapel, the Quaker's Meeting House, and Athy School. The remains of *Woodstock Castle* and some monasteries are seen in the town. The Crutched Friary was founded in the reign of John, and the Dominican Friary, which stood east of the Bridge, in 1253.

On the brow of a hill three miles from Athy, on the Kilcullen road, is seen the *Moat of Ards skull*, where the Scots, under Edward, the brother of Robert Bruce, obtained a victory in 1315. At *Rheban*, two miles distant, is a square entrenched mound; and there are several large raths in this neighbourhood.

Above six miles beyond Athy is seen *New Castle*, in ruins, and three miles farther, *Doonane* coalpits. *Pop.* 3690. *Inn*: the Leinster Arms. *Fairs*: March 17, April 25, June 9, July 25, Oct. 10, Dec. 11.

From Athy a new line of road has been recently completed to Castle Comer.

CASTLE COMER is a market and post town of Kilkenny. This town was partly burnt in 1798, and was a scene of action during the rebellion. The pits of Kilkenny coals at this place belong to the Ormond family; and in the vicinity is a fine mansion of the same family, surrounded by magnificent woods. The public buildings are the Market House, a handsome Church and steeple, a Roman-Catholic Chapel, the Infirmary, and a Dispensary. Here is a court for the recovery of small debts, a Savings Bank, and a Lending Fund. This is a great market for butter and coals. In Castle Comer there is a respectable Academy for young gentlemen. The Countess of Ormond grants premiums for industry and agricultural improvements to the small farmers and cotters: this system, wherever carried on with perseverance in this country, has a most beneficial effect.

*Pop.* 1200. *Fairs*: March 27, May 3, June 21, Aug. 10, Sept. 14, Oct. 28, Dec. 14. *Inn*: the Wandesford Inn.

**KELLS**, in Kilkenny, is a pretty town, and was formerly of much importance. The Priory, of which vestiges still exist, was founded in the reign of Richard I.; the Prior of Kells sat in the house of Irish peers previous to the Reformation. *Pop.* 299.

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**No. 44. From DUBLIN to CASHELL. Through NEWBRIDGE, MARYBOROUGH, and URLINGFORD.**

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Maryborough *, as at No. 3.	40	Cashell *, as at No. 53.	76 $\frac{3}{4}$

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**No. 45. From DUBLIN to CASTLEBLANEY. Through SLANE, ARDEE, and CARRICKMACROSS.**

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Slane *, as at No. 156.	24	Laggan Bridge .	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Grange Fortescue * .	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	Carrickmacross * .	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ardee * . . . .	33	Castleblaney * .	51
Clonkeen * . . . .	36		

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**No. 46. From DUBLIN to CASTLE LAGHAN. Through LANESBOROUGH, BALLAGHY, and BELLEEK.**

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Kinnegad *, as at No. 97.	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	Killala *, as at No. 121.	127
Mullingar * . . . .	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	Castle Laghan . . . .	132 $\frac{1}{4}$

**CASTLE LAGHAN** is in a romantic and pleasant situation, near a haven on the coast of Mayo. *Fair*: June 7.

On the road from Killala are the ruins of several monasteries, and of *Rathbran Abbey*. At Castle Laghan is a fine villa of the Palmer family, and in the neighbourhood are several gentlemen's houses. Beyond the town, near the headland of Downpatrick, distant several miles, there is a fine arch in the cliffs, formed by the beating of the surge. Here also are vestiges of fortifications.

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No. 47. From DUBLIN to CASTLE-MARTYR. FIRST ROAD. Through CLONMELL, CAPPOQUIN, LISMORE, and TALLOW.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Clonmell*, as at No. 26	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ahadoe . . .	111 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tallow*, as at No. 67	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	Killeagh . . .	112
Mount Uniacke . . .	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	Castle-Martyr . . .	114 $\frac{3}{4}$
Castletown . . .	110		

CASTLETOWN, in Cork. Here and at *Mount Uniacke* are the seats of the Uniacke family.

KILLEAGH, is a village in the county of Cork.

CASTLE MARTYR, in Cork, is a disfranchised borough. It gives the title of Baron to the Boyle family. The Earl of Shannon has a magnificent seat here, with excellent gardens and green-house. An ancient Castle is seen amidst the trees of the demesne. Castle Martyr has a good Charter School founded by this noble family. A spinning School, a well-built and handsome Church, and an Alms' House. Its manufactures are considerable. A canal nearly surrounds the town.

*Pop.* 1323. *Fairs:* May 2, Oct. 2. *Inn:* the Royal Hibernian Hotel.

No. 48. From DUBLIN to CASTLE MARTYR. SECOND ROAD. Through CLONMELL and CLOGHEEN.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Fermoy*, as at No. 26	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	Castle Martyr* . . .	123 $\frac{1}{2}$
Castle-Lyons . . .	111		

CASTLE LYONS, anciently named Castle Lehan, is a well-built market town of Cork, situated in the fertile vale on the banks of the Bride. The Abbey founded here in 1307 is in ruins. The Castle of the O'Lehans is demolished, and on its site is the antiquated mansion of the Barrymore family. David, the first Lord Barrymore, received the possessions of the abbey from the hands of his father-in-law the Earl of Cork. The church is a handsome edifice, and in the churchyard is a marble statue of James, Earl of Barrymore, a distinguished nobleman of the time of Queen Anne. There is also a Free School; and half a mile distant is a Roman-Catholic Chapel. *Pop.* 863.



No. 49. From DUBLIN to CASTLE POLLARD.  
Through TRIM, CASTLETOWN DELVIN, and MAY-  
POLE.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Trim *, as at No. 185.	. 22½	Maypole .	. 47
Castletown Delvin	. 35½	Castle Pollard .	. 49

CASTLETOWN DELVIN is a post town of Westmeath, having an ancient castle ruin and a moat; a Church, a Roman-Catholic Chapel, a Market House, and a Dispensary. The townlands in this vicinity are fertile and the crops productive and luxuriant. Near Castletown Delvin is *Clonan* or *Clonyn*, the ancient baronial residence of the Earls of Westmeath; and in the vicinity is *Baronston*, the seat of Lord Sunderlin, a noble edifice 300 feet in length, surrounded by a park and charming scenery.

*Pop.* 900. *Fairs*: March 17, May 1, Dec. 1.

CASTLE POLLARD is a small post town of Westmeath. A mile from it is the fine seat of Lord Longford, called *Packenham Hall*, the family name of his lordship being Packenham. At this seat Mr. Edgeworth was frequently a visiter.

*Fairs*: May 21, Aug. 1, Oct. 10, Dec. 10.

Two miles from Castle Pollard is FORE or FOWRE, an ancient borough, famous, according to the popular tradition of the county, as a seat of learning. Here is *Lough Lané* or *Lene*, with an Island in it, of some celebrity. A ruin of a monastery, several chapels, and a curious anchorite's cell are the monastic remains of this small town. *Fairs*: Jan. 30.

No. 50. From DUBLIN to CAVAN. FIRST ROAD.  
Through DUNSHAUGHLIN, NAVAN, and KELLS.

Dublin to Cavan \*, as at No. 79 . 54

No. 51. From DUBLIN to CAVAN. SECOND ROAD.  
Through TRIM, ATHBOY, and BALLINANAGHT.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Ballinanaght *, as at No. 185,	54½	Cavan* .	. 59

## No. 52. From DUBLIN to CHARLEMONT.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Dundalk *, as at No. 1.	40½	Rich-hill* . . .	62¼
Hamilton's Bawn *, as at		Loughgall . . .	66
No. 157 . . . . .	60½	Charlemont* . . .	69¼

LOUGHGALL is a pleasing village and post station in the county of Armagh, having a well-built Church. Two miles beyond it is the mansion of *Summer Island*; cross the Callen River by a bridge on the road to Charlemont. *Fairs*: in May, July 1, and Sept. 4.

CHARLEMONT, as at No. 60, is 68¼ miles. To Charlemont by Rich-hill, the road is half a mile nearer than by Loughgall.

## No. 53. From DUBLIN to CHARLEVILLE. Through KILDARE, MARYBOROUGH, and CASHELL.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Maryborough *, as at No. 3.	40	Thomastown . . .	81¾
Ballyroan . . . . .	44½	Tipperary . . . . .	86¾
Durrow . . . . .	51¾	Ballymanlagh . . .	91½
Urlingford . . . . .	61½	Knocklong . . . . .	97¼
Ballymoreen . . . . .	68¾	Kilmallock . . . . .	103¼
Cashell . . . . .	76¾	Charleville . . . . .	108

BALLYROAN is a village in Queen's County. Four miles farther see *Abbey Leix*, the beautiful mansion of Lord de Vesci, on the banks of the River Nore; the park abounds with fine timber. The village of *Abbey Leix* had a celebrated monastery founded in 1183 by O'Moore, the chief of a powerful sept. Of the Cathedral of *Aghaboe*, near *Abbey Leix*, the chancel is the principal vestige.

DURROW, or CASTLE DURROW, is a post town of Kilkenny. The left-hand road at Ballyroan goes to the town of *Ballynakill*, which is three miles from Durrow; by making this détour the road is half a mile longer than the first mentioned line to Durrow. In the handsome town square are a well-built Church and Steeple,

and the Post Office; and near it is the Roman Catholic Chapel.

At Ballynakill, and again at Durrow, a road on the left hand conducts through the town of Ballyragget to Kilkenny, a distance of fifteen miles. *Ballynakill Castle* gallantly resisted Cromwell, but was taken and dismantled by him. Within a mile is seen *Heywood*, a small but pretty mansion and the demesne of the Trench family. Durrow is seated on a stream called the Erkin, near which are fine Flour Mills; and possesses very picturesque environs. It forms a portion of Kilkenny, lying within the boundary of Queen's County.

*Pop.* 1960. *Fairs* are held in May, Aug., and Nov. 21.

**SEATS:** *Water Castle; Castle Wood.* Also *Castle Durrow*, the ancient and splendid residence of Viscount Ashbrooke. The woods of this fine demesne extend for three miles on the route to Urlingford. See the ruins of *Mackin Castle* and of *Cullyhill Castle*. At *Fertagh*, four miles and a half from Durrow, may be seen a high Round Tower and ruinous Gothic Church.

*Beggars' Inn* is a village in Kilkenny, six miles from Durrow. *Ballyspellan* chalybeate spa is to the left of our route, and has a great reputation.

*Johnstown*, in Kilkenny, is eight miles from Durrow, and scarcely two from Urlingford; it has some handsome houses for the accommodation of those who resort to Ballyspellan Spa. One mile from Johnstown is *Fowks-court*, the seat of the Hely family.

**URLINGFORD**, in Kilkenny. At this town is an Augustine Convent in ruins, founded in 1306. The Course, on which races are held annually, surrounds a green knoll, from which there is a good view of the adjacent country, interspersed with large tracts of bog. One mile beyond Urlingford, entering Tipperary across the Erkin rivulet, see the Castle and Church of *Fennor*, both in ruin. Two miles beyond *Longford Pass*, see the ruin of a Church, and also a new-built Church with a handsome Spire at *Leigh*. A road to the right leads to *Thurles*.

**BALLYMOREEN**, in Tipperary, is a village with the ruin of a Castle. In its neighbourhood are the ruins of

*Ballybeg Castle*, near *Ballydaird*, and of *Moycarthy Castle*.

SEATS: *Shanbally* and *Parkestown*.

*Killough Hill* is very conspicuous at about three miles before arriving at *Cashell*; see also *Newpark*, a very beautiful mansion and demesne.

CASHELL, in Tipperary, is an ancient city and post town, situated three miles from the River Suir. It is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, and Bailiffs, and is a borough, returning a member to Parliament. It has the remains of a venerable Cathedral, abandoned in 1750, when its roof was barbarously taken off. The modern Cathedral is a handsome edifice of Grecian architecture, and is adorned with a lofty spire. The Episcopal Palace is of brick, and within its quadrangle the Archbishop has a Library, containing the celebrated Psalter of *Cashell* in the Irish tongue, a chronicle, which was compiled about A.D. 900, by *Cormac M'Culinan*, King and Archbishop of *Cashell*. The beautiful chapel in which *Cormac* preached, is one of the earliest stone structures of this kingdom; it is a ruin close to the ancient Cathedral, which crowns the precipice of the rock. The founder of this splendid Cathedral was *Donald O'Brien*, brother of *Morough O'More*, King of Munster, A.D. 1169. The architecture of both edifices appears to be an imitation of some Grecian models, rather than Gothic. They were ornamented with fine tombs and sculptures: the material of the old Cathedral was black marble. The labour of the antiquarian, in ascending, by a serpentine path, the *Rock of Cashell*, is well rewarded by viewing these magnificent buildings; but he may also inspect the pillared crypt, above 50 feet long, and a fine *Round Tower*, built of freestone. *St. Patrick* founded the first Church on this *Rock*. The *Lia Fail*, a coronation stone of the Kings of Munster, is reported to have been sent from *Cashell*, for the coronation of *Fergus*, King of Scotland, and was transferred from *Scone* to *Westminster Abbey* by King *Edward I*. Descend the *Rock* to the magnificent ruin of *Hore Abbey*. In the town are the ruins of a Friary of *St. Dominick*, founded in 1243, the *Abbey of St. Francis*, and the *Hospital of St. Nicholas*. There are also con-

siderable vestiges of the ancient city-walls, and two gates.

The public buildings of Cashell are the Infirmary, the Barracks, the Court House and Prison, erected in 1818, the Market House, and Charter School. Cashell, besides having been a regal seat, was a very populous place; its history is varied and interesting, and is filled with records of incendiary invasions.

*Athassel Abbey*, on the banks of the Suir, three miles from Cashell, was founded in 1200, by William Fitz-Adelm. The ruins are still extensive; the nave and choir measured 117 feet in length. The tower is of considerable altitude, and the ruins of the cloisters and chapel excite admiration. Athassel was twice burned by an armed force.

*Emly*, giving name to the adjunct see of this Archbishopric, was once a famous city, and the metropolitan Church of Munster. Emly Church was founded in the fifth century, by St. Ailbe; in 1123 this city was burned by marauders; it remained a place of note and opulence until 1568, when the Bishopric of Emly was united with the see of Cashell; its situation is fourteen miles west of Cashell, on the verge of the county. The *Galtees* skirt the undulating plains of Cashell, and elevate their mountain-tops to the clouds.

*Pop.* 6500. *Fairs:* Mar. 26, Aug. 7. *Inns:* Ryall's; Ryan's.

*Goolden or Golden Bridge*, in Tipperary, is a picturesque village, three miles and a half from Cashell, and a mile from the magnificent Abbey of Athassel. Here is a ruined Castle near the Suir.

**SEATS:** *Lishean*, Earl of Clanwilliam, whose fine stables are at Ballygriffin; *Suir Castle*, Lord Massey's a noble residence, is on the bank of the Suir. At Golden Bridge is the *Castle Inn*.

**THOMASTOWN** is a market and post town, in the county of Tipperary. It has a neat Church and tower, built of stone, a Roman Catholic Church, with a belfry, a handsome School House, recently built, a Gaol, and a modern Court House. Here also are ruins of two ancient Castles, and the mansion of the Earl of Landaff, which, in the time of his Lordship's ancestor, Mr.

Matthew, was esteemed the most splendid residence in the kingdom. The park is extremely beautiful, and consists of above 2000 acres, ornamented with old timber and extensive plantations. This borough formerly returned members to Parliament.

*Pop.* 2400. *Fairs:* March 17, May 25, June 29, Sept. 15.

**TIPPERARY**, in the county of Tipperary, consists principally of one long street. It has a very handsome modern Church, a Dispensary, and numerous Schools. An Augustine Monastery was founded here about 1230. *Pop.* 6900. *Fairs:* April 5, June 24, Oct. 10, Dec. 10. *Inns:* the King's Arms; the Globe.

**BALLYMANLAGH**, in Tipperary. In two miles and a half enter the county of Limerick.

**KNOCKLONG**, in Limerick. **SEATS** near this village: *Castle Jane, Elton, Mount Coote*, and a ruin of a Castle.

**KILMALLOCK**, in Limerick, is a deserted city, near the River Maig; it returned two members to the Irish Parliament. It has been sometimes called the Balbec of Ireland, from its numerous remains, consisting of walls, gates, streets, castles, monasteries, and a round tower. It is sixteen miles from Limerick.

*Pop.* 904. *Inn:* the Freemason's Arms.

**CHARLEVILLE** is a market and post town, in Cork, and is a great thoroughfare between the important out-ports of Limerick and Cork. It was a borough until the Union. Part of the town is in Limerick, across a small river, which, for a short distance, divides the two counties. The objects worthy of notice are the Church, the Charter School, and the cavalry barracks. The Protestant Church is plain, and the Roman Catholic Chapel is a large and commodious structure. See the ruin of *Cragane Castle*, on the Kilmallock road.

*Pop.* 4200. *Inns:* the King's Arms; the New Inn. *Market-day:* Saturday. *Fairs:* Oct. 10, and Nov. 12.

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No. 54. From DUBLIN to CLOUGH. Through DROGHEDA, NEWRY, and ANTRIM.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Antrim *, as at No. 1.	. 84	Broughshane . . .	. 95
Kells * . . . .	. 89 $\frac{3}{4}$	Clough * . . . .	. 100 $\frac{1}{4}$
Craigbilly . . . .	. 93		

CRAIGBILLY, or CREBILLY, in the county of Antrim, is seated on the summit of a hill, surrounded by a rich and fertile valley. Craigbilly Wood was the last remaining portion of the old forests of this county, and consists now of a tract of pasture-land and nut-bushes, washed at the foot of the declivity by the branch of the Main water, which flows from the Slemish mountain to Ballymena, and thence to Lough Neagh. Here is a Roman Catholic Chapel, erected on ground granted by J. Hamilton O'Hara, Esq. The mansion of Crebilly is surrounded by excellent gardens and plantations, and the hills of Cross, Dunivaddin, and Greenhill, form an amphitheatre above the Hill of Crebilly. *Fairs*: June 26, and Aug. 21.

BROUGHSHANE is a neat village and post town of Antrim, having a small Church and steeple, a bridge across the Main River, and some beetling-mills. From Broughshane to Ballymena, the nearest market is four miles by Crebilly; but the distance on the level by the river and Ballygarvy, where there are two moats, is much shorter: there is a third new road, still shorter, recently completed. Broughshane has a race-ground; beyond it, distant one mile and a half, is *Skerries Hill*, with a small ruin of a chapel, and a cemetery on the summit.

SEATS: *Tullymore Lodge*, completely secluded by stately timber, the residence of the Hon. General J. B. O'Neill, M.P.; *Whitehall*, the mansion of Captain White. This is a good sporting country, and the cloud-capped summit of Slemish Hill is seen in every variety of form above the valley.

*Pop.* 620. *Fairs*: June 17, Sept. 1.

No. 55. From DUBLIN to CLOGHER. Through AR-  
DEE, MONAGHAN, and AUGHER.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Drogheda *, as at No. 1. .	23½	Augher *, as at No. 142. .	75¼
Castleblaney *, as at No. 7.	51½	Clogher . . . . .	76¾

CLOGHER, an ancient episcopal see, and a post town of Tyrone, is now a mere village. The Episcopal Palace is the chief building. The see of Louth was united to Clogher in the eleventh century, and the Cathedral has been converted into a Parish Church. In ancient times the Druids are supposed to have dwelt in this place. An ancient Abbey here was consumed by fire in 1396.

*Pop.* 524. *Fairs* : May 6, July 26.

No. 56. From DUBLIN to CLONMELL. Through  
KILDARE, MARYBOROUGH, and URLINGFORD.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Maryborough *, as at No. 3.	40	Fethard . . . . .	78¼
Urlingford *, as at No. 53.	61½	Clonmell* . . . . .	85
Killenaule . . . . .	72½		

KILLENAULE, or KILLYNAULE, is a post town, in Tipperary, half way between Cashell and Callen ; so that it is a considerable thoroughfare. It has a Church, a Roman Catholic Chapel, and a Dispensary. The collieries are here worked to great advantage. The glebe-house of Killenaule parish is distant two miles, at *Up-ham*, where there is an ancient castle ruin. Many handsome seats surround the town, and the townlands adjacent are fertile and beautiful.

*Inn* : the King's Arms. *Fairs* : May 13, Oct. 14.

FETHARD is a market and post town, in the county of Tipperary, with an ancient and handsome Church, and a neat, modern, Gothic Roman Catholic Chapel. There are remains of three gates, and of the high town walls; and the Augustine Abbey of Fethard is an elegant ancient structure, part of which is still used as a Catholic Chapel. The Presbyterian Meeting House, the School House, Barracks, and a handsome Tholsel, are the other



public edifices. Fethard is a corporate town, and returned members to the Irish Parliament; it is governed by a sovereign.

*Pop.* 520. *Fairs*: four are held annually.

*SEAT*: *Grove*, William Barton, Esq., proprietor of part of the town. *ANCIENT RUINS*: *Kilnockin Castle*, near Killynaule; and a castle ruin, distant two miles and a half on the Clonmell road in the midst of a plantation.

No. 57. From DUBLIN to CLONMINES. Through NEWBOROUGH, KYLE, and WEXFORD.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Wexford *, as at No. 203.	66½	Clonmines . . .	80½
Baldwin's Town * . . .	74		

CLONMINES, in Wexford, situated at the head of Bannow Bay, was a borough town, returning members to the Irish Parliament. It has the ruins of an Abbey, and vestiges of seven churches. Near *Bridgetown*, a village in the direction of Wexford, there is an old Castle. Across the Scare ferry are several ruins of castles, built by the English adventurers.

No. 58. From DUBLIN to CLOUGH. Through DROGHEDA and DUNDALK.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Newry *, as at No. 1.	50½	Annalong . . .	69½
Narrow-water . . .	54½	Newcastle . . .	75½
Warren Point * . . .	55½	Dundrum . . .	78½
Rostrevor . . .	57½	Clough * . . .	81
Kilkee . . .	65		

NARROW-WATER, a neat village of Down, on the Newry River, serves as a port to the town of Newry. Near the ferry of Narrow-water is a Castle, built upon a bold rock; it belonged to the Knights Templars, and when in preservation commanded this land-locked harbour. Near this place commences the canal which communicates with Lough Neagh.

**ROSTREVOR**, in Down, is a sea-bathing village, of remarkable beauty, and is much frequented. It is situated at the N. E. end of Carlingford Bay, surrounded by groves and villas; the white cottages appear built on romantic levels, and the mountain is covered with oaks and ash-trees; indeed, few objects can surpass Rostrevor Hill for the beauty of its outline, and the interest of the surrounding prospects. Here is a fine anchorage close to the shaded banks of the sheltered Bay; and hence may be seen the monument in honour of General Ross. The potteries and salt-pans are worthy of notice. From the Quay is a favourite walk along the bay. *Kilbrenny* Church is one mile distant; and in this neighbourhood is the once-important hold, called *Green Castle*. Rostrevor is a delightful station for excursions amidst stupendous hills, which although fatiguing, are calculated to profit both the painter and the botanist. *Pop.* 850. *Fairs:* Feb. 6, Mar. 1, June 8, Sept. 19, Nov. 1, Dec. 11.

**KILKEELE** is a village of Down, situated near the coast. From the hills are fine prospects of the sea, the Isle of Man, and the heights of the Scottish and Westmoreland coasts.

**ANNALONG**, in Down, is a village, built near the sea-shore, on a rivulet.

**NEWCASTLE** is a small town of Down, on the south shore of Dundrum Bay, and is much frequented for sea-bathing. It has cold and warm shower-baths. The sea prospect is delightful, and although the mountains in the vicinity are sterile, they are awfully grand. There is no district more sublime or replete with romantic scenery than the barony of Mourne. At the foot of *Slieve Donard*, a great mountain, just above this village, is an old Castle in ruin. Here are several excellent country residences of wealthy gentry.

**DUNDRUM** is a village of Down, at the head of a wide Bay of the same name. Upon a rock is the extensive ruin of the Castle built by the powerful Baron John de Courcy, who first undertook the conquest of Ulster. It was in the hands of the Knights Templars, and was granted by the crown to Thomas Lord Cromwell, whose son was Lord Lecale, a title derived from the neighbour-

ing lordship. It stood several sieges, being garrisoned by the Magennises, but was finally dismantled by Oliver Cromwell's army.

At *Slidderlyford*, near Dundrum, is a Druidical circle.

No. 59. From DUBLIN to CLOYNE. Through CLONMELL, FERMOY, and MIDDLETON.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Fermoy*, as at No. 26. .	107½	Middleton . . .	122
Rathcormuck* . . .	111	Cloyne . . .	125½

MIDDLETON is a neat market and post town of Cork, and was formerly a borough, returning a member to the Irish Parliament. It has a Sovereign, Bailiffs, and twelve Burgesses. Viscount Middleton is of the family of Broderick. The Cistercian Abbey here was founded in 1189, by some of the Fitzgeralds. The modern edifices are well built, and elegant. The Free School, in which Curran received the rudiments of learning, the Church, and the Market House, surmounted by a cupola, are the chief buildings. The Castle of the Fitzgeralds, erected in 1645, is not in existence, but the splendid residence of the Marquess of Thomond occupies its site. The neighbouring lands are exceedingly fertile, and limestone is found in the valleys. Near this town is a curious cave.

*Pop.* 2300. *Fairs*: May 14, July 5, Oct. 10, Nov. 22. *Inn*: the King's Arms.

CLOYNE, an ancient see, in the County of Cork, is a handsome market and post town. The venerable Cathedral has a nave and side aisles, the former of which is 120 feet in length. It contains an epitaph on Miss Adams, written by the late Mrs. Piozzi. The Rath at Cloyne is near the Cathedral; and there is also a Round Tower, of large dimensions, being 90 feet high, and 15 in diameter. The bishoprick was once dependent upon that of Cork, but was disunited in 1638, and has since then had its own bishops. The Episcopal Residence is good. The Abbey was founded A.D. 707, and the first church was built here at the close of the sixth century.

SEATS: *Castle Mary*, one mile from Cloyne, is the

mansion of Lord Longueville. Here may be seen a Druids' altar: it is a stone 15 feet long, 8 broad, and 9 from the ground.

*Pop.* 2000. *Fairs*: June 8, and Dec. 5. *Inn*: the Three Tuns.

No. 60. From DUBLIN to COLERAINE. FIRST ROAD. Through CHARLEMONT, MONEYMORE, and MAGHERA.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Dundalk*, as at No. 1.	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	Desartmartin . . .	88
Armagh*, as at No. 6.	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tubbermore . . .	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Blackwater Town . . .	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	Maghera . . .	92 $\frac{3}{4}$
Charlemont . . .	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	Swatteragh . . .	96 $\frac{3}{4}$
Killyman Church . . .	71 $\frac{1}{4}$	Garvagh . . .	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coal-Island . . .	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aughadoway Bridge .	103 $\frac{1}{4}$
Stewartstown . . .	77	Coleraine . . .	109 $\frac{1}{4}$
Moneymore . . .	83 $\frac{3}{4}$		

CHARLEMONT is a market and corporate town of Armagh, and was formerly an Irish borough. It is a military depôt, and has barracks for infantry, as well as a Fort, which is the residence of the Governor. The linen manufacture flourishes in the vicinity. *Pop.* 700. *Fairs*: May 1, Nov. 1.

SEAT: *Roxborough*, belonging to the Caulfield family.

The traveller then crosses the Blackwater, which is navigable here, by a stone bridge of five arches, and enters Tyrone. Here is MOY, which is a post town, and has a famous monthly fair for horses and cattle. The Church, built in 1819, is a fine stone structure, with a handsome steeple. The Roman Catholic Chapel is at *Gorestown*, a mile distant. *Pop.* 800.

COAL ISLAND is a village of Tyrone, on the bank of the canal from Dungannon to Lough Neagh. Here are coalpits. A mile distant are the ruins of *Roughan Castle*.

STEWARTSTOWN is a village of Tyrone. SEAT: *Stewart Hall*, with a fine park, Lord Castle-Stewart.

MONEYMORE is a town of Londonderry, between

which and Lough Neagh is a great ridge, called the Slieve Gallion Mountain. Its dark-blue slopes are seen from the adjacent counties at a distance of twenty miles. Moneymore has been recently very much improved by the Drapers' Company of London, to whom it belongs. It now possesses a Church, a Roman Catholic Chapel, a Meeting House, two Free Schools, and a handsome Market House, with Ball and News room.

*Pop.* 1000. *Fairs* : 21st of each month. *Inn* : the Draper's Arms. *SEAT* : *Springhill*, with well-planted grounds.

DESARTMARTIN is a village of Londonderry, near a small branch of the River Mayola. It has a good Church. Two miles beyond it is the Church and Glebe House of *Kilcronaghan*.

TUBBERMORE is a small town, near the River Mayola. There are some good houses, amongst others *Fort William* and *Clover Hill*.

MAGHERA is a small town of Londonderry. It has a stone Church, built in 1820, a Lancasterian School, a Meeting House, and Barracks. The doorway of the old Church, part of which still remains, is curiously sculptured. The *Braeface*, a tract of land on this side of Carntogher Mountains, is adorned with pretty cottages, and fine hawthorns, which bush is esteemed sacred by the peasantry, who dread the enmity of its evil sprite, in case it is lopped or cut down. The valley of the Mayola is beautiful, and here are some Moats and Rathes.

*Pop.* 940.

SWATTERAGH is a village, in the county of Londonderry. Like all the towns and villages of the north, it has numerous fairs.

GARVAGH, on the River Agivey, in Londonderry, is in a charming situation. The Canning family, long settled here, has acquired the title of Garvagh. *Bovaugh Castle* is an ancient ruin on the side of the River; it belongs to the Beresford family.

AUGHADOWAY BRIDGE has a Church and Glebe House, and many gentlemen's seats. Four miles beyond it, approaching Coleraine, is *Maquasquin* Church.

COLERAINE, a corporate, market, and post town and barony of Londonderry, was formerly made a county

in itself, by Sir John Perrot. Colonel Hanger, of eccentric and sporting fame, was Baron Coleraine. It is a borough, returning a member to Parliament, and is seated on the Bann, about four miles from its mouth. The course of this river is so strong, that the tide of the sea does not ascend far, nor is the navigation good, so that, as a port, Coleraine is inferior to Portrush, where the Custom House is established. Coleraine is famous for the manufacture of linen, and is well known to travellers, as the chief town, within a few miles of the Giant's Causeway. About a mile distant is a celebrated Salmon Leap, near Mr. Richardson's mansion; and from the Bridge there is a fine view of the dilapidated house, called Jackson Hall. Coleraine has large Barracks, a plain Market House, a small Rath, and a Church, pleasantly situated. It formerly possessed a Castle, built in 1213; and St. Mary's Abbey here, was founded in 1244. The vicinity of the town, particularly on the Antrim side of the river, is very pleasant. The Salmon-fishing here begins in March, and continues till August. There are also two eel-fisheries on the Bann, beginning in September.

About two miles and a half from Coleraine is *Craig-a-Huller*, a curious range of basaltic pillars.

*Pop.* 1800. *Fairs*: May 12, July 5, Nov. 2. *Inns*: the Corporation Arms; the Mail Coach Hotel, which is a very comfortable one; the Swan.

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No. 61. From DUBLIN to COLERAINE. SECOND ROAD. Through ARMAGH, COAGH, and BOVAUGH BRIDGE.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Dundalk *, as at No. 1. . .	40½	Magherafelt * . . .	88
Armagh *, as at No. 6. . .	62¼	Kilrea * . . .	102
Charlemont * . . .	68¼	Bovaugh Bridge . . .	104¼
Stewartstown * . . .	77	Coleraine . . .	111¾
Coagh * . . .	82		

BOVAUGH BRIDGE, in the county of Tyrone. A mile from this village, on the River Agivey, is *Bovaugh*

*Castle*, a mansion belonging to the Marquess of Waterford. At Bovaugh Bridge is another mansion of the Beresfords. An old Church, in ruins, is seen one mile and a half beyond this place.

No. 62. From DUBLIN to COLERAINE. THIRD ROAD. Through DUNDALK, ANTRIM, and RANDALSTOWN.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Banbridge *, as at No. 1. . .	60½	Randalstown . . .	88
Lurgan * . . . . .	67½	Ballymoney . . . . .	107½
Glanevy * . . . . .	77	Coleraine * . . . . .	114
Antrim* . . . . .	84		

RANDALSTOWN, in Antrim, is a small but pretty place, with a stone bridge of nine arches, over the Main. It has a Market House and Assembly Room, a Church, a Roman Catholic Chapel, Meeting Houses, a Dispensary, and Barracks. Near Randalstown is the finely-wooded demesne of Earl O'Neill; and two miles distant, on the shore of Lough Neagh, is *Shane's Castle*, which was destroyed by fire in 1816.

*Pop.* 1040. *Fairs:* July 16, Nov. 1. *Inn:* at the foot of the Bridge.

*Lough Neagh* is a beautiful sheet of water, twenty miles in length, and twelve in breadth, bounded by no less than five counties, Armagh, Tyrone, Londonderry, Down, and Antrim. The extent of its surface varies considerably, according to the season, but it is supposed to cover generally about 100,000 English acres. In summer its depth is about fifty feet, and in winter about seven feet more. It contains large quantities of shad, churl or bodach, pike, roach, bream, and trout, and is periodically visited by salmon and eels. The char is also found here. The strand abounds with beautiful pebbles, which take a high polish. The waters of Lough Neagh have been noted for their healing and petrifying qualities; but, according to recent experiments, undeservedly. The Lough contains two small islands, *Blackwater Island*, at the mouth of the river of that name, and *Ram*

*Island*, which is about three miles from the shore. The latter contains a Round Tower, 40 feet high, and a cemetery. A boat to it may be obtained at the village of Crumlin. The scenery of the Lough is tame and monotonous, and the tourist must not expect to find in it the beauties of Killarney.

**BALLYMONEY** is a market, post, and sessions town of Antrim, with a Market House, a Church, a Roman Catholic Chapel, a Meeting House, and a School. Hence a road branches off to the *Giant's Causeway*, seven miles shorter than that through Coleraine.

SEATS: *Leslie Hill, O'Hara's Brook.*

Pop. 2060. Fairs: May 5, July 10, Oct. 6. Inn: the King's Arms.

The Mail-coach from Belfast to Coleraine and Derry passes through Temple Patrick, Donegore, Antrim, Randalstown, Ballymena, and Ballymoney, to Coleraine.

**No. 63. From DUBLIN to COLERAINE. FOURTH ROAD. Through DUNDALK, ANTRIM, and PORTGLENONE.**

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Antrim *, as at No. 1.	. 83	Rasharkan .	. 102 $\frac{1}{4}$
Randalstown *	. 88	Vow Ferry House .	. 106 $\frac{1}{4}$
Grange . . . . .	. 93 $\frac{1}{4}$	Coleraine* . . . . .	. 115 $\frac{1}{4}$
Portglenone . . . . .	. 97 $\frac{1}{4}$		

**THE GRANGE**, in Antrim, is an extensive and fertile parish, in which a large quantity of poultry and turkeys is reared.

**PORTGLENONE** is a market and post town of Antrim, situated on the Bann, over which is a stone bridge of seven arches. This River is broad and deep, and is the only stream that issues from Lough Beg and Lough Neagh. The late proprietor of this town, John Hamilton O'Hara, Esq., was interred in Portglenone Church in 1822, which was built at the expense of his ancestor, Francis Hutchinson, Bishop of Down and Connor. The mansion-house has been rebuilt, and the demesne, which extends along the river side, is covered by some large



timber. Here is a good School House; the Catholic Chapel is at some distance from the town. The views of the Derry mountains across the Bann are extremely striking and magnificent, whilst the immediate course of the valley along which this River winds, is a rich undulating flat, finely varied. Eight neat cottages were built here for poor widows, by Charles Hamilton, Esq., who bequeathed a yearly maintenance for the inmates. *Pop.* 700.

RASHARKAN is a village of Antrim, with a handsome Church.

From Randalstown to Rasharkan there is another road through *Ahoghill*, which is about a mile shorter than the preceding.

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No. 64. From DUBLIN to COOTEHILL. Through  
NAVAN and NEWCASTLE.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Navan *, as at No. 79.	. 23 $\frac{3}{4}$	Newcastle . . .	. 36 $\frac{3}{4}$
Killberry . . .	. 26 $\frac{3}{4}$	Kingscourt . . .	. 38 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cairnhill Turnpike	. 31 $\frac{3}{4}$	Shircock . . .	. 44 $\frac{3}{4}$
Nobber . . .	. 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cootehill *.	. 52 $\frac{1}{2}$

KILLBERRY, in Eastmeath. Two miles beyond the Church in this village, there is an ancient ruin on the left-hand of the road to Nobber.

CAIRNHILL TURNPIKE is half a mile beyond the Church and Glebe House of Castletown.

NOBBER, in Eastmeath. In this post town the celebrated blind bard, O'Carolan, was born, in 1670.

*Fairs:* April 25, May 25, June 20, Aug. 15, Oct. 13, Sept. 14.

NEWCASTLE is a post town of Eastmeath. Near it is a small Lough. *Inisheene* Church is one mile and a quarter to the right of this road.

KINGSCOURT is a village of Cavan, and a post town. SEAT: *Cabragh Castle*, a beautiful mansion on a hill to the right of Kingscourt. *Droughlone Lough* is to the left of the present road, at the distance of three miles from the village; a small Lough is seen by the road-side,

one mile farther. *Fairs* : May 23, June 18, Aug. 1, Sept. 19, Nov. 8, Dec. 4.

SHIRCOCK is a small post town of Cavan. Here are two Lakes, the larger of them is *Lough Swillan*, from which the River Annalee takes its rise, and flows in the direction of Coote Hill, passing the beautiful seats of *Newgrove* and *Belle-Green*.

*Fairs* : Feb. 4, April 4, June 7, July 2, Aug. 23, Sept. 28, Oct. 29, Dec. 14.

No. 65. From DUBLIN to CORK. FIRST ROAD.  
Through KILDARE, MARYBOROUGH, and CASHELL.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Maryborough *, as at No. 3.	40	Clogheen * . . . .	92
Cashell *, as at No. 53. . .	76 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cork * . . . . .	122 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cahir . . . . .	85 $\frac{1}{2}$		

CAHIR is a market and post town, in the county of Tipperary, situated on the banks of the Suir. Across the river are the ruins of Cahir Abbey, built in the reign of King John; and in an island is Cahir Castle, originally built by Conan, King of Thomond and monarch of Ireland. The mansion of Lord Cahir, of which the ample demesne contains 560 acres, is situated upon the bank of the river: in one part of the grounds called Kilcommon, is the Cottage, a spot of extraordinary beauty.

Cahir contains a neat and well-proportioned Gothic Church, with a spire, erected in 1817, a Roman Catholic Chapel, built in 1790, a Fever Hospital, a Dispensary, and a handsome School House, erected in 1818, near the Church. The Association of Cahir for promoting the linen manufacture, has been very successful, and the spinning factory, fostered by the patronage of the Earl of Glengall, employs the females with industry and profit. A weekly linen and yarn market was established in 1823. Here also is a manufactory of straw-plat for bonnets. The Cavalry Barracks are situated a mile from Cahir.

*Pop.* 3600. *Inn* : the Glengall Arms. *Fairs* : Feb. 9, April 12, May 26, July 20, Sept. 18, Oct. 20, Dec. 7.

No. 66. From DUBLIN to CORK. SECOND ROAD.  
Through CARLOW, KILKENNY, and CLONMELL.

Dublin to Cork \*, as at No. 26. . . . . 124 $\frac{1}{4}$

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No. 67. From DUBLIN to CORK. THIRD ROAD.  
Through KILKENNY, CLONMELL, and LISMORE.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Clonmell *, as at No. 26. .	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tallow . . . . .	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cappoquin . . . . .	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	Watergrass Hill . . . . .	117 $\frac{3}{4}$
Lismore . . . . .	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cork * . . . . .	126 $\frac{1}{4}$

CAPPOQUIN, in Waterford, is a market and post town, on the Blackwater, over which it has a wooden bridge. It possesses some rich and picturesque scenery, and several well-built villas. On the road from Clonmell are *Glasha* and *Castle Coonagh*, the ruins of old castles. At Cappoquin the remains of a strong Castle, celebrated in history, and the Cavalry Barracks, attract attention. The corn trade between this town and Youghal is extensive, the Blackwater being navigable for boats. A mile from the town is *Salta Bridge*, the fine seat of the late Sir Richard Musgrave, who had also a superb mansion at *Turin*, near Lismore. When this gentleman was High Sheriff, he on one occasion could find no person who would flog a man sentenced to whipping for sedition, and, therefore, as an imperative duty, inflicted the flogging himself; for this he received the thanks of George III.

*Pop.* 2000. *Fairs*: March 17, July 5. *Inn*: the King's Arms.

LISMORE, in Waterford, is seated upon the Blackwater. This once-famous city had a university; the see of Lismore was united in 1363, to the bishopric of Waterford. The name is composed of *Lis*, an earthen fort, and *more*, great; from its strong moat, which was superseded by a Castle, built by King John. Sir Walter Raleigh was a proprietor of this fortress and of the manor. It was purchased by Sir Richard Boyle, who enlarged its fortifications; in 1641 it was successfully defended by Lord Broghill, son of the Earl of Cork. The philosophic

Boyle was born in this castle in 1626; and it has been justly remarked of this great man, that he revived the memory of *Lismore University*. The Castle was, until lately, considered a dilapidated fortress, but the Duke of Devonshire has repaired it with so much taste and magnificence, as to render it a splendid modern mansion, worthy of its ancient fame. The view from the great window is particularly beautiful.

Lismore is said to have chiefly consisted of the habitations of the most learned monks, of royal abbots, of saints, and of hermits. The ruins of Abbèys are still to be seen here. A clear detail of their foundation would be superfluous, for the ravages of the Danes, the conflagrations in 1116 and 1207, the assaults by Earl Strongbow's son in 1147, and by the Irish army in 1641, have occasioned this town to be repeatedly new-built. The Bridge is very handsome, consisting of twelve stone arches, and commands a fine view. There is an excellent salmon fishery at the weirs below Lismore.

SEAT: *Castle Richard*, three miles from the town, an elegant Gothic mansion.

Pop. 2500. Fairs: May 25, Sept. 25, Nov. 12. Hotel: the Devonshire Arms.

TALLOW, or TALLAGH, is a market and post town of Waterford, on the Bride. It has a Market House and a Church. This small town and Lismore were boroughs until the Union. Here are the ruins of *Lisfinie*, an old fortress of the Earls of Desmond, and a barrack. On the road to Cork is *Castle Connough*, in ruins, also many modern mansions and parks. The road leads through *Watergrass Hill* turnpike and *Glanmire*, a village four miles from Cork. Pop. 2600. Fairs: Mar. 1, June 14, Oct. 10, Dec. 8.

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No. 68. From DUBLIN to CUSHENDALL. Through DROGHEDA, and DUNDALK.

Dublin Castle to	Miles.	Dublin Castle to	Miles.
Banbridge*, as at No. 1.	60½	Cushendall*	109¼
Clough*, as at No. 22.	99½		

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## No. 69. From DUBLIN to DALKEY.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Monkstown *	. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dalkey . . .	. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$

DALKEY, in Dublin, is a beautiful village, celebrated for its ancient Castles, the remains of two of which are still standing. On Dalkey Hill is a cromlech, and on the Common are remains of a Druidical circle. Immediately above the village rises a mountain, and before it is a sound, or channel, with sufficient water for ships of burden, separating it from *Dalkey Island*. On this island, which consists of about eighteen acres of sweet herbage, may be seen a Martello tower and a church in ruins. *Pop. 760.*

## No. 70. From DUBLIN to DINGLE. Through KILDARE and LIMERICK.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Listowell *, as at No. 3. .	131 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lispole . . .	162 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tralee *, . . .	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dingle . . .	166
Bracktown Inn . . .	158 $\frac{1}{4}$		

DINGLE is a sea-port of Kerry, and the most western town in Europe. On the road to Dingle are the ruins of *Annagh Church*, two miles from Tralee; 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles farther, *Kilgobbin Church* is to the right. The ruin of *Minard Castle* is on the left, near the village of *Lispole*.

Dingle Bay was formerly a great resort of merchants, and the privileges of this town, granted by Elizabeth and her successors, are considerable. The harbour is half a mile broad, and is well sheltered from the winds. *Smerwick Harbour* and *Ventry Bay* are dependant upon this port. There was a monastery in Dingle, and a part of its splendid Church, called *St. Mary's Chapel*, is preserved in repair, for divine worship. It is said that this church and part of the town is of Spanish erection, the houses having stone balconies. Upon the site of an ancient Castle, built in 1580, is the town Gaol. Dingle also possesses a Roman Catholic Chapel, and a Lancasterian School. The seat of *Maurice Fitzgerald*, the Knight of Kerry, is charmingly situated near the town.

In the vicinity of Dingle are many interesting objects; the ruins of *Burnham Castle*, and *Burnham*, the mansion and demesne of Lord Ventry; also the village of *Ventry*, and the bay of the same name, at which are some Danish forts. *Mount Brandon*, a range of mountain of great height, is the chief land-mark for vessels entering the Shannon, and commands an exquisite prospect. *Dunmore Head*, the westernmost point of Ireland, is at the extremity of the promontory. Off this headland are situated the *Blasques* or *Ferriter's Islands*. *Inismore* is three miles long, and is the largest of the Blasques. They are fertile Islands, inhabited by a gentle race, and there are several very ancient and curious chapels built on them.

Pop. 5700. Fairs: May 1, Oct. 4.

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No. 71. From DUBLIN to DONAGHADEE. FIRST ROAD. Through DROGHEDA, BELFAST, and NEWTOWN ARDES.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Banbridge*, as at No. 1.	60½	Newtown Ardes .	87½
Belfast*, as at No. 29 .	80	Donaghadee .	94¼

The drive from Belfast to Newtown Ardes is through a well-cultivated and agreeable district. Nearly two miles from town, on the summit of a hill, is the old church of *Knockbreda*, and near it a green artificial mount. At *Dundonald*, four miles from Belfast, there is a small Church with a Spire, a conspicuous Moat, Dissenters' Meeting House, Glebe House, and a few cottages. The former road to Newtown Ardes was over hills, but a new level line has been recently completed.

NEWTOWN ARDES is a handsome town in Down, situated at the head of Lough Strangford, near its North strand. It was a Borough till the Union. The ancient town, built and settled by James Hamilton, Lord Claneboý and Clanbrassil, was burnt in the civil war, and the Scottish inhabitants slain. These were replaced by a fresh colony; but there are still a few of the ancient buildings. In High Street is the old Cross, with the date

1636; and near the town is the Castle of the Montgomeries, the gardens and outer inclosure of which remain. The town bears a new and elegant aspect, and the view of it obtained by ascending Scraba Hill is delightful. At one side of the great square is a large and commodious Inn, and opposite is the Market House. The old Gothic Church is venerable, but attracts less notice than the newly-erected Parish Church, which is an elegant building with a steeple and spire, and is fitted up in a good taste. Here also are Chapels of the Catholics, Presbyterians, Covenanters, and Methodists; a House of Industry, and Schools.

*Pop.* 3600. *Fairs*: Jan. 23, May 14, Sept. 23.

DONAGHADEE is a neat and respectable post town of Down, and is noted as the port of communication with the West of Scotland. The distance from this place to Port Patrick is computed at 18 or 20 miles, and steam-vessels perform the voyage in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours. The heavy waves on the coast, caused by the strong currents in this narrow strait between the Irish Channel and the North Sea, frequently intercept the view of either shore from the Mid Channel. The houses towards the shore are built in the form of an amphitheatre, and being white produce a very pleasing effect. At the N. end of the town is a large bare Rath, from the summit of which there is a fine view. The New Harbour was commenced in 1821; it comprises seven acres, and is defended by extensive piers. Donaghadee is much frequented for sea-bathing, and possesses a handsome Bath House. It has also a Church, Meeting Houses, a Dispensary, and Schools.

The Mail starts at 6 every morning for Belfast, and there the traveller joins the Dublin or the Derry Mail, according to his destination. The Steam Packet quits the harbour on the arrival of the mail from Belfast in the evening.

In the vicinity of Donaghadee are the *Copeland Isles*, on one of which, called Cross Island, consisting of 30 acres, is a Lighthouse. In another are the ruins of a Church, and a burying-ground, as well as several cairns. Between these islands and Donaghadee is a strait of

smooth water, through which ships of burden can sail at a short distance from the Harbour.

SEATS: *Ballywilliam*, one mile from the town; *Portavo*, a beautiful mansion, in the direction of Groom's Port. At *Temple Church*, near Portavo, is the place where St. Patrick landed in his second mission to Ireland.

Pop. 3000. *Fairs*: June 9, July 4, Aug. 16, Oct. 22, and second Wednesday in Dec. *Inn*: the Downshire Arms.

No. 72. From DUBLIN to DONAGHADEE. SECOND ROAD. Through DROGHEDA, NEWRY, and DOWNPATRICK.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	☞ <i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Newry*, as at No. 11.	. 50½	Strangford	. 80
Rathfriland*	. 57½	Ferry over to Portaferry	. 80½
Castlewellan*	. 65	Kircubben	. 86½
Clogh*	. 69	Grey Abbey	. 89½
Downpatrick*	. 74	Donaghadee*	. 96
Raholp	. 77		

RAHOLP is a village of Down. Two miles beyond it is *Castle Ward*, the residence of Viscount Bangor, of which one façade is Grecian, and another Gothic.

STRANGFORD is a small but very ancient town of Down, and gives name to one of the most beautiful inlets of the sea, formerly called Lough Cone. The tide enters from the Bay of Strangford, the channel is of considerable length, and the current generally rapid. The Lough is 17 miles in length, and 5 miles in its greatest width, and is covered with a number of fine islands; it contains smelts and other excellent fish; and the herring shoals appear off the bar in August. This bar is 3 miles below the town, and within it ships find a good harbour in foul weather; those vessels sailing to the Lough avoid a rock in the mid channel, which has deep water on either side of it. At Strangford is the Charter School, founded by the Earl of Kildare. The ruins of Walsh's Castle, Kilclief, and Audley Castle should be visited. The latter commands an extensive view of the bay.

Pop. 700. *Fairs*: Aug. 12, Nov. 8. *Inn*: A good one.

PORTAFERRY is a thriving town of Down, situated



on the N. side of Strangford Bay, opposite to Strangford, with which it has a constant communication by means of ferry-boats. It has the remains of a Castle, erected by the Savage family, long settled in this county; the present proprietor, A. Nugent, Esq., has a noble mansion adjoining the town, surrounded by charming grounds, to a part of which there is a public entrance at the quay. Portaferry has a neat Church and Meeting Houses, and half a mile distant is a Roman Catholic Chapel. The town carries on a considerable trade in corn, and from June to September there is a productive herring fishery in the Lough and along the coast.

Near *Kirkistown*, 4 miles distant, is the old Church of *Slane*, and *Clanebuy Castle*.

*Pop.* 1600. *Fairs*: five annually.

**KIRK CUBBIN**, in Down, is a neat town of recent erection, on the East shore of the Lake of Strangford. Its chief buildings are the Linen Hall, Market House, Meeting House, and the Glebe House.

**SEAT**: *Summer Hill*. Beyond this, on a hill, is *Inishangie*, and a ruined Church; and farther on, the Parish Church of *St. Andrew*.

**GREY ABBEY**, in Down, is a retired village on the East side of Lough Strangford, and celebrated for its monastery, which was built by John de Courcy, Earl of Ulster, and gives name to the place. De Courcy's monument, and that of his lady Africa, daughter of the King of Man, are seen here with their effigies sculptured. The arches of the Abbey are still fine, but the roof is dilapidated; its well, for the use of the Monks, is filled by a fine spring. Opposite to the Abbey is the modern Church. *Black Abbey* is another ruin, distant one mile, and near it is a fine Moat.

**SEATS**: *Rosemount*, William Montgomery, Esq. This is a fine mansion, with grounds well planted, in an excellent situation near the Lough, and possessing good gardens. A mile from Grey Abbey is *Mount Stewart*, the Marquess of Londonderry's; it has a picture gallery and library: on a hill in the grounds is an imitation of the Athenian Temple of the Winds; it is seen above the Lake. The gardens and forcing houses are worthy of notice.

No. 73. From DUBLIN to DONAGHADEE. THIRD ROAD. Through DROGHEDA, BELFAST and BANGOR.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Banbridge*, as at No. 1.	60½	Bangor	90
Belfast*, as at No. 29.	80	Donaghadee*	95
Hollywood	84½		

HOLLYWOOD is an agreeable village of Down, on the East shore of Belfast Lough, and is much frequented during the bathing season. The road to it is bounded by woods and parks, and there are some beautiful villas. *Cultra* is a pleasant mansion. A quantity of small shell-fish is dredged on this flat shore, and is a benefit to the cottagers. Hollywood commands a fine view of the Antrim Hills, seen across the bay, the surface of which is enlivened by the passage of merchant vessels and steam-boats. At *Castle Hill*, in this parish, is a Lime Tree of extraordinary size.

*Pop.* 950.

BANGOR is a post town at the mouth of Carrickfergus Bay, in Down, and is frequented for sea-bathing. An Abbey, founded in 555, is now a ruin close to the Parish Church, which was first constructed in 1623, and has a large handsome Steeple; in this church are monuments of the Hamiltons, Earls of Clanbrassil, who settled or planted a numerous body of Scots in the Lordship of Claneboy, granted to James Hamilton on the forfeiture of O'Neil, Earl of Tyrone. This property, with *Ballyleidy House*, passed by intermarriage to the Blackwood family, and is now the splendid seat of Viscount Dufferin. Bangor sent two members to the Irish parliament, but is not now a returning borough. The proprietor of this town is Viscount Bangor, whose family name is Ward; his mansion and gardens are in the immediate vicinity. The harbour is safe, and there is a good pier, quay, dock, and basin. Bangor also possesses two Cotton Factories worked by steam-engines; some Chapels, and a Presbyterian Meeting House. The county militia is frequently quartered in Bangor. At *Groom's Port*, a fishing village one mile from Bangor, the army of Schomberg disembarked.

At *Ballyholme Bay* is a beautiful strand, on which Races are occasionally held, the level beach being favourable.

*Pop.* 3400. *Fairs*: Jan. 29, May 1, Aug. 1, Nov. 22.

No. 74. From DUBLIN to DOWNHILL or HERVEY'S HILL. Through DUNDALK, ARMAGH, and DUNGIVEN.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Dundalk *, as at No. 1.	40½	Magilligan Church	112¼
Armagh *, as at No. 6.	62¼	Craigtown Inn	113¾
Dungiven *, as at No. 144.	99	Down Hill	117
Newtown Limavady	106½		

NEWTOWN LIMAVADY is a market and post town of Londonderry, situated in a very interesting district on the banks of the Roe, over which is a stone bridge of six arches. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery, and the Linen manufacture flourishes in the vicinity. It is a very handsome town, and possesses a Corn Market, a New as well as an Old Market House, on the first floor of which is held the town ball and assembly; a good subscription Library; a brew-house, and distilleries. Newtown Limavady has also a well-built Church, several Meeting Houses, and a handsome Roman Catholic Chapel. Dr. William Hamilton, esteemed for his learning and accomplishments, was inhumanly murdered by the Insurgents, when Rector of this parish. His Letters on the North-East Coast of Antrim assisted to give a true notion of the extreme beauty and magnificence of the scenery of the North of Ireland. The River Roe empties its waters into the inlet of the sea called *Lough Foyle*. On the shore of this Lough, near Magilligan, is a famous Rabbit Warren. This town was a borough previous to the Union.

*Pop.* 2400. *Fairs*: March 29, June 13, July 12, Oct. 29. *Inns*: the King's Arms; the Red Lion; Wilson's Hotel.

SEATS: *Daisy Hill*, and *Fruit Hill*, are two good mansions with charming grounds, about a mile from the town.

No. 75. From DUBLIN to DOWNPATRICK. Through  
NEWRY, RATHFRILAND, and CLOGH.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Newry *, as at No. 1.	50½	Down or Downpatrick *, as at No. 31.	74

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No. 76. From DUBLIN to DROGHEDA. FIRST ROAD.  
Through SWORDS and BALRUDDERY.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Swords *	7	Balruddery *	14¼
Man-of-War *	12¾	Drogheda *, as at No. 1.	23½

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No. 77. From DUBLIN to DROGHEDA. SECOND  
ROAD. Through NAUL.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Glassnevin .	2	Naul .	14
Forest .	5¾	Dardistown Bridge .	19¼
Brackenstown .	6¼	Drogheda * .	22
Ballyboghil .	10½		

GLASSNEVIN is a village in Dublin. In the S.W. corner of the church-yard is a tablet in memory of Dr. Delany, who resided at *Delville* in this village, and was the intimate friend of Dean Swift. Tickell, the poet, also resided here; but his house has been taken down, and the site occupied by the Botanic Garden of the Dublin Society.

NAUL, in the County of Dublin, is remarkable for a celebrated Glen abounding with craggy precipices. The ancient ruin of Naul Castle is finely situated. A stream proceeding from the *Roches* cascade divides the county of Meath from that of Dublin; this pretty fall of water is in the centre of the glen. *Snowton Castle* is a ruin beyond the Naul.

Pop. 250.

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No. 78. From DUBLIN to DROGHEDA. THIRD ROAD.  
Through FINGLASS, KILMOON CHURCH, and DULEEK.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Kilmoon Church*, as at No.		Duleek . . . . .	20 $\frac{3}{4}$
156 . . . . .	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Drogheda * . . . . .	25

DULEEK, in Eastmeath, was once a famous episcopal city. It was also a returning borough previous to the Union, but is now a village. It has a new and beautiful Church, with a spire of Gothic architecture; and a handsome Roman Catholic Chapel. The vicinity is very agreeable, and there are fine meadows close to the village. Here also is *Bellew Race-course*, which is well attended at the end of the month of June. There are some ruins of Churches of remote antiquity.

*Pop.* 1100. *Fairs*: Mar. 25, May 3, June 24, & Oct. 13.

SEATS: *Somerville*, the residence of Sir Marcus Somerville on the banks of the Nannay Water; *Athcarne Castle*; *Platten*, 2 miles distant.

No. 79. From DUBLIN to DUNFANAGHY. FIRST ROAD. Through CAVAN, MAGWIRE'S BRIDGE and ENNISKILLEN.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Black Bull Inn * . . . . .	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Belleek Town . . . . .	97 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ten-Mile Bush . . . . .	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ballyshannon . . . . .	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dunshaughlin . . . . .	14	Ballintra . . . . .	105 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tarah Hill . . . . .	19	Laghy . . . . .	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
Doudstown . . . . .	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	Donnegal . . . . .	111
Navan . . . . .	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	Mount Charles . . . . .	114
Kells . . . . .	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	Inver . . . . .	117
Virginia . . . . .	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	The Port . . . . .	118 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bally James Duff . . . . .	45 $\frac{1}{4}$	Killybegs . . . . .	123 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cavan . . . . .	54	Ardra . . . . .	131 $\frac{3}{4}$
Butler's Bridge . . . . .	57	Naren . . . . .	136 $\frac{1}{4}$
Wattle Bridge . . . . .	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	Strand . . . . .	138 $\frac{3}{4}$
Newtown Butler . . . . .	65 $\frac{1}{4}$	Shallagan Bridge . . . . .	144
Donough . . . . .	67 $\frac{1}{4}$	Gibbarrow River . . . . .	146
Lisneskea . . . . .	70 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dunglo . . . . .	152
Magwire's Bridge . . . . .	72 $\frac{3}{4}$	Guydore River . . . . .	159 $\frac{3}{4}$
Lisbellaw . . . . .	75 $\frac{1}{4}$	Gortahurk . . . . .	169 $\frac{1}{4}$
Enniskillen . . . . .	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dunfanaghy . . . . .	176
Church Hill . . . . .	88 $\frac{3}{4}$		

TEN-MILE BUSH is a village of East Meath.

DUNSHAUGHLIN, in East Meath. The Church occupies the site of an early Christian church, built here by St. Seachlin, a nephew of St. Patrick, and from him the place probably takes its name, *Douenach-Sachelin*. It has a celebrated Boys' School. Two miles and a half from Dunshaughlin are *Killeen* Castle and Church, belonging to the Earl of Fingal. The latter contains several monuments of the Plunkett family. One mile from Killeen is *Dunsany Castle*, the seat of Lord Dunsany.

TARAH, in East Meath, is seated on a high hill commanding the adjacent plain. The village Church is now the principal object; but there was formerly a Convent of Augustine nuns, founded in 1240. Tradition derives the name of this place from the palace of Ollamh Fodha, a prince who reigned here at the time of the Republic of Rome, but some antiquaries insist that no palace ever existed on this spot. The Irish princes were formerly crowned at Tarah, and here the triennial Assemblies of the States took place till the middle of the 6th century. On the South side of the hill is a Moat or Fort thrown up by Turgesius the Dane, and from this strong position the rebels were driven with great loss in May 1798.

SEATS: *Newhall*, *Ardsallagh*, the seat of Earl Ludlow, and some other neat mansions adorn the adjacent district. *Lismullen*, the seat of the Dillon family, is 2 miles distant. Beyond Tarah and 3 miles from Navan is *Bellinter*, the seat of Lord Tara, situated on the S. bank of the Boyne.

NAVAN, a market and post town of East Meath, is pleasantly seated at the junction of the Blackwater and the Boyne. It is governed by a Portreeve, and has a very handsome Tholsel. Two good stone bridges afford an easy communication between the different parts of the town and the main streets cross each other. The Church is a beautiful modern structure, with a fine-toned organ, and there is a handsome Roman Catholic Chapel, as well as a Catholic Seminary. The Barraeks occupy the site of a House of Regular Canons, and in the Abbey Yard are some curious tombs with sculptured figures. This town was walled by Hugh de Lacy. It has a communication by canal with Drogheda, and carries on a considerable trade in corn.

Near Navan are *Athlumny* Church and Castle; the latter is only a splendid ruin, having been destroyed by fire during the civil wars. Two miles beyond Navan is *Ardbraccan*, with an episcopal palace, erected from designs by the late J. Wyatt: it is built of limestone, found in the vicinity. The quarry is worth a visit. Close to it is *Liscartan Castle*. In the burial ground of Ardbraccan Church may be seen a tablet in memory of Bishop Pocke the traveller, and the tomb of Bishop Montgomery, with rudely-sculptured figures. One mile from Navan is *Donaghmore* Church, and on an eminence there, near the road leading to Slieve, is a Round Tower 70 feet high, remarkable for a cross engraved on the keystone of the doorway. This singularity is an argument in favour of the supposition that these famous towers were dedicated to religious purposes. To the N.E. of Navan is *Dunmow Castle*, originally built by De Lacy, and defended for the royal party by Capt. Power in 1641.

*Pop.* 4500. *Fairs*: Easter Monday, June 4, Sept. 13, Dec. 6. *Inns*: the Ludlow Arms; the Black Lion.

KELLS is a market and post town of East Meath, pleasantly situated on the Blackwater. It is a very ancient town, and was early fortified by the English. Its government is vested in a Sovereign, who appoints a deputy. The ancient see of Kells is incorporated with the Bishoprick of Meath. The Church is a modern structure, containing the tomb of Sir Thomas Taylor, but near it is a tower with a spire, the remains of an ancient edifice now destroyed. Opposite to it is a remarkable Round Tower 90 feet in height and 48 in circumference; its walls are 3 feet thick, and it has a conical roof. The traveller should also notice the remains of the Abbey founded by St. Columb, consisting of the original chapel roofed with flat stones; the Market House built on the site of the Castle; the Cross near the Market House, on which are Irish characters and curious sculptures; and the Roman Chapel, containing an altar-piece by Guido, representing the Ascension, given by the Marquess of Headfort. Kells has also a Court House with a ball-room, a dispensary, and hospitals. The handsome Pillar near the town was erected at the expense of the Marquess of Headfort, as a means of employing the poor

during a year of scarcity. About one mile from Kells is *Headfort*, the seat of the Marquess of Headfort, a noble mansion surrounded by beautiful grounds. *Stonebrook* is a pretty villa to the N. of Kells. At *Castle Kieran*, 4 miles distant, are vestiges of a Church, a richly sculptured stone cross, and a holy spring.

*Pop.* 4860. *Inn:* the Headfort Arms. *Fairs:* four annually.

**VIRGINIA**, in Cavan, is a pleasing town, on the stream named Virginia. Near it is *Lough Ramor*, studded with islands, on which are some walls of ruined Castles, particularly on Small Head. Two miles beyond Virginia is *Lurgan Church*.

**BALLY JAMES DUFF** is a neat village of Cavan, near which is a Lough.

**CAVAN**, the county town of Cavan, is seated on the river of the same name, and was formerly a borough returning one member to the Irish Parliament. It has a large School of royal endowment, a Modern Church, a Town Hall, a New Court House, a Gaol, and Barracks. Here also is the County Infirmary. A Dominican Abbey was founded here in 1300.

*Farnham* is a noble mansion,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile from Cavan; it is surrounded by several lakes, the banks of which abound with romantic scenery.

*Kilmore*, 2 miles S.W. of Cavan, is the seat of the Bishop of Kilmore; the Cathedral is remarkable as the smallest in Ireland. Near it is *Lough Outer*, on a small island of which are vestiges of an ancient Castle, remarkable as the prison of Bishop Bedell during the Rebellion in 1641. The islands on this lake are covered with wood.

*Pop.* 2800. *Inn:* the Farnham Arms. *Fairs:* May 14, Aug. 14, Sept. 25, Nov. 12.

**BUTLER'S BRIDGE** is a village of Cavan on the Ballyhays River.

**WATTLE BRIDGE** is a village of Fermanagh, on the bank of the Fin, near which, and opposite to the mansion of *Castle Saunderson*, are some Druidical stones. A mile beyond this village is the spire of St. Mary's, and a short distance farther are two Loughs.

**NEWTOWN BUTLER** is a village of Fermanagh,



in which the Church is conspicuous. It gives the title of Baron to the Earl of Lanesborough.

**DONOUGH** and **LISNESKEA** are villages of Fermanagh.

**MAGWIRE'S BRIDGE**, in Fermanagh, stands on a stream running into *Lough Erne* from the North. In this Lake, which is 3 miles distant, is seen *Bellislee*, a beautiful mansion built on a large Island, planted and embellished with great taste. From an elevated Temple there is a noble prospect of the charming Lake and its numerous Islands. The grotto should also be visited.

**LISBELLAW**, in Fermanagh, is another village seated upon a stream flowing from the N.E. into Lough Erne. *Dromcoo* and *Castlecoole* are mansions situated between this and Enniskillen.

**ENNISKILLEN**, the county Town of Fermanagh, is pleasantly situated on the strait which connects the two divisions of Lough Erne. To the W. of the town Lough Macnean is also seen in the distance. The Enniskillen Dragoons were highly distinguished in the war of the Revolution; and the town was successfully maintained against the besieging army of James II. One of the redoubts may still be seen. On the N. and S. sides of Enniskillen are bridges, and the traveller should notice the Royal Charter School, the Barracks, the Castle, the County Infirmary, the County Gaol, and the Market House, over which is a ball room. This town returns a member to Parliament. The Earl of Enniskillen's splendid seat, *Florence Court*, is noticed at No. 185.

*Pop.* 1900. *Fairs*: Oct. 26, and 10th of each month. *Inns*: the Enniskillen Arms; Crawford's Hotel; Maguire's Hotel; the White Hart.

**CHURCH HILL** is a village of Fermanagh. The Church has a good square steeple. On the shore of Lough Erne, a mile from this place, are some Castle ruins; and 5 miles distant is *Castle Caldwell*, a superb seat at the foot of a large mountain in the Turaw range. Fronting the Castle is the Promontory of *Ross-a-Goul*; the vicinity is richly wooded, and in the bays of the Lough are some fine Islands. The octagon Temple is seen from the water, with a great wood in the rear. *Pop.* 180.

**BELLEEK** is a small but well-built town of Ferma-

nagh, finely situated on the North of the great channel by which Lough Erne discharges its waters into the Bay of Donnegal. Here is a good bridge thrown across the stream, which below Belleek Town makes a fall of 20 feet, forming a most enchanting prospect, enriched by trees and rocky precipices. Just beyond this town we enter the county of Donnegal.

**BALLYSHANNON** is a town of Donnegal, situated on the river flowing out of Lough Erne, and built on heights both on the North and South side of the water. Its bridge of 14 arches is magnificent, and the scenery of the vicinity is extremely picturesque. The ruined Castle of the Great O'Donnel is seen here, and there are several Rathes. The famous Salmon-leap of Ballyshannon is a fall of a wide body of water 12 feet only in height, but very beautiful; large quantities of fish are caught, and the salmon fishery is farmed of the proprietor; the curing-house is seen on a rock in the centre of the stream. The views of the sea beheld in perspective between the hills and rocky banks of the river are grand, and the harbour below the town is good. Ballyshannon has handsome Barracks, a neat Church, a Roman Catholic Chapel, and a Dispensary. It returned members to the Irish Parliament as an ancient borough. *Ashroe Abbey*, half a mile distant, is a fine ruin, with some remains of its cloisters.

*Pop.* 3200. *Fairs*: Apr. 4, June 7, Sept. 10, Nov. 9. *Inns*: Cassidy's; Boyle's; Brown's.

**BALLINTR**A is a small town of Donnegal. Beyond it is *Dromehome Church*; and a mile from Ballintra is *Brown Hall*, with a truly-romantic demesne, in which a rapid torrent forces its obscure course through the earth with the hollow sound of subterraneous cascades.

**DONNEGAL**, the county town of Donnegal, was an Irish Borough, but lost its elective franchise at the Union, and consequently something of its importance. The romantic scenery of its environs is, however, unimpaired. The old Castle of the Earls of Arran and the bridge across the the stream flowing out of *Lough Esk*, are worthy of notice.

The River Esk issues from a lake about 3 miles in length and one in breadth, hemmed in by Ross Mountain

and other steep ridges; it then takes its rapid course through a ravine between the high slopes of Barnmoor and a heathy precipice on the opposite bank. Char are caught in the Lough and River. To the N.E. are two fine Lakes, of which *Lough Derg* is the most celebrated. In an Island covered with the ruins of Chapels is the Purgatory, said to have been founded by St. Patrick; it is a narrow Cave, 16 feet in length by 2 in width, and so low that a tall man could not walk upright in it. The Bay affords some exceedingly beautiful views, and is a good fishing station. Adjoining Donnegal are the ruins of a Franciscan Abbey, founded in 1474, and at a short distance is a noted Spa, said to resemble that of Harrowgate.

*Pop.* 850. *Fairs:* Thirteen annually. *Inn:* Dillon's.

MOUNT CHARLES is a pleasant village in Donnegal on the River Inver. Here is a fine seat called *The Hal*.

INVER, on the river of this name, has a modern Church and the ruins of an old Abbey.

KILLIBEGS is a town of Donnegal, with an excellent harbour, which is principally advantageous for the fishery, as great shoals of herrings visit the coast. This is a disfranchised borough. A Franciscan House, founded by M'Sweeney; an ancient Castle; and the beauty of the coast, are the objects of greatest interest. *Pop.* 1100.

ARDRA is a village of Donnegal, at the head of a bay. It has a good Church.

NAREN is a village, built on a promontory of the Donnegal coast. Off this shore is seen the *Island of Enniskill*, on which is an ancient Chapel in ruins, and a holy well. Its founder, St. Conal, was slain here in 590. Here a road traverses Donnegal to the right by Fintown to Lifford, whilst the coast route to Gortahurk continues to present every variety of bay, green, mountain, and rugged precipice.

DUNGLO is a sequestered fishing-village, situated in the *Rosses*, at the head of a creek, and chiefly known as the market for the supply of the town and *Island of Rutland*, which being one of the North isles of Arran, is seen from this haven. The only buildings are a Church, Mill and some convenient dwellings.

GORTAHURK is a village of Donnegal at the head

a bay. In the offing there is a good view of Magharalin and Tory Islands ; there are seven Chapels, and the walls of an Abbey on *Tory Island*, distant 9 miles from the coast. Beyond Gortahurk is *Cloghaneely Church*.

DUNFANAGHY is a village of Donnegal, seated on a cove of an extensive harbour called Sheephaven, and at a short distance from North Cape. Near it is *Horn Head*, where there is a natural perforation in the roof of a cave of the cliffs, which are 62 feet high. This funnel is called *M'Swine's Gun*, and the surge of the Atlantic ocean, when impelled in boisterous weather into this cavern, with a roar heard at a great distance, issues forth at the summit of the cliff, and often exhibits a curious water-spout of some elevation. The Castle of M'Sweeny is repaired and inhabited. *Pop.* 300.

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No. 30. From DUBLIN to DUNFANAGHY. Through DROGHEDA, MONAGHAN, and RAPHOE.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Drogheda *, as at No. 1.	. 23½	Letterkenny .	. 113½
Castleblaney *, as at No. 7.	. 51½	Kilmacrennan .	. 118½
Lifford *, as at No. 142.	. 102½	Glen Inn .	. 124¼
Ballindrait .	. 104¼	Dunfanaghy * .	. 132¾
Raphoe .	. 107		

RAPHOE is a small town of Donnegal, with a Bishop's See, founded by St. Eunan in the 6th century. The Cathedral has been handsomely repaired, and the Episcopal residence, formerly a Castle, which was besieged in the great rebellion of 1641, is now a beautiful mansion. An ancient Abbey was founded here by St. Columb, and a Round Tower once stood upon the hill.

*Pop.* 1650. *Fairs:* May 1, June 22, Aug. 27, Nov. 4.

LETTERKENNY is a market and post town of Donnegal, on the Swilly, which falls into the South end of Lough Swilly. The vicinity is picturesque, and there are mountains between this place and the N.W. coast of the county. Letterkenny possesses a Market House, a

Church, a Roman Catholic Chapel, several Meeting Houses, and a Dispensary.

*Pop.* 3000. *Fairs*: seven annually.

KILMACRENAN is a town of Donnegal. The Parish Church is a portion of the Abbey founded here by St. Columb. A stream passing this place joins Lough Swilly at Rathmelton. In the direction of Glen Inn is *Lough Salt*, singularly situated on the summit of a mountain, and surrounded with crags and rocks.

GLEN INN, near the head of Sheep Haven in Donnegal. Two miles beyond the village is a strong Castle in ruins, and 3 miles farther is *Ballymore Church*, and an old Castle near a mountain about 2 miles from Dunfagh.

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No. 81. From DUBLIN to DUNGANNON. Through DUNDALK, MARKET HILL, and CHARLEMONT.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Dundalk*, as at No. 1.	. 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	Charlemont*	. 68 $\frac{1}{4}$
Armagh*, as at No. 6.	. 62 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dungannon*	. 72 $\frac{3}{4}$
Blackwater Town	. 66 $\frac{1}{2}$		

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No. 82. From DUBLIN to DUNGARVAN. FIRST ROAD. Through CARLOW, GOWRAN, and CARRICK ON SUIR.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Leighlin Bridge*, as at No. 26	. 45	Kilmagany	. 66 $\frac{1}{4}$
Gowran*	. 52	Carrick-on-Suir	. 74 $\frac{1}{4}$
Knocktopher	. 61 $\frac{3}{4}$	Kilmacthomas	. 82 $\frac{1}{4}$
Newmarket	. 63 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dungarvan	. 96

*Bennet's Bridge*, in Kilkenny, is 5 miles beyond Gowran. *Ballinabola Castle* is seen in ruins two miles before Bennet's Bridge. Beyond Bennet's Bridge are *Aanmult Castle* and *Ennisnag Castle*, also in ruins.

KNOCKTOPHER, in Kilkenny, was a borough until the Union. It is pleasantly situated on a stream which flows into the Nore, and possesses some remains of an Abbey founded in 1356.

**SEAT:** *Mount Juliet*, Earl of Carrick. This splendid mansion is surrounded by a beautiful park with extensive groves on the banks of the Nore River; on a green hill are seen some artificial ruins; and across the river is an old Castle, also in ruins. *Pop.* 450.

**NEWMARKET**, in Kilkenny. A mile beyond this thriving village is *Castle Morres*, the demesne of the Mountmorres family; the grounds attached to this fine seat are well planted, and extensive. The house was built from designs by Mr. Bindon. At *Aghavillar*, in the vicinity, are the remains of a Castle and an Abbey. The latter contains the vault of the Mountmorres family.

**KILMAGANY** is a village in Kilkenny. Near it are the ruins of *Cluan Castle*.

**CARRICK-ON-SUIR** is a market and post town of Tipperary; but a portion of it is beyond the river, in the county of Waterford. Large sloops ascend the Suir to Carrick. Anciently there were town-walls to Carrick; the old Castle, erected on the site of a Priory of St. John the Evangelist, belonged to the Ormond family; it is inhabited by the sovereign of this town. The barracks are for two troops of cavalry. This is a wealthy place, and its manufactories of broad-cloth, &c., are considerable. In the Church is a fine monument of the Earl of Tyrone. The environs abound with villas, superb mansions, and ornamental parks, and the ground is well cultivated; the scenery is also extremely romantic, and above the other lofty eminences is seen the towering summit of *Sliebne-mow Mountain*. The conventual Franciscan Chapel, having a fine tower, is situated in Carrick-beg, (or little Carrick,) in the adjoining county; the Bridge is ancient.

*Pop.* 9000. *Market days:* Wednesday and Saturday. *Fairs:* June 8, Aug. 15, Oct. 14.

**SEATS:** *Bessborough*, the mansion of the Earl of Bessborough, is three miles and a half distant, and is surrounded by a park of 500 acres. The house was erected in 1743, from designs by Mr. Bindon, and contains a fine collection of pictures. The hall is adorned with four fine columns of Kilkenny marble. *Belline*, one mile from Bessborough, was the seat of the late Mr. Walsh, a liberal patron of the arts.

**KILMACTHOMAS**, in Waterford, is a village on the Maghan River. It has Barracks, and an ancient Castle, which belonged to the Power family. A few miles beyond it are the ruins of *Fox Castle* and *Ballycheroge Castle*.

*Fairs*: May 12, Aug. 12, Dec. 6.

**DUNGARVAN**, or **DUNGARVON**, in Waterford, is an ancient and populous seaport, situated on Dungarvan Bay. The Nymph Bank lying opposite to this coast has always afforded facilities to the extensive fishery carried on by the townspeople. Dungarvan has many narrow streets, but possesses some good buildings, as the Sessions House, Market House, &c. The town is situated upon the beach, and from the mountain above it appears as if it stood in the water: it is much resorted to for sea-bathing; the mountains extend to the verge of the county, near Youghall Bay. The corporation, governed by a sovereign, had some extensive privileges granted to it by James I. The remains of its extensive Castle are converted into a barrack: here also are to be seen the ruins of several monasteries. Across the river is the ruined Augustine Friary, founded in 1295: its steeple is 60 feet in height; near the altar is seen the curious monument of Donald Magrath, buried in 1400, and the Gothic arch which supports the tower is worthy of notice. Dungarvan is a borough town, returning a member to Parliament. The bridge has been completed, but a former expensive attempt by the late Duke of Devonshire, to rebuild it, was frustrated by the abutments and foundations failing.

*Pop.* 6000. *Market-days*: Wednesday and Saturday.

*Fairs*: Feb. 7, June 22, Aug. 27, Nov. 8. *Inn*: the Devonshire Arms.

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No. 83. From DUBLIN to DUNGARVAN. SECOND ROAD. Through CARLOW and WATERFORD.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Leighlin Bridge *, as at No.		Mullinavat . . .	68
26. . . . .	45	Waterford . . . . .	74½
Gowran . . . . .	52	Kilmacthomas * . . . .	86
Thomastown . . . . .	53¾	Dungarvan * . . . . .	99¾

**GOWRAN**, in Kilkenny, situated on a river which joins the Barrow, is a borough, which formerly returned members. In the burial-ground of the Church, which is in ruins, are the bones of the officers of the Castle, who were shot by order of Cromwell, for their brave defence. There are several ancient ruins near it. **SEAT**: *Clifden*, Lord Clifden's, a handsome modern mansion, from designs by Mr. Robinson. Three miles from the town is *Dungarvan Church*, in ruins, and beyond it an old ruin, called *Castle Garden*.

**THOMASTOWN** is a small market and post town of Kilkenny, seated on the River Nore, over which is a handsome bridge; it was a borough until the Union. In the ruined Abbey there is a large tomb, said to be that of an Irish king, traditionally called the Giant's tomb: a fine tower of this abbey remains at one angle, and there are some beautiful arches; the Church is a portion of this ancient building, kept in repair. The Castle built here in 1180, belonged to Thomas Fitz Anthony, a baron of Henry II., and from him the town takes its name. Thomastown possesses a Roman Catholic Chapel, the altar of which was brought from Jerpoint Abbey; a Court House and Gaol, and a Free School, erected in 1824, by the Earl of Carrick.

*Pop.* 2000. *Market-days*: Monday and Friday. *Fairs*: Mar. 17, May 25, June 29, Sept. 15.

At *Jerpoint*, not quite one mile and a half beyond Thomastown, are the ruins of the magnificent Abbey founded by O'Donoghue, King of Ossory, in 1180. From Jerpoint it is eight miles, by the direct road, to Mullinavat; but there is a road to the right-hand, a mile farther, proceeding from Jerpoint, through Knocktopher, to Mullinavat.

**MULLINAVAT**. Half way to this village is the large ruin of *Bangan Castle*, and within two miles the ruins of another Castle.

*Ferrybank*, in Kilkenny, is separated from the city of Waterford by the River Suir.

**WATERFORD** is a city and large seaport, and is the capital of the county of Waterford. It is situated on the S. bank of the Suir, about four miles from its junction



with the Barrow, and carries on a very extensive trade, particularly with Newfoundland, in the export of pork, bacon, butter, lard, corn, and flour. It is also noted for its manufacture of glass; and has breweries, foundries, and salt-houses. The harbour is about eight miles long, and is about seven fathoms deep. The entrance to the port is commanded by Duncannon Fort, situated towards the sea, about seven miles from the city, on the opposite shore of the harbour, and below the junction of the Barrow with the Suir.

The streets are in general narrow, but the quay is spacious, and is nearly a mile long; at its extremity is Reginald's Tower, supposed to have been erected by a Danish Prince of that name in 1003; converted into a dungeon by Earl Strongbow in 1171; was the seat of a mint established by Edward IV. in 1463, and was bombarded in 1643 by Cromwell, one of whose balls, it is said, is still visible near its summit. Its shape is circular, and it formed the east angle of the city-walls; it is now occupied by the Police.

The principal public edifices are the Bishop's Palace, built of stone, the Exchange, the Town Hall, the County Prison and Court House, the City Prison and Court House, the Custom House, and the Bridge, 832 feet long, and 42 wide, built of American oak. Waterford is an episcopal see, to which that of Lismore has been united. The Cathedral was founded by the Ostmen, but the present edifice is modern: it has a fine steeple, and the interior is handsomely fitted up. There are also three parish Churches, four Roman Catholic Chapels, one of which, called the Trinity, is the handsomest in Ireland, several Meeting Houses, and numerous Charitable Institutions, including a Fever Hospital, a Dispensary, and a Mendicant Asylum.

Waterford formerly possessed several monastic buildings, the principal of which were the Priory of St. John, founded in 1185, by King John, who had his residence in this city; St. Saviour's Friary, founded in 1226, and the Augustine Convent, of which the steeple remains, built by Hugh, Lord Purcel. There is an existing Monastery.

This city is governed by a mayor, recorder, and sheriffs, and returns a member to parliament. The elections for the county take place here. It was formerly strongly fortified, but fell before the arms of Cromwell, and was also taken by William III. Waterford gives the title of Marquess to the Beresford family: Clonegan Tower, erected in memory of a son of the late lord, is 72 feet high.

Steam-vessels maintain a daily communication between Waterford and Milford Haven, performing the passage in from eight to twelve hours. The mail goes daily from Waterford to Kilkenny.

*Pop.* 36,000. *Market days:* Wednesday and Saturday. *Fairs:* May 4, June 24, Oct. 25. *Hotels:* Commins's; the Commercial; the Bridge; the Chamber of Commerce; the Packet.

*SEATS:* *Kilmanahan Castle*, repaired in a venerable Gothic style, is seen upon a rock at the bending of the River Suir. *Curraghmore*, Marquess of Waterford: this demesne is extremely picturesque, and commands a noble prospect of the Suir: it consists of 2800 acres.

*New Geneva*, *Dunmore*, the Hook Tower, on the Wexford point of the entrance to the harbour, and the sea-bathing town of *Tramore*, in the county of Waterford, are the usual excursions from Waterford. *Tramore* is a pleasant village, having Assembly Rooms and convenient Inns. It is seated on *Tramore Bay*, six miles from Waterford. *Grandison Castle*, on the banks of the Suir, near Waterford, is a fine and picturesque ruin.

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No. 84. From DUBLIN to DUNGARVAN. THIRD ROAD. Through CARLOW and CLONMELL.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Clonmell*, as at No. 26. .	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dungarvan *	100

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No. 85. From DUBLIN to DUNGLO. Through STRABANE, CASTLE FIN, and FIN TOWN.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Drogheda*, as at No. 1. . . . .	23½	Stranorlane . . . . .	112¾
Castleblaney*, as at No. 7. . . . .	51½	Ballybofey . . . . .	113¼
Strabane*, as at No. 142. . . . .	101½	Cloghan . . . . .	118½
Lifford* . . . . .	102½	Fin Town . . . . .	125¾
Castlefin . . . . .	107	Shallagan Bridge* . . . . .	130½
Killygordon . . . . .	110	Dunglo* . . . . .	138½

CASTLEFIN is a village and post town of Donnegal, on the N. bank of the River Fin.

KILLYGORDON is in Donnegal. A ruined Castle is seen at the foot of a mountain, one mile and a quarter beyond this village. *Fairs*: Mar. 3, May 31, Aug. 31, Dec. 1.

STRANORLANE is a pleasant little post town of Donnegal, on the N. bank of the Fin. This fine stream runs parallel with the great road which traverses the centre of Donnegal longitudinally from the Lake near Fintown, as far as Lifford. At Stranorlane the road crosses the River to Ballybofey on the opposite side.

*Pop.* 900. *Fairs*: March 29, July 6, Aug. 12, Oct. 10, Dec. 9.

BALLYBOFEY is a neat market town of Donnegal, on the S. bank of the Fin. Contiguous to the town are extensive bleach-works, and on the opposite side of the river is *Drumlo Castle*, a handsome modern mansion, belonging to Sir S. Hayes. At a short distance also across the River, is *Wells Town*. *Fairs*: Six annually. *Inn*: Taylor's.

CLOGHAN, a village and Church, in the county of Donnegal.

FIN TOWN is a village of Donnegal, situated near the egress of the River from *Lough Fin*. This lake is two miles in length; and a mile from Fin Town is another small lake. *Fairs*: May 16, July 3, Sept. 3, Nov. 3.

No. 86. From DUBLIN to ENNIS. FIRST ROAD. Through LIMERICK.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Limerick*, as at No. 3. . . . .	94	Clare . . . . .	112½
Six-Mile Bridge . . . . .	102¾	Ennis . . . . .	114½
Ardallas . . . . .	108½		

*Meelick*, in Clare, is three miles and a quarter from Limerick. *Bunratty Castle* is seen on the Shannon side; it was built in 1277, and belonged to the Earls of Thomond. The town of Bunratty was burnt in 1314.

SIX-MILE BRIDGE, in Clare, is a post town, on the small River Gearn.

Three miles beyond Six-Mile Bridge is the *Coach and Horses Inn*, from which a road on the left-hand proceeds through the village of *Newmarket* to Clare and Ennis, being three miles shorter than the old road through Ardsallas.

ARDSALLAS, in Clare, is a neat village, with a castle in ruins. A mile from it are the elegant Gothic ruins of *Quin Abbey*, with handsome cloisters. SEAT: *Dromoland*, Sir Edward O'Brien's, is situated close to the River Fergus: this fine mansion has very beautiful woods and a charming lake appertaining to it; as well as a ruined Castle, at the foot of a high hill. The Fergus is very broad at its junction with the Shannon.

CLARE, giving name to the county, is a picturesque village, on the Fergus. In an island of this river is *Clare Castle*, used for a barrack. A mile farther is the venerable ruin of *Clare Abbey*, founded in 1195, by Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick. *Pop.* 550.

ENNIS, the capital of Clare, is situated on the Fergus, by means of which it has an easy navigation to the Shannon. The Church is a handsome modern structure, and close to it is the celebrated Franciscan Abbey, founded by O'Brien in 1250, and considered the most elegant Gothic monastery in Ireland; the windows are lofty, and are adorned with rich tracery. The other public buildings are the Town Hall, the School, on Erasmus Smith's foundation, the County Gaol, the County Infirmary, and the Lunatic Asylum. The town is governed by a Provost, and returns one member to Parliament.

At *Callan Mountain*, eight miles West of Ennis, may be seen the Ogham or Druidical inscription: "*Beneath this flag is interred Conan the turbulent and swift-footed,*" discovered in 1784, on a stone nearly eight feet long, by four broad, covering a tumulus. His death and burial are recorded by Ossian.

The county of Clare was the ancient Thomond; it is in the province of Munster, but once formed a part of Connaught. *Burren*, a barony in the north of the county, is exceedingly rocky.

*Pop.* 7500. *Fairs*: Saturday after Easter week, May 9, Aug. 14, Sept. 3, Oct. 14, Dec. 3. *Hotel*: Stammer's.

No. 87. From DUBLIN to ENNIS. SECOND ROAD.  
Through SHANNON BRIDGE, BALLINASLOE, and LOUGHREA.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Kilbeggan*, as at No. 97.	44 $\frac{1}{4}$	Aghrim . . . . .	75
Lisminy . . . . .	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	Loughrea* . . . . .	86
Clara . . . . .	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kilcrist . . . . .	89
Ballycumber . . . . .	51 $\frac{1}{4}$	Gort . . . . .	98
Fearbane . . . . .	57	Tubberdonny . . . . .	102 $\frac{1}{4}$
Shannon Bridge . . . . .	65	Crusheen . . . . .	105 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ballinasloe* . . . . .	71 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ennis* . . . . .	112 $\frac{1}{2}$

LISMINY is a village of King's County. On the road from Kilbeggan may be seen the ruin of *Moycashill Castle*, and the River Brosna.

CLARA, in King's County, is a beautiful town by the Brosna, the banks of which are adorned by bleaching-greens. The chief objects in and near Clara are its Church, and the ancient castles of *Erry* and *Kilcoursey*, the latter being the name of the barony. In 1821, occurred in the vicinity of Clara, one of those extraordinary phenomena termed moving bogs. The Bog of *Kilmaleady* flowed in an uninterrupted course for three miles.

BALLYCUMBER is a village in King's County, on the River Brosna. It has a Church, and in the vicinity are several castellated ruins.

FEARBANE is a post and fair town of King's County, pleasantly situated on the Brosna, and much celebrated for its antiquities. *Cool Castle* is seen near the Brosna River, on the road from Ballycumber; adjacent to Fearbane also is the ruined Castle of *Killcolgan*. The ecclesiastical remains at *Clonmacnoise*, and near Fearbane, have long engaged the attention of antiquaries. The

cemetery, with the ruins of seven churches, is much famed as a holy place of sepulture, and contains tombs of many princes and chiefs, the ancient inscriptions of which are remarkable. The Abbey, built by St. Kieran, is a ruin on an eminence, commanding a grand and delightful prospect of the Shannon; this was in early ages the site of a Bishop's see, which now forms a part of the Bishopric of Meath. The Church of *Feanpull Mac Dermot* contains rich remains of elegant architecture; its carved doors and statues, and its highly-sculptured cross, in one block of stone fifteen feet in height, together with numerous monastic vestiges, deserve attention. There are several other ancient crosses; the shaft of the cross, in two instances, is fixed in a square die of massive stone. Of the Round Towers near Fearbane and Clonmacnoise, the principal one is dilapidated; it has its entrance 12 feet from the ground: the other Round Tower is small, but in good preservation.

SEATS: *Gallen* or *Gillan*; *Kincor*; *Balylin*; *Strawberry Hill*, three miles distant, formerly the residence of Mr. Coghlan, who was usually styled "the Maw." *Pop.* 680.

SHANNON BRIDGE. Here King's County terminates, and is bounded by Galway and Roscommon. Near this place the River Suck falls into the Shannon.

AGHRIM is a post town, in the county of Galway, having a Church and steeple, which are conspicuous on all sides, from their fine situation. The priory of Aghrim, for canons regular, was founded here in the 13th century, and was granted to Richard, Earl of Clanricarde. The battle of Aghrim, fought on the 12th of July, 1691, between General Ginckell (afterwards created Earl of Athlone) and the Irish army, commanded by St. Ruth, a French General, who was slain in the action, decided the contest, which had been prolonged with much spirit by the Irish after the flight of James II. from the Boyne. The Irish army occupied a position upon Kilcommodon Hill.

*Pop.* 700. *Fairs:* June 21, Nov. 1.

KILCRIST, in Galway, has a Church. Near it are two old Castles, one of which is two miles and a half distant at *Killinan Church*.

GORT, in Galway, is a thriving town, the property of Prendergast Smyth, Esq. whose mansion adjoins it. About two miles distant, attached to the ruined Cathedral, which once was beautiful, is the *Abbey of Kilmacduagh*. The See of Kilmacduagh is united with Clonfert. The Round Tower, close to the Cathedral, is 112 feet high, and 57 in circumference; it is above 17 feet out of the perpendicular; and as a leaning tower excites much observation. The Holy-well is surrounded by an inclosure. Gort also possesses a Roman-Catholic Chapel, a Court House, and Barracks.

The river Gort is subterraneous, and there are several deep perforations of the earth filled by this stream; in one of which the water is above 60 feet in depth, and has no outlet: the hollow, called the Churn, is also remarkable.

*Pop.* 3000. *Fairs:* Mar. 17, May 10, Aug. 11, Nov. 7.

TUBBERDONNY, in Galway. Near it are several ancient Castles.

CRUSHEEN, in Clare, has a lake with a ruined Castle at the extremity of a peninsula.

No. 88. From DUBLIN to ENNIS. THIRD ROAD. Through PHILIPSTOWN, TULLAMORE, and BANAGHER.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Philipstown *, as at No. 99.	38½	Kilmure Bridge * . . .	78½
Ballinagar * . . . .	41	Loughrea * . . . .	83
Tullamore * . . . .	46	Kilcrist * . . . .	91
Pallas Inn * . . . .	51	Gort * . . . .	100
Frankford * . . . .	55½	Tubberdonny * . . .	104¼
Cloghan * . . . .	62	Crusheen * . . . .	107¾
Banagher * . . . .	66½	Ennis * . . . .	114½
Eyre-Court * . . . .	71¾		

No. 89. From DUBLIN to ENNISKILLEN. MAIL ROAD. Through NAVAN, CAVAN, and MAGWIRE'S BRIDGE.

Dublin to Enniskillen \*, as at No. 79 . . . . 79¼

No. 90. From DUBLIN to ENNISKILLEN. SECOND ROAD. Through NAVAN, CAVAN, and BELTURBET.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Cavan*, as at No. 79.	. 54	Callahill *	. . . 68 $\frac{3}{4}$
Butler's Bridge *	. . 57	Enniskillen *	. . . 80
Belturbet . . .	. 61 $\frac{1}{4}$		

BELTURBET, in Cavan, is an ancient Borough, disfranchised at the Union. It is seated on the Erne River; not far from its influx into the Upper Lake; and is an excellent situation for the traveller who wishes to visit the shores of Lough Erne, as both roads are at his choice. The Church, having a tower with a Spire, the Barracks and the Town Hall are the modern edifices. The ruins are of the Castle beyond Belturbet Bridge, and a fortification beyond the Church; also an Abbey on the bank of the River Erne, in the vicinity of the Lough. Great quantities of linen are made in the neighbourhood of Belturbet.

*Pop.* 2500. *Fairs*: Ash Wednesday, May 21, June 12, July 21, Sept. 4, Thursday after Nov. 12.

*Lough Erne* is a grand expanse of fresh water, divided into two parts; of which the Upper Lake is perhaps the most beautiful: it possesses some extremely pretty islets at the Southern extremity, and on every side receives rapid streams; some of which are rendered the more interesting, from having previously issued from Lough Machnean and other charming Lakes: this great supply accounts naturally for the development of the Lower Lake, over a space of above twelve miles in width, after the tide has swept along in its narrow current past the town of Enniskillen. For its outlet, see the article on *Ballyshannon*.

The celebrated Islands of Lough Erne are well worthy of notice. The Earl of Ross's mansion of *Bellisle* possesses a charming Island for a demesne; and *Castle Hume* peers over its beautiful wood, surrounding a deep bay of the lake. Many Islands, of either lake, exhibit very ancient monastic ruins. At *Innismachsent*, in the centre of twenty Islands of Lough Erne, was an Abbey, founded by St. Ninian; another in *Clinish Island*; a third in *Inniscawen*; a fourth in *Errois*; a fifth in *Innis Roch*;



but the chief foundation was in *Devenish Island*, near Enniskillen: this Augustine Abbey was, originally, erected in the sixth century; but, in consequence of destruction by fire, it was frequently re-built. *St. Moylaise's House* is an antique and arched building; and his bed, *so called*, is also shown: adjoining, is *Devenish Round Tower*, built of hewn masses of black rock; it is 76 feet in height, and nearly 14 feet in diameter.

No. 91. From DUBLIN to ENNISKILLEN. THIRD ROAD. Through NAVAN, CAVAN, and CLONES.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Kells *, as at No. 79	31½	Drum . . . . .	55¾
Moynalty . . . . .	35¼	Clones . . . . .	61½
Baillieborough . . . . .	43	Donough . . . . .	67¾
Coronery . . . . .	47¾	Enniskillen * . . . . .	79¾
Coote Hill . . . . .	52¾		

MOYNALTY, in Meath, is a village with a Church, situated near a stream of the same name.

BAILLIEBOROUGH, or BALLYBORO, is a town of Cavan, on a branch of the River Blackwater. The Church commands a good view. On the side of a Lough, at a short distance, is *Baillieborough Castle*, and near it is a chalybeate spring. *Pop.* 950.

CORONERY is a village of Cavan. On the road-side from Baillieborough are seen several pretty lakes; and within a mile of Coronery is *Knockbride Bridge*; its Church is seen near another Lough.

COOTE-HILL is a post town of Cavan, seated on a river of the same name, and possesses considerable share in the linen manufacture. It has a Church, a Roman-Catholic Chapel, and several Meeting-Houses.

*Fairs*: -Mar. 12, Jun. 9, Sept. 12, Dec. 6.

SEATS: *Bellamont-Forest*, beautifully wooded; *Dawson's Grove*, a pleasant residence of Viscount Cremorne, surrounded by Loughs: in the grounds is a stately mausoleum.

DRUM is a village of Monaghan, one mile beyond the confines of Cavan: here are two Loughs. About three miles beyond it is the Church of *Drumswords*.

**CLONES**, anciently pronounced *Cluaneois*, is a market and post town, in Monaghan, possessing several interesting antiquities. Amongst them are a high Rath, with a table top; a second larger Rath, now depressed and of little elevation; the ancient Market Cross; the Monuments in the Abbey Cemetery; the Round Tower, with walls four feet thick; and the Ruins of an Augustine Abbey, once episcopal, which was founded by St. Tigernach, a victim of the plague in 548. This Abbey was rebuilt by the English in 1212, and *Clonnish* Castle was then erected. Clones has a handsome modern Church, a Roman-Catholic Chapel, and Meeting Houses. Near the Town is a medicinal water, called the well of *Granabuy*, which cures the jaundice.

*Pop.* 2600. *Fairs*: last Thursday of each month.

**SEATS**: *Lissnabuck* is a mansion, near the Lough side, on the road to Drumswords Church; *Knockballymore*, Viscount Erne, is two miles from Clones on the Donough road.

**DONOUGH** is a village of Fermanagh, on a stream flowing into Lough Erne; here is a small Lough, and a ruin of an ancient Church.

**No. 92. From DUBLIN to FERMOY. FIRST ROAD.**  
Through KILKENNY, CLONMELL, and CLOGHEEN.

Dublin to Fermoy\*, as at No. 26 . . . <sup>Miles.</sup> 107½

**No. 93. From DUBLIN to FERMOY. SECOND ROAD.**  
Through KILKENNY, CLONMELL, and LISMORE.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Clonmell*, as at No. 26. .	81¾	Lismore* . . .	100½
Cappoquin* . . .	97½	Fermoy* . . .	113¾

**No. 94. From DUBLIN to FETHARD. FIRST ROAD.**  
Through CARLOW and NEW ROSS.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Leighlin Bridge*, as at No. 26. 45		Burris . . .	51¼
Royal Oak . . .	47	New Ross . . .	67¼
Gore's Bridge* . . .	51¼	Fethard . . .	81

BURRIS is a village in Carlow, situated a little below the junction of the River Nore with the Barrow.

*St. Mullins*, in Carlow, six miles beyond Burris, is an ancient hamlet, near the river Barrow, and is the site of an old Church, founded in the seventh century by St. Mullins, Bishop of Ferns: a large cemetery surrounds the ruins. A little beyond this place, a ruined Castle is seen across the Barrow, and we enter the county of Wexford.

NEW ROSS is a market and post town, and sea-port, in the county of Wexford, situated on the Barrow, about a mile from its junction with the Nore. Over the river is a wooden Bridge, and vessels of 400 tons can come up close to the Quay. Several roads meet at this town; and the streets, in general, are tolerably well built. The Church contains the monument of Rose Macrae, adorned with a recumbent marble figure; it once formed the East end of a Monastery of St. Saviour's, founded by Sir John Devereux, for conventual Franciscans. The site had previously been occupied by a house of Crutched Friars, which was demolished, and its inmates slaughtered by the people of Ross, in retaliation for the murder of a citizen by one of the friars. There was formerly, also, an Augustine Friary, founded in the time of Edward III. Amongst the public buildings are a handsome and commodious Sessions-House; a Custom-House; a Corn-Market; two Roman Catholic Chapels; several Meeting-Houses; a Nunnery; a Fever Hospital; Trinity Hospital for old housekeepers; a Lying-in Hospital; Barracks; an endowed School, founded by Sir I. Ivory, in the reign of Queen Anne; and two Charity Schools. Three of the ancient town gates are still standing; and there is a curious antique Cross. The parish Church of St. Mary is a handsome edifice, erected in 1813, from designs by F. Johnston, Esq.

New Ross is considered a staple port for wool. It returns one Member to Parliament; and its corporation consists of a Sovereign, Bailiffs, and Burgesses, with a Recorder and Town Clerk. The town was once well fortified: in 1641 the Marquis of Ormond gained a victory here, over the Irish troops, under Preston; and in 1798 the insurgents received a signal defeat in their attack

upon this town, and lost three thousand men: Lord Mountjoy was slain in this action.

*Mountgarret*, a lofty hill overlooking New Ross, is surmounted by the ruins of a Castle, from which there is a fine view.

*Pop.* 7200. *Fairs:* April 23, May 3, June 2, Aug. 10, Oct. 5. *Market Days:* Wednesday and Saturday. *Inns:* the New Ross Hotel; Cooper's Arms; the Bee-hive.

*Whitechurch* village and church is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles beyond New Ross. Beyond it is a ruined castle, and *Dunbrody Abbey* on a fine bay of the Barrow; these monastic ruins are grand and beautiful.

FETHARD is a well-built town, on the south-east coast of Wexford. It possesses the remains of three old castles, one of which has been modernized; the consoles and embrasures of the large tower give additional interest to its battlements. Here also are some Danish raths. Proceeding a few miles across the neck of land, we arrive at *Duncannon Fort*, whence James II. set sail for France after his discomfiture. At the extreme point is the *Hook Lighthouse*, at the entrance to Waterford Harbour. In this vicinity, also, is *Loftus Hall*, the seat of the Marquess of Ely. In *Ballyteig Bay*, at a distance, but exactly opposite to Fethard, are small islands called the *Saltees*.

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No. 95. From DUBLIN to FETHARD. SECOND ROAD.  
Through ARKLOW, KYLE, and WEXFORD.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Wexford*, as at No. 203.	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	Clonmines* . . .	81
Baldwinstown* . . .	74	Tintern . . . . .	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
Duncormack* . . . .	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fethard* . . . . .	87 $\frac{1}{2}$

TINTERN is a village of Wexford, seated on an expansive inlet of the sea, and celebrated for the ruins of *Tintern Abbey*, erected by W. Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, in consequence of a vow which he made in anticipation of shipwreck. The magnificence of this building reminds us of its prototype, the beautiful abbey in Monmouthshire, from which an abbot and monks were brought to this place by the founder. A portion of the Abbey is

occupied by the Coldclough family, and contains some curious old portraits. The parish church is adorned with several handsome monuments.

No. 96. From DUBLIN to FRANKFORD. Through  
NAAS, KILDARE, and MOUNT MELLICK.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Kildare *, as at No. 3.	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	Rosenellis . . . . .	45
Monastereven *	30	Clononaslee . . . . .	49
Lea . . . . .	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ballyboy * . . . . .	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Portarlington* . . . . .	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	Frankford * . . . . .	57 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mount Mellick . . . . .	42		

LEA, in Queen's County, is noted for the remains of a Castle, which was famous in the wars of the 13th century. This ancient fortress is situated on an eminence by the side of the Barrow, which formerly filled the ditch encompassing its walls. These were eight feet thick, and enclosed a space 60 feet by 46. All the arches seen in this ruin are semicircular. Near the Castle and the Church is a noble ash tree.

MOUNT MELLICK is a well-built and agreeable market and post-town of Queen's County, seated on the banks of the Owinass, flowing into the Barrow. It has a small Church, a commodious R. C. Chapel, some Meeting Houses, a Library, School-Houses, and Breweries. It is chiefly inhabited by Quakers, who support an excellent school here.

*Pop.* 2600. *Fairs*: Feb. 2, Mar. 17, May 29, Aug. 26, Sept. 29, Nov. 1, Dec. 11. *Inns*: Mount Mellick Inn, Shannon's Inn.

*By Ballybrittas and Dawson's Court the distance to Mount Mellick is less by 1 mile.*

ROSENELLIS is a village of Queen's County, near which the Friends have a burial-ground. In the vicinity are quarries of soft stone.

SEAT: *Brittas*, belonging to the Dunne family.

CLONONASLEE is a village of Queen's County, near which are some castellated ruins. The ruin of *Castle Cuffe*, belonging to the Earl of Mountrath, is 2 miles distant; and near it is the glebe house of *Annaghbrack*.

*Fair*: May 3; and *Castle Cuffe fair*, Nov. 22.

No. 97. From DUBLIN to GALWAY. Mail Coach Road. Through MAYNOOTH, ATHLONE, and BALLINASLOE.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Lucan . . . . .	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Terril's Pass . . . . .	40
Leixlip . . . . .	8	Kilbeggan . . . . .	44 $\frac{1}{4}$
Maynooth . . . . .	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Moat-a-Grenoge . . . . .	52
Kilcock . . . . .	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Athlone . . . . .	59 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cloncurry . . . . .	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ballinasloe . . . . .	71 $\frac{3}{4}$
New Inn . . . . .	20	Kilconnel . . . . .	78 $\frac{1}{4}$
Clonard . . . . .	26	New Inn . . . . .	82
Kinnegad . . . . .	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	Athenry . . . . .	91 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pass of Kilbride . . . . .	33	Oranmore . . . . .	98
Beggar's Bridge . . . . .	37	Galway . . . . .	102 $\frac{3}{4}$

There are two roads to Lucan, first by *Chapel Izod* 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  m. from town, and *Palmerstown* 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; or from Chapel Izod by *Black Mills* 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ , on the north side of the Liffey.

CHAPEL IZOD, in Dublin, is pleasantly situated on the Liffey, and is noted for supplying the Capital with strawberries. King William resided here for several days in the mansion which was afterwards occupied as a country-seat by the Viceroys of Ireland.

LUCAN is a small post-town in the County of Dublin, situated on the banks of the Liffey. It has several manufactories, iron-works, calico-printing mills, &c. The Church, erected in 1822, is a handsome building. The vicinity is picturesque, and the hotel adjoining the chalybeate sulphureous spring is much frequented. The charming grounds of *Lucan House*, the seat of Mr. Vesey, extends along the river in the direction of Leixlip. At the iron-mill, near the town, is a bridge across the Liffey.

*Pop.* 400. *Inns*: The Spa House; the Vesey Arms.

LEIXLIP is a market and post-town in Kildare, one mile beyond the verge of the county of Dublin. This romantic place is situated on the north bank of the Rye, near its confluence with the Liffey. The groves and rocks of the glen are the constant theme of admiration; and on the Liffey is a waterfall called the Salmon Leap. A mile from the town is the park and mansion of *Castletown*, one

of the most magnificent residences in this kingdom. The Royal Canal passes over the Rye by means of a grand aqueduct, which is raised 85 feet above the torrent; this aqueduct is half a mile from Leixlip. The ancient Castle at the end of the town is on an eminence commanding fine views of the river, the waterfall, &c.

*Pop.* 1300. *Fairs:* May 3, July 11, Oct. 9.

Beyond Leixlip, and about a mile from Maynooth, is *Carton*, the splendid mansion of the Duke of Leinster. It was built from designs by Cassels, and contains a good collection of pictures. The dining-room is a superb apartment 52 feet by 24. In the park surrounding the house are two ornamental pillars.

MAYNOOTH, in Kildare, is a handsome post-town. The Market-House, the ancient Castle of the Fitzgeralds, and the Protestant Charter School, founded in 1750 by the Earl of Kildare, all deserve notice. St. Patrick's College at Maynooth is situated near the Church, and was long fostered by Parliamentary grants; this is the existing seminary for the instruction of the Roman Catholic priesthood. It is a matter of the utmost national importance, that so influential a class as the priests of this kingdom, should be encouraged to imbibe religious and civil principles in a native college, rather than in continental universities. The Duke of Leinster granted a lease for ever of 60 acres for the college. In 1795 it was first opened for the admission of students, and professors were appointed. The number of students is about 250. There had for some centuries previously existed a College at Maynooth, consisting of a Provost and six Priests, on the foundation of Gerald, Earl of Kildare, that prayers should be said for him and his Countess.

*Pop.* 1500. *Fairs;* May 4, Sept. 19. *Inn:* the Leinster Arms.

KILCOCK is a market and post-town of Kildare, situated on the Royal Canal, by which passage-boats go to and from Dublin twice a day. Near it are *Donadea Castle*, Sir F. Aymer, Bart., and the seat of Sir W. Hort, Bart. The road runs for a considerable way near the south edge of Meath, and that county is seen on the right hand.

*Pop.* 1520. *Fairs* : March 25, May 11, Aug. 11, and Sept. 29.

CLONCURRY, in Kildare, has the ruins of an ancient Church. Above a mile before arrival at Cloncurry, is *Cappoge Hill*, commanding a good prospect.

CLONARD, in Meath, is situated on the Boyne. The Church contains a font which formerly belonged to an Abbey founded here in 520. This village gave name to a Bishoprick, now incorporated with the see of Meath. Here also was a nunnery. Above a mile beyond the bridge is Tecroghan Abbey, with an old Castle. At *Ballybogan*, on the Boyne,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Clonard, are vestiges of a Priory founded in the 12th century.

KINNEGAD is a market and post-station in West-Meath. It has a neat modern stone Church, a Market House, and a R. C. Chapel. A mile before arrival at this village, *Ardmullen Castle* is seen on a hill.

*Pop.* 460. *Fairs* : May 9, July 2, Oct. 9. *Inn* : Hoy's is a very good one.

PASS OF KILBRIDE, in West-Meath. Here may be seen the vestiges of a Chapel and of two Castles.

SEAT : *Gaulstown Park*, the residence of Lord Kilmain.

BEGGAR'S BRIDGE, in West-Meath. Half a mile from this village is a Castle ruin.

TERRIL'S PASS is a village of West-Meath, beyond which are the remains of a strong Castle ;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles farther is *Garryduff Inn*.

KILBEGGAN is a market and post-town in West-Meath, with a good bridge across the Brosna. The Abbey, and also a Monastery, with their possessions, were surrendered to Henry VIII. The Castle and village of *Moycashell*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile from Kilbeggan, give name to the Barony. Kilbeggan is a borough, having a portreeve and burgesses, and returned members to the Irish parliament. It has a good stone Church and steeple, a Catholic Chapel, a Brewery, and a Dispensary. Three miles beyond Kilbeggan is *Horseleap Church*.

*Pop.* 1890. *Fairs* : March 25, June 16, Oct. 28. *Inn* : Whitfield's.

MOAT-A-GRENOGE is a town of West-Meath. Its



modern Church has a large square tower. In 1690 the forces of James II. were defeated in a skirmish at this place. Here is a considerable inn. Beyond the town are the ruins of some Castles.

ATHLONE is a market and post town, divided by the Shannon, across which there is an old bridge, formerly adorned with a monument bearing the arms of Elizabeth. Part of this town is in West-Meath, but the farther part is in Roscommon, and contains very extensive Barracks. The ancient fortress, which commanded the passage of the Shannon, was burnt in 1641, when the town was also destroyed. Ginkle here effected the passage of the Shannon, which was contested by the army of James. He was created Earl of Athlone. Athlone possesses two Churches, one of which is ancient; two R. C. Chapels; two Convents; and Meeting-Houses. There were formerly several monastic foundations. Amongst the objects deserving notice, are the Castle, the Chalybeate Spring, and the Floating Bridge. This town carries on a good trade with Limerick and the adjoining districts, by means of the Grand Canal. It is an ancient Borough, returning a member to Parliament. Near Athlone is a weir for eels. Lord Sunderlin has a mansion at *Ballymahon*. The antique ruin of *Garey Castle* is distant  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile from Athlone, on the road from Moat.

Pop. 11,600. *Fairs*: in Jan. Mar. 21, May 30, and 1st Monday in Sept. *Inns*: The Sun Hotel; the Swan, both in Church Street.

BALLINASLOE, on the Suck, is a market and post town of Galway, on the confines of Roscommon, and is famous for a cattle fair, held here from Oct. 4 to Oct. 10. It has a very handsome Church, a R. C. Chapel, a Meeting House, a Dispensary, and Barracks. Close to the river are the ruins of a Castle, and at a short distance from Ballinasloe Bridge, near the junction of several roads, stands *Creagh Church* in Roscommon.

SEATS: *Tulleigh*, the residence of the St. George family;—and, at a short distance beyond Ballinasloe, *Garbally*, the stately mansion of the Earl of Clancarty.

Pop. 2000. *Fairs*: May 7, Oct. 4. *Hotels*: Boyd's; M'Loughlin's—both in the main street.

KILCONNEL, in Galway; derives its name from St. Conal, who founded a magnificent Abbey here in the 6th century. This was rebuilt in 1400, and some remains of it still exist. *Woodlawn* is a handsome seat, 3 miles beyond Kilconnel.

Beyond the *New Inn* are the remains of an ancient Castle and Chapel.

ATHENRY, in Galway, was fortified by the English in the 12th century, and still presents vestiges of the strong Castle of the barons of the ancient Birmingham family. The Dominican friary was founded here in the 13th century by De Birmingham: of this Abbey the old steeple, cloisters, and several beautiful Gothic windows remain, although their appearance is much injured by the conversion of a part of them into Barracks. Beyond this town, in various directions, are still to be seen the ancient walls of many Forts and Castles. *Dunsandle* is the fine mansion and beautiful park of Mr. Daly.

*Pop.* 1100.

ORANMORE is a beautiful village, seated on a fine cove of the Bay of Galway. *Oranmore Castle* is the ancient mansion of the Blake family.

*Pop.* 500.

GALWAY, the capital of the county of the same name, is advantageously situated on a neck of land, which separates the N. coast of the Bay of Galway from the S. shore of *Lough Corrib*. This lake extends 30 miles towards the N., and is said to cover 30,000 acres, besides which its islands contain about 1000 acres of pasture and cultivated land; its redundant waters are discharged into the Bay of Galway by a channel passing by the town.

Galway is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, and Sheriffs, and returns one member to Parliament. The ancient part of the town is gloomy, but the modern streets are airy and well-built. The principal public buildings are, the Church, a noble Gothic structure; the County Court-House; the Town Hall and Court-House; the County Gaol at Nun's Island, and the Town Gaol adjoining it; the Infirmary, occupying an elevated spot on the E. side of the town; the new Corn Market in Eyre Square, over which is a Ball-room; the Charter School; the R. C.

Chapel in Middle Street ; and the Poor House, or Refuge for the Destitute. There are also Shambles, a Fish Market, Barracks, several Nunneries and Monasteries, a Dispensary, and a Savings Bank.

The manufactures of Galway consist principally in linens and coarse woollen cloths, but the town derives considerable benefit from the salmon, herring, and eel fisheries.

Galway was formerly fortified, and celebrated in the wars of the Revolution, but it is now completely dismantled. The harbour, however, is defended by a fort. The prospect of the Atlantic is obstructed at a considerable distance beyond the Bay, by the South Isles of Arran, inhabited by a hardy and simple race, who tend cattle. Along the coast of Galway, which extends N. W. from Greatman's Bay, are several spacious inlets and bays, clustered with verdant islands.

The county of Galway is 82 miles in length, and contains about 140,000 inhabitants : it consists principally of limestone strata, covered by a fertile soil.

*Pop.* 38,000. *Market-days* : Wednesday and Saturday. *Fairs* : May 31, Sept. 4. *Inns* : The Cock, and Galway Arms ; O'Brian's ; Matthew's ; Conolly's.

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No. 98. From DUBLIN to GALWAY. SECOND ROAD.  
Through ATHLONE, and CASTLE BLAKENEY.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Athlone*, as at No. 97	. 59½	Menlough . . .	. 83¾
Ballinamore . . .	. 74½	Monivea . . .	. 89¼
Caltragh . . .	. 79	Galway . . .	. 102¼
Castle Blakeney . . .	. 80¼		

BALLINAMORE is a market and post town of Galway, on the River Suck. It has a handsome R. C. Chapel ; a small Church ; a Sessions House ; Tan-yards ; and a Flour-mill. Near it is the demense of *Castle French*.

*Pop.* 300. *Market-day* : Tuesday. *Fairs* : May 12, Nov. 12.

CALTRAGH and CASTLE BLAKENEY are villages of Galway, with many handsome seats in their vicinity.

MONIVEA is a pleasant village of Galway in a manu-

facturing district. It has a Charter School, endowed by Robert French, Esq. On the Menlough side are two ruins, and on the road to Galway are the remains of many ancient castles.

No. 99. From DUBLIN to GALWAY. THIRD ROAD.  
Through PHILIPSTOWN, BANAGHER, and LOUGH-  
REA.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
New Inn *, as at No. 97.	20	Cloghan . . . . .	62
Johnstown Bridge . . . . .	21	Banagher . . . . .	66½
Castle Carbery . . . . .	25¾	Eyre-Court . . . . .	71¾
Edenderry . . . . .	29	Kilmure Bridge . . . . .	78½
Philipstown . . . . .	38½	Lough-Rea . . . . .	88
Ballinagar . . . . .	41	Craghwell Bridge . . . . .	94
Tullamore . . . . .	46	Oranmore * . . . . .	101½
Pallas Inn . . . . .	51	Galway * . . . . .	106¼
Frankford . . . . .	55¾		

CASTLE CARBERY, in Kildare, has the remains of an ancient castle, built on a bold, rocky precipice, commanding a good prospect. The School-House was burnt in 1798. To the left is *Newberry*, the seat of Viscount Harberton.

EDENDERRY is a market and post town in King's County, inhabited principally by Quakers. The Grand Canal passes near it. The ruins of an ancient Castle crown the top of the hill, and there are some remains of a monastery. Edenderry also possesses a handsome Church and Tower, a R. C. Chapel, Meeting-houses, an Almshouse for widows, and a good School-house.

*Pop.* 1440. *Market-day*: Saturday. *Fairs*: three annually.

PHILIPSTOWN is a market and post town, named after Philip, king of Spain, the consort of Mary; from whom, also, the shire is called King's County. It is the county-town, and has the advantage of the Grand Canal passing near it. King Philip of Spain visited this place, and lodged in the Forth Castle, which has since been repaired, and is now a gentleman's mansion. The town is remarkably well-built, and paved; it has a Free-School,

on Erasmus Smyth's foundation ; a neat Church, a R. C. Chapel, Cavalry Barracks, and a commodious Court-house. Here also is the County Gaol. Philipstown returned members to the Irish Parliament, but is now disfranchised. There are two passage-boats between Dublin, Tullamore, and Shannon Harbour, which arrive daily at Philipstown. In the vicinity is *Croghan Hill*, clothed with the most luxuriant verdure : at its base are the ruins of a Church, and on the summit is an ancient cemetery. This hill is mentioned by Spenser, in his " Fairy Queen."

*Pop.* 1900. *Fairs*: Jan. 3, Mar. 18, May 15, June 14, Aug. 17. Oct. 18, Dec. 3. *Inn*: Murphy's.

**BALLINAGAR**, in King's County. Two miles beyond this place is the lofty ruin of *Geashill Castle*, which was defended by a lady against Cromwell. It is the property of Lord Digby. Here also is an ancient Abbey. The village of Geashill is noted for its pig fair.

**TULLAMORE** is a market town of King's County, situated on the Cladagh. It is also intersected by the Grand Canal, by means of which passage-boats arrive twice a day from Dublin. It was burnt some years ago, but has been rebuilt in a handsome style by its proprietor, Lord Charleville. The streets are spacious, and several of the buildings, but particularly the Market-house, the Church, with a handsome steeple, erected from designs by Mr. Johnston, the Barracks, and the R. C. chapel, deserve notice. Here are also Meeting Houses ; Charity Schools ; a County Infirmary ; Shambles ; Breweries ; and a small Silk Factory. On the banks of the Canal, about a quarter of a mile distant, are the ruins of *Shragh Castle*, a curious square fort, erected in 1588, by Briscoe, an officer of Queen Elizabeth's army. Near the town is Lord Charleville's residence, a Gothic Castle, built of limestone, and surrounded by well-planted grounds, adorned with cascades, grottoes, bridges, &c. It was erected from a design by Mr. Johnston. One mile from Tullamore are vestiges of *Baly-Ecouen Castle*.

*Pop.* 7000. *Market-days* : Tuesday and Saturday. *Fairs* : May 10, July 10, Oct. 21. *Inns* : The Charleville Arms ; the Grand Canal Hotel.

**PALLAS INN**, in Kings-County. Near the Church

is a ruined Castle, and in the vicinity are several elegant Seats. Farther on, both to the right and left of the road, are vestiges of Castles.

FRANKFORD is a market-town of King's County, seated on the Silver. It has a Charter-School, a Chapel Ruin, a handsome R. C. Chapel, a Dispensary, and a Widows' Asylum. The Church, which is modern, is situated at *Ballyboy*, about a mile distant, and contiguous to it is a Free-school.

*Pop.* 870. *Fairs* : May 28, Nov. 8. *Inn* : Gaynon's.

A mile beyond Frankford is *Broghill Castle*, seated on the river Silver.

CLOGHAN is a small post-town of King's County, in the vicinity of which are many picturesque landscapes. It has a stone Church, and a R. C. Chapel. The village of *Moystown*, with the elegant mansion of Colonel L'Es-trange, is one mile distant.

*Pop.* 550. *Fairs* : May 15, Oct. 29. *Inn* : The Cogh-lan Arms.

BANAGHER is an ancient market and post town of King's County, situated on the East bank of the Shan-non, which is joined by the Grand Canal from Dublin, about two miles S. of this place. Over the river is a stone bridge of 18 arches, and at its foot, on the Galway side, are two Towers, each mounting a 24-pounder. Here also is a Battery, with a magazine beneath it. The Bar-racks occupy the site of an ancient nunnery. Banagher has a R. C. Chapel, and it is intended to build a hand-some church. At *Cubo House*, three-quarters of a mile distant, is a Royal Charter School. The town carries on a considerable corn trade. One mile S. of Banagher is the ancient ruin called *Garry Castle*, as well as the modern mansion, *Garry Castle House*. Packet-boat every day to Dublin.

*Pop.* 3000. *Market-day* : Friday. *Fairs* : May 1, Sept. 15, 16, 17, 18; Nov. 8. *Inns* : The Harp; Hearne's.

EYRECOURT is a market and post town in Galway, seated on a hill. It has a good Church and steeple, and a spacious R. C. Chapel. Over the court-room of the Sessions-House there is a parochial school-room. The School-house was built in 1777, and is endowed.

*Pop.* 1400. Four annual *Fairs* are held here. *Inn*: Egan's.

SEATS, *Eyrecourt Castle*, Colonel Eyre; it is a grand mansion, and has a curious and handsome staircase; the grounds are well planted, and contain an ancient moat, within which is a remarkable cave. *Queensborough*, distant 3 miles from Eyrecourt, was a mansion of the Earl of Louth.

KILMURE BRIDGE, in Galway, crosses the Kilmure river.

LOUGH REA is a handsome market and post town of Galway, with a modern Church, a R. C. Chapel, an endowed School, Barracks, a Court-House, a Linen-Hall, and a dispensary. On the N. side of the town is a charming promenade; and here also are vestiges of an ancient Abbey, founded by R. de Burgh, about 1310, as well as of an old Castle. Within two miles of the town is a Race Course. To the S. is the beautiful *Lough Rea*, which agreeably varies the scenery. It extends over upwards of 1200 acres, and is said to be supplied by seven springs, called the Seven Sisters.

*Pop.* 7500. *Fairs*: Feb. 11, May 25, 26, Aug. 20, Dec. 5. *Inns*: Belsher's; Manahon's.

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No. 100. From DUBLIN to the GIANTS' CAUSEWAY. FIRST ROAD. Through ARMAGH, STEWART'S TOWN, and COLERAINE.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Dundalk*, as at No. 1.	40½	Magherafelt . . .	88
Armagh*, as at No. 6.	62¼	Kilrea . . . . .	102
Charlemont* . . . .	68¼	Coleraine* . . . .	114
Stewart's Town* . . .	77	Bushmills . . . . .	120
Coagh . . . . .	82	The Giants' Causeway .	122

COAGH is a village of Tyrone.

*Pop.* 600. *Fairs*: ten in the year.

MAGHERAFELT is a market and post town in Derry, having a communication with the county of Antrim by the handsome bridge over the Bann, at *Toome Ferry*, 5 miles distant. It has a small endowed School; a handsome Church and spire; a R. C. Chapel; a Presby-

terian Meeting House ; a Market House, and a Sessions House. The proprietors of this place are the Marquess of Londonderry and Sir Robert Bateson, Bart.

*Pop.* 1100. *Fairs* : May 25, Aug. 25, Oct. 29, and Dec. 29.

KILREA is a market and post town of Derry. It is a considerable market for linen, the manufacture of which flourishes in the neighbourhood. It has a neat Church : a School House, on the foundation of Erasmus Smyth ; and a large Presbyterian Meeting House. The R. C. Chapel is nearly one mile from Kilrea.

*Pop.* 980. It has numerous *Fairs*.

BUSHMILLS is a village and post town of Antrim, situated near the entrance of the River Bush into Balintrae Bay. The windings of this rapid stream form an important feature in the rich and varied country which adorns its banks.

SEAT : *Beardville*, the spacious mansion of E. A. M'Naghten, Esq., M. P.

*Pop.* 100. *Fairs* : March 28, June 28, Aug. 24, Oct. 21, Dec. 12. Here is an Inn, which is the nearest accommodation of tolerable comfort for the tourist visiting the Giants' Causeway.

### THE GIANTS' CAUSEWAY.

IN order to visit this celebrated natural curiosity, the Tourist must engage, as a principal, one of the many guides who will present themselves to his notice ; and he will do well not to discourage the numerous peasants who will be pleased to assist him in his progress, and who will consider their labours amply recompensed by the purchase of some of the mineral specimens which they offer.

If the Tourist intend to visit the various bays and caves of the coast, he must hire a boat, rowed by two or four men, which can be obtained at a moderate charge.

As far as the spot called the *Rock Heads*, the Tourist may go either on horseback or in a carriage, but beyond that, he must proceed on foot. The first object of curiosity is *Port Coon Cave*, a lofty and imposing excavation, noted for its echo, which is generally exhibited by dis-



charging a gun or sounding a musical instrument. It is about 300 feet in length, and may be approached either from sea or land.

Contiguous to this cave is the little *Bay of Port Coon*, formed by a whyndyke, consisting of seven walls, separated from the precipice by some convulsion of nature. In the centre of the bay is an insulated and pointed basaltic rock. Beyond Port Coon Cave is another whyndyke, forming one side of the bay of *Port-na-Baw*.

To the West of Port Coon Cave is *Dunkerry Cave*, accessible only from the Ocean. Its height is 60 feet, and its width 26 feet; but its length has not been ascertained, as it contracts into a narrow cleft where no boat can penetrate, and beyond which the waves may be heard rolling for a considerable distance. The entrance is between two walls of jet black rock, and is very regularly formed. The sides and roof are covered with green *confervæ*, producing a beautiful effect; and just above the surface of the water is a zone, or bordering of marine plants.

The Tourist then lands, and proceeds to the *Giants' Causeway*, so called from a tradition amongst the natives that Giants commenced it as a road to Scotland, but being expelled by the ancient Irish chiefs, left it unfinished. It has its direction almost due North, and the steep promontory, from which it projects into the sea, is called the *Aird Snout*. Down the West side of this green precipice is a path practicable for horses and mules; but rugged and circuitous, and conducting only to the small bays, which on either side of the Causeway are narrowed by impassable ledges.

To the left are the *Stookins*, projecting rocks dividing Port-na-Baw from Port-na-Grange; and further to the West is an isolated rock, called Sea Gull Island. The Causeway projects into the sea, between Port-na-Grange and Port Noffer. It consists of three moles or piers, the middle and longest of which, called the Grand Causeway, extends in a sloping direction from the base of a cliff about 360 feet in height, for a distance of 900 feet, when it is lost in the ocean. The others are not more than 500 feet long. The pillars of which the Causeway consists are at least 30,000 in number, and are of different dimensions:

they vary from 15 to 36 feet in height, and from 15 to 26 inches in diameter. They also vary in form, having from three to nine sides, but are chiefly pentagonal or hexagonal; and are so closely connected, that it would be difficult to insert the smallest substance between them. Each pillar consists of distinct joints or pieces, the ends of which are alternately concave and convex. The concave or convex portion is a circle bordered by polygonal sides, which are perfectly horizontal. The pillars are a species of basalt, of a dusky hue, contrasting finely with the surrounding verdant scenery, and extending, though with some interruptions, for about 2 miles along this coast.

About the middle of the whole mass the pillars rise considerably, and this portion has been termed the *Honeycomb*. On the East side is the *Giants' Loom*, a colonnade about 36 feet in height, and on the opposite side, in the face of the cliff, is a cluster of pillars, denominated the *Organ*, to which it bears considerable resemblance. The Tourist will also have pointed out to him the *Giants' Well*, a spring issuing from the interstices of the pillars, the *Giants' Chair*, &c.

The *Giants' Causeway* is not the sole object of great natural beauty in this district: the adjoining promontories rival it in magnificence; and of these, the principal are Pleaskin and Bengore Head. On a lofty cliff, towards the East, are the *Chimney Tops*, a few columns, which the Spaniards, in the celebrated Armada, are said to have mistaken for the chimney-tops of a Castle; and near them is *Port-na-Spagna*, a small Bay, so denominated in commemoration of this event. In *Port Noffer*, which is situated between Port-na-Spagna and the Causeway, is a mass of basalt called the *Lion Rock*; and here also are three whyndykes, the principal of which is the *Rovinvalley Dyke*.

The best way of viewing the romantic coast, East of the Causeway, is to take a boat at Port-na-Baw, and sail along under Pleaskin to Bengore and return; but if the Tourist object to this mode, he may proceed on foot to Pleaskin, which is about one mile from the Rock Heads, and to Bengore, which is two miles from it. The bays present a curious appearance from the summit of the cliff,

but the Tourist should remember that the descent to them is dangerous.

The perpendicular face of *Pleaskin* is of remarkable beauty, and is one of the most striking of all the semicircular precipices on this coast. It is 354 feet in height, and exhibits various strata. Over a dark and rugged base, fringed with incessant foam, it lifts its verdant sides with a rapid slope to the height of nearly 200 feet, whence it rises perpendicularly. A stratum of red ochre supports a magnificent range of basaltic columns 45 feet in height; above which is a bed of black, irregular rock 60 feet thick, abounding with air holes; and on this rests a grand gallery of basaltic columns 60 feet in height; the whole forming a splendid amphitheatre of extraordinary beauty. Near the Eastern side of the Pleaskin colonnade is a curious recess, called the *Pulpit*, which is best seen from a boat; and jutting from the end of the stratum of red ochre is a projection, called the *Lion's Head*.

*Bengore Head*, about a mile from Pleaskin, is the most Northern extremity of Ireland. It is 328 feet in height, and bears considerable resemblance to Pleaskin, although its beauty is not so remarkable, nor are its strata so distinct. Coal has been found here, but not in sufficient quantity to pay for the expense of working it.

The Editor has thus endeavoured to give an accurate, though concise, account of the Giants' Causeway, and the other objects of curiosity in its vicinity. To those who wish for more minute information, he begs to recommend the elegant "Guide to the Giants' Causeway," published by Rev. G. N. Wright.

The formation of basaltes, of which this coast offers the finest specimens in the world, has long been a subject of controversy. Numerous theories have been advanced respecting it; but, it must be acknowledged, without any satisfactory result: one party, called the Plutonian, attributing the origin of basalt to fire; another, entitled the Neptunian, deducing it from water; whilst a third is disposed to consider it the result of both these elements. Whatever may be its origin its nature is not unknown. The Rev. G. N. Wright correctly describes it as "a hard, heavy stone, either black or green, consisting of prismatic

crystals, the number of whose sides is uncertain. The English miners call it cockle, the German schorl; its specific gravity to that of water is 3,000 or upwards, to 1,000. It frequently contains iron, and consists either of particles of an indeterminate figure, or of a spongy, fibrous, and striated texture. It has a flinty hardness, is insoluble by acids, and is fusible by fire."

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From the Inn at Bush Mills, the Tourist may make an excursion to *Dunluce Castle*, which is five miles distant. This striking ruin is situated on an isolated, abrupt rock, and so entirely occupies its surface, that the outer walls are in several places a continuation of the perpendicular side of the rock. The only approach to it is by a wall which crosses a lofty rocky chasm, and is not more than 14 inches broad. It is supposed to have been founded by De Courcey, Earl of Ulster, afterwards enlarged by native chieftains, and, finally, by the M'Donalds in the time of Elizabeth. One of the rooms is said to be inhabited by Maw Roe, a banshee or fairy, who sweeps it every night: this fiction originates in the fact that the floor does always seem as if just swept, an appearance no doubt caused by the wind which rushes through this as well as other apartments of the building. Beneath the Castle is a Cave, hollowed out of the rock by the waves, and remarkable for an echo.

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No. 101. From DUBLIN to THE GIANTS' CAUSEWAY. SECOND ROAD. Through BELFAST, PORTGLENONE, and DERVOCK.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Banbridge *, as at No. 1. . .	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rasharkan * . . .	110 $\frac{1}{4}$
Belfast *, as at No. 29. . .	80	Ballymoney * . . .	116 $\frac{3}{4}$
Antrim * . . . . .	92	Dervock . . . . .	120 $\frac{3}{4}$
Shane's Castle* . . . . .	94	Bush Mills* . . . . .	125
Randalstown* . . . . .	96	The Giants' Causeway* . .	127
Portglenone* . . . . .	105		

DERVOCK is a small market and post town of Antrim,

with many new buildings. The Church is a neat white edifice, near the bridge, across the Bush River.

Here is a respectable Inn. The land near this town is well cultivated and fertile. Horse *fairs* are held, Jan. 12; Feb. 23; April 16; May 16; June 22; Aug. 12; Oct. 27. *Pop.* 300.

SEATS: *Lisconnan*, Samuel Allen, Esq.; *Clover Hill* and *Belleisle* are also mansions in this vicinity.

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No. 102. From DUBLIN to the GIANTS' CAUSEWAY.  
THIRD ROAD. Through CARRICKFERGUS, GLEN-  
ARM and BALLYCASTLE.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Banbridge *, as at No. 1. .	60½	Cairnlough . . .	103
Belfast *, as at No. 29. .	80	Newtown Glens, or Cushen-	
Carrickfergus * . . . .	88	dall . . . . .	115¾
Ballycarry * . . . . .	92½	Cushendun . . . . .	118¾
Larne * . . . . .	97½	Ballycastle * . . . .	126¾
Cairncastle Church * . .	100½	Ballintoy . . . . .	131¼
Glenarm * . . . . .	105½	Giants' Causeway * . .	137

CAIRNLOUGH is a village of Antrim, on a wide Bay of the same name. The view from the hills across this Bay includes some of the great mountains of Isla and Jura. The mountain above Cairnlough has a dismal, black summit, which contrasts finely with the neat and comfortable villas situated beneath it upon the slopes descending to the sea. The Inn has but poor accommodations. The lime strata of some of the hills, for there is an alternation of black basalt and brilliant limestone along the coasts of Antrim, when cut through for steep roads, are marked by an ascending line of white, being the route seen between the grassy slopes of the mountain.

*Drumnasole* is the beautiful mansion of Francis Turnly, Esq., and close to it is a large School House. Nothing can be more picturesque than the scenery of this road for several miles. Beyond *Knappan Lodge* is *Dunmaul Fort*, with the remains of an entrenchment and fosse: the land side is a verdant slope, whilst the precipice of this fine basaltic cliff rises 300 feet above the sea-shore; its name

is derived from *Dun* or *Doon*, a fortress, and *maul*, said to designate the payment here of the black mail and the rent of the North.

Near the shore, 2 miles from Cairnlough, is *Gerron Point*, a low headland of extraordinary beauty and curious form, consisting of three columnar points, united by a natural curtain of basalt; here also is the *Foaran Path*, an abrupt pass, on the road to the glens, so steep as to be almost impracticable for horses unaccustomed to mountains. A new road of less difficulty has, however, been recently formed.

A few yards from the Foaran Path, on the right, is seen the *Clocken Stoken*, a singularly-shaped limestone rock, once supposed to be the most Northern point of Ireland.

The road then winds along the shore of *Red Bay*, on which are seen enormous blocks of limestone, and piles of sea-wreck collected for the manufacture of kelp. To the left appear the hills of *Carrig Murphy* and *Slieve Baraghad* overhanging the road.

The traveller soon arrives at *Ardclinis*, the only vestige of which is an ancient Chapel on the side of a lofty mountain. A torrent from this rugged hill sinks into the ground, and seeks a subterranean course to the sea.

*Glenariff* is a romantic vale seen in perspective as the traveller advances. It is formed by opposite slopes of large hills, the rocks and crags of whose summits are evidently of basaltic stone. *Bay Lodge* is a neat residence, built near the sandy shore of the sea, at the opening of Glenariff valley to the east. In Glenariff the objects worthy of observation are the sharp conical top of *Lurgeidan*, terminating the prospect to the north; the great peak of *Cruach a Cruie*, bounding that towards the west; and the *Isnaleara* cascade,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile distant, whose waters, joining the Glenariff stream, seek the shore at the hamlet of Waterfoot, near the beautiful caves of Red Bay. Of these caves there are three of tolerable size, one of which is used as a blacksmith's shop. At the extreme end of the S. cliff stands the ruined *Castle of Red Bay*, built by the Bissets, and sometimes called Castle Carey. The road by the shore passes under an arch cut through a bank of red clay; and beyond this the dreariness of Glenariff changes for the rich

and cultivated scenery in the vicinity of Newtown Glens.

CUSHENDALL, or NEWTOWN GLENS, is a market and post town, most romantically situated on the coast of Antrim. It has a good Inn and Warm Baths. The little tower, erected as a cage for rioters, has a curious appearance. The great Rath behind the village is supposed to have been occupied formerly by the fortified residence of a Northern chief. It was called Court M'Martin, in consequence of an obscure legend, and its site was 160 feet in circumference. The Rath is now surmounted by a School House, built by Francis Turnly, Esq., proprietor of this village. The neighbouring mountains are famous for a beautiful breed of ponies resembling the shelties and galloways of the Scottish side of the channel. About a mile S. of the village are the ruins of the chapel of *Lade*, said to have been founded by the M'Fails.

*Lurgeidan*, a high and beautiful mountain, is seen from this place. It has a flat top, and near the summit is a mound named *Dun Clanamourne*, said to have once been a fort occupied by Fin M'Comhal; the local traditions of this vicinity coincide with the rhapsodies of Ossian.

*Fairs*: Feb. 14, Mar. 17, May 14, June 29, Aug. 14, Sept. 29, Nov. 14, Dec. 22.

At *Estochar Bridge*, on the road from Cushendall through the Glens to Ballymena, in the centre of this fine county is a beautiful cascade, which pours over a perpendicular rock, and has a fall of 40 feet; on each side is a range of basaltic columns, elevating their parallel summits to the height of the cascade. The geology of this curious district is diversified by whinstone resting on strata of chalk, or limestone, and that unctuous earth known by the name of red keil.

CUSHENDUN is a village of Antrim, with a block-house for the water-guard, and a few pretty cottages. Its inhabitants are fishermen; it has some curious caves. The following are the most remarkable objects in this neighbourhood; the *Cranagh Cliff*, 123 feet high, above the caves of Cushendun; the residence of Alexander M'Neill, Esq., near the northern bank of the river Dun; the remains of *Castle Carra Mountains*; *Tevereagh*, above

Cushendall Church ; *Glendun Vale* ; and beyond it the awful summit of the *Trostan Hill*, 2,200 feet above the level of the sea.

*Tor Point*, 5 miles beyond Cushendun, is about 18 miles from the coast of Cantyre in Scotland ; the fires lighted by the early Scottish invaders on *Tor Point*, this being the narrowest portion of the channel, were designed as a signal to the inhabitants of the opposite coast whenever the Irish force was too strong for the followers of the M'Donnells, and were called the Scots Warning Fire. Ancient mounds and forts are visible on *Tor head*, which is a root of the Cushleak Hills.

At *Murloch Bay*, a little beyond *Tor*, is a whyn dyke, and to the N. is *Drimnakill Mountain*, consisting of a species of columnar greenstone, reclining in strata of various angles, and forming an interesting, although barren, conical hill.

A road along the shore, of the utmost grandeur and beauty, but only passable for pedestrians, may be pursued to Ballycastle ; or, near Cushendun, a road through the sequestered vale of *Glendun*, and over *Grange Hill*, conducts to the *Carey* mountains, and by *Culfeightrin Church* and the ancient Franciscan Abbey of *Bona Margy* (founded in 1509 by M'Donnell), to the Quay of Ballycastle, which is about half a mile from Ballycastle.

BALLYCASTLE, as at No. 22. The *Knock Lade Mountain*, at the base of which Ballycastle is situated, rises 1820 feet above the level of the sea, covered with verdure. It presents the same appearance in whatever direction it is viewed, and consists of three distinct strata, basaltic, calcareous, and schistose. On the summit is a mass of stones called *Cairn-an-Truagh*, said to be the burial-place of three Danish princesses.

To the S. of Knocklade, towards Cushendall, is the beautiful hill of *Slieb*, or *Slieve-na-Aura*, the summit of which is 1530 feet above the ocean. It has frequently been the scene of combat amongst the Irish chieftains, and on its top are two cairns, said to be the burying-place of O'Neill and one of his adherents.

About 3 miles from Ballycastle, on the road to Ballintoy, is the conspicuous promontory of *Kenbaan*, or the



*White Head*, so called from the chalky whiteness of its cliffs. On its west side are the remains of a Castle built on a rock. Beneath Kenbaan are several curious caves. The tourist should also visit *Grace Staples Cave*, between Ballycastle and Kenbaan, and the chine called *Buly*.

BALLINTOY is a retired village on an eminence near the shore of the county of Antrim. Its church and spire, when seen from a vessel, form a beautiful land-mark, at the opening of a small bay.

*Fairs* : June 3, Sept. 4, Oct. 14.

A remarkable Hill here, called *Cruaghmore*, is 471 feet in height; and near its summit are columns of basalt. The Cromlech, in the grounds of the Rev. Dr. Trail, at *Mount Druid* near the village, is a massive slab of great dimensions placed on the top of four others, and was formerly encircled by a ring of large stones 33 feet in diameter.

Near Ballintoy is a stratum of wood-coal, which was formerly worked; the veins are mixed with strata of basalt; wood-coal is also found at *Portmore*, which is the chief bed of it; at *Killymurrays*, near Dunloy, in the centre of the county; and at *Portnoffer*, at the Giants' Causeway.

The ancient Castles of *Kenbann* and *Dunseverick* are romantically situated on the cliffs by the sea-shore, and some of the small bays are occupied by the houses of persons employed in the salmon and cod fisheries. The whole of this extraordinary line of coast may be seen by hiring a boat at the Giants' Causeway, and rowing to Ballycastle. It is varied by upright basaltic ranges of columns; promontories of red clay, covered with herbage and sea rack; a rocky beach, with here and there a bay of brilliant yellow sand; isolated rocks of limestone, or chalk; large caverns excavated by the waves; and falls of water pouring over the mantling brows of the precipitous shore.

Off this coast is *Raghery*, or *Raghlin Island*, consisting of about 2000 acres, and measuring about 5 miles in length and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in breadth. The channel which separates it from the mainland is called *Slunk-na-Marra*, and is about 7 miles across. The passage cannot always be effected, as

the swell of the North Sea currents is very heavy after a breeze or at spring tides. A boat fit for the excursion may be hired at Ballycastle. *Church Bay* is the best landing-place, but there is neither village nor inn. The island is entirely the property of Mr. Gage, and is esteemed a pleasant residence by the inhabitants, who, with the exception of that portion employed in the fisheries, seldom visit Ireland. The coasts partake of the beautiful and basaltic character of the Antrim shore, and in several places rise more than 300 feet above the level of the sea. At *Doon Point*, the basaltic columns have a very curious appearance. On the cliff, at the E. end of the island, is *Bruce's Castle*, so called from the gallant Robert Bruce, who fortified it and successfully resisted his enemies during the civil wars of Scotland. At the west end of the island are *Bull Point*, rising 270 feet, and *Lough Cliggin*; and at the south extremity, near Ushet, is *Lough Runaolin*. The island contains a Church and a R. C. Chapel.

*Pop.* 950.

Off the Bay of Ballintoy, which is commodious for boats, is *Sheep Island*, capable of feeding with its fine herbage about ten sheep in the summer season.

Close to the Antrim cliffs is the celebrated fishing-rock known by the name of *Carrick-a-Rede*. A boat can pass between it and the opposite precipices, but the oars must be taken in, as the channel is so narrow, as only to allow the use of a boat-hook against the rocky sides; this passage is only practicable in a calm, as a boat would be lost here in rough gales. The rope-bridge, extending from cliff to cliff, 60 feet apart, is affixed to the top of the rocky points about 80 feet high, and is a favourite venture with enterprising travellers. It is only put up, however, during the fishing season. On the rock is a secure fishing-house, which from the water seems perched in a nook.

No. 103. From DUBLIN to GLENARM. FIRST ROAD.  
Through DROGHEDA, BELFAST, and LARNE.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Banbridge *, as at No. 1.	60½	Larne . . . . .	97½
Belfast *, as at No. 29. .	80	Cairncastle Church . .	100½
Carrickfergus . . . . .	88	Glenarm . . . . .	105½
Ballycarry . . . . .	92½		

The road from Belfast to Carrickfergus passes along a level tract of land which has been recovered from the sea, and now bears luxuriant crops. On the right is Belfast Lough, which, at high water, presents a charming aspect; and on the left are numerous villas and plantations, backed by the lofty mountain, called Cave Hill. It was on this shore, near *White Abbey*, that William III. landed.

*Belfast Lough*, or *Bay of Carrickfergus*, is a beautiful expanse of water, at the mouth of the Lagan, extending twelve miles in length, and about five at its greatest breadth. It is almost free from rocks and shoals, and is constantly enlivened by the passage of shipping. About a mile from the South shore is a pool, where vessels may ride at anchor in low water, though the bank within a few yards is quite dry. At the entrance of the Lough are the *Copeland Islands*.

CARRICKFERGUS, the county and assize town of Antrim, is situated on the North shore of Carrickfergus Bay. It is a county of itself, and a borough returning one member to Parliament. Its history is particularly interesting: it was taken by Robert Bruce in 1316; its governor, De Burgh, was murdered in 1333; the town was subsequently increased by the Scots, followers of M'Donnel, of Glenarm, and the Scotch quarter was built: the Castle was taken and retaken by various commanders: in 1568, Sir H. Sidney landed here, and received the submission of O'Neil, the Irish chief: in 1689, it surrendered to Schomberg: June 4th, 1690, William III. landed at the Pier: in 1770, the French, under Thurot, made a descent here and surprised the Castle; and in 1778, the Bay was visited by the celebrated Paul Jones. The Castle is a magnificent object, situated on a rocky point

of the Bay; it was founded in 1178 by Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulster, and re-erected by Sir H. Sidney about 1570. In 1790 it was repaired, and made a depôt for arms and ammunition. The summit of the keep commands a fine view. The Monastery of Carrickfergus, founded by Hugh de Lacy in 1232, for Franciscans, was granted to Sir E. Fitzgerald, and afterwards came into the hands of Sir A. Chichester, Lord Deputy, who erected a Castle on its site.

The Church is an old and irregular edifice, containing some monuments of the Chichester family, a window of stained glass representing the Baptism of our Saviour, and several ancient tombs. Amongst the public buildings are the County Sessions House, erected in 1778; contiguous to which is the Gaol, and the Town Court House, and Prison; there are also two Meeting Houses, and near the town is a Roman Catholic Chapel.

The corporation consists of a Mayor, Burgesses, Sheriffs, and Recorder. The town carries on very little trade, but has some manufactories of linen and cotton; and employs a great number of hands in the fishery of the Bay.

SEATS: *Castle Dobbs*, surrounded by trees, is the mansion of Mr. Dobbs; it is two miles and a half from the town; and beyond it is *Bellahill*, the residence of Marriot Dalway, Esq.: the ancient Castle of his ancestry is seen on the road side, in a lower site than the present mansion; it has two towers, supporting an embattled gateway, and is in good condition.

*Pop.* 5000. *Fairs:* May 12, Nov. 1. *Inns:* Anderson's; Hull's.

A short distance from Carrickfergus, on the old road, towards Larne, is *Lough Morne*, which occupies an eminence about 500 feet above the level of the sea, and is three miles in circumference.

BALLYCARRY is a village of Antrim, at the head of Lough Larne: at its entrance on the right is *Templecoran* Church in ruins; it belonged to the Prebend of Kilroot, which Dean Swift resigned, on account of its too great seclusion. Beyond it is *Red-Hall*, the seat of the late Richard Gervase Kerr, Esq.; now the property of

D. Kerr, Esq. of Portavo : here is a subterraneous river which descends into the *Salt Hole*, but the egress of the stream is unknown. In the *Salt Hole*, the Scottish followers of James M'Sorley M'Donnell, Earl of Antrim, lay in ambush in 1597, for Sir John Chichester, Governor of Carrickfergus, who, being deceived by a pretended flight of his adversaries, fell into the snare, and M'Donnell struck his head off on a stone in the *Glynn*.

From the Salt Hole to Larne the road is hilly, but good, and about three miles from this place affords a beautiful prospect. Near the village of *Glynn*, about a mile from Larne, are vestiges of a Chapel, supposed to have been founded by St. Patrick.

LARNE, or INVER, as it was formerly called, is a market and post town of Antrim, situated on a narrow inlet of the sea, called Larne Lough. The harbour, though small, is the best port between Belfast and Derry ; and is surrounded by the most romantic mountain scenery. Larne is much frequented as a watering-place, and carries on some trade in provisions, linens, salt, and lime. The linen manufacture flourishes here. The principal buildings are the Church, a Roman Catholic Chapel, and several Meeting Houses.

Pop. 3000. *Fairs* : July 31, Dec. 1. *Inns* : the Antrim Arms ; the King's Arms.

In the vicinity of Larne are several objects worthy of notice. On the road from Larne, towards Ballynure, is *Tubbermore Well*, the waters of which turn two mills. At the extremity of a peninsula, called the Curraan, forming the North side of Larne Harbour, are the ruins of *Olderfleet Castle*, and on the road to it may be seen the remains of *Clondumales Chapel*. This Castle was erected by one of the Bissetts, who possessed the property in this vicinity in the time of Henry III. It was here that Lord Edward Bruce, the brother of the Scottish king, landed in 1315, with the design of conquering Ireland, an attempt which created much misery, and was the cause of much bloodshed throughout the kingdom.

From Olderfleet Castle, there is a ferry to the peninsula, improperly called *Island Magee*, as it is not separated from the main land. Having landed, the tourist

will perceive two roads; one of which, towards Brown's Bay, will be his best route. At a short distance is a Druidical Cromlech, and to the East of Brown's Bay is a Rocking Stone, called the Giant's Cradle. About two miles farther, beyond Portmuck, are the *Gobbins* basaltic cliffs, 200 feet high, reaching as far as Black Cave Head. Over these heights were precipitated the bodies of thirty Catholics, who had been cruelly massacred by Monroe, the Scottish commander of Carrickfergus Castle, in the reign of Charles I.

At Portmuck are the ruins of a Castle; and South of the Gobbins is *Castle Chichester*, beautifully situated. At the West end of Island Magee is *Slaughter F'ord*, a rivulet, so called in memory of the massacre above mentioned; and a hill near it, surmounted by a lighthouse, is named *Murderslay*.

The whole coast is rugged, and is lashed by the surges of a heavy current, which has in several places, particularly beneath the Gobbins, perforated the cliffs in the form of caves. Along the shore are gathered large quantities of the Dullisk marine plant, which is a favourite article of food with the peasantry. Laver is also found and prepared here. The Gobbins are frequented by various kinds of sea-fowl; the most remarkable of which are the Goss-Hawks: a pair of these birds was formerly the tribute, or rent, paid for the peninsula; and the festival of Hawklifting, on Midsummer-day, was a grand scene of merriment. The process of lifting the hawks, as the catching of them is termed, was performed by men who had ropes fastened round their waists, and were then lowered down the front of the cliffs to the nests of the birds. Kelp is made along the East coast of the peninsula; and herrings, turbot, and blockens are caught here in great quantities.

In this peninsula, formerly, stood the monastic houses of *Kill Keran* and *White Kirk*. Off the mouth of Old Fleet Harbour, and North of Magee Island, is a cluster of rocky islets, called the *Maidens*.

About two miles from Larne, on the left of the road towards Glenarm, is seen *Agnew's Hill*, one of the highest in the county, the summit being 1450 feet above the level

of the sea. Here is *Killewater Castle*, the splendid mansion of Mr. Agnew.

CAIRNCASTLE CHURCH is a village of Antrim, with a small Church seen beneath the *Salagh Braes*,—a range of precipitous hills composed of limestone and basalt, surmounted by turf. The old ruin of Cairn Castle stands on an insulated rock at the foot of *Ballygelly Promontory*. Here the sea forms a fine open Bay; above which, on a rugged site, is *Shaw Castle*, the venerable mansion of the Shaw family. East of the Salagh Braes is *Knock Doo*, or the Black Hill, a conical mountain of gloomy appearance. As the road approaches Glenarm, it commands a fine view.

GLENARM is a small village of Antrim, delightfully situated on a mountain stream, and encircled by high ridges, some of which are composed of lime, much used for manure as well as for mortar. The coast here is remarkably picturesque, and the bay is much resorted to for bathing. Near the beach is the Church with its cemetery, and adjacent are the remains of the Franciscan friary, founded in 1465 by Bisset of Glenarm. The Meeting-House, which was erected in 1762 at the expense of the Earl of Antrim, occupies a commanding eminence overlooking the Bay. *Glenarm Castle*, the modernized mansion of Mr. M'Donnell, is a noble building surrounded by fine plantations. The Little Deer Park, on the S. side of the Bay, is a scene well worthy the tourist's attention.

Pop. 850.

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No. 104. From DUBLIN to GLENARM. SECOND ROAD. Through DROGHEDA, BELFAST, and BAL-LYNURE.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Banbridge*, as at No. 1.	60½	Ballynure	90¾
Belfast*, as at No. 29.	80	Killwater	95¼
Carmony*	86	Cairncastle Church*	98½
Straid	89½	Glenarm*	103¾

STRAID is a village of Antrim on a bleak ridge of low hill.

**BALLYNURE** is a pleasant village of Antrim.

**KILLWATER**, or **KILLWAGHTER**, is a village of Antrim, near Agnew's Hill. Here is a torrent bearing the same name.

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No. 105. From **DUBLIN** to **GLENDALOUGH**, or the **SEVEN CHURCHES**. By the New Military Road.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Rathfarnham . . .	3	Glendalough . . .	24
Togher Inn . . .	18		

**RATHFARNHAM** is a village of Dublin. In the churchyard are deposited the remains of Lord Avonmore, the friend of Curran. *Rathfarnham Castle* is an extensive fabric, which was long a seat of the Loftus family: it now belongs to the Marquis of Ely.

The *Military Road* commences at Rathfarnham, and, crossing the central part of the mountainous district of Wicklow, forms a communication between Dublin and the interior and S. W. parts of Ireland. It was executed after the rebellion of 1798, and terminates at the *Bar-racks of Aghavanagh*.

**GLENDALOUGH**, or the **SEVEN CHURCHES**, as it is commonly called, is an ancient city, which enjoyed considerable celebrity in the early ages of Christianity, but now consists only of a few ruined edifices, seldom visited except by the curious traveller or the enthusiastic pilgrim. It is situated in the Valley of Glendalough, amidst the mountain fastnesses of Wicklow, and is about 5 miles N. W. of Rathdrum. This valley is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length, and varies in breadth from 1 to 2000 yards. It is surrounded on every side, except that by which it is entered, by steep and lofty mountains, and presents a scene of striking grandeur and sublimity.

St. Kevin or Coemgene, who founded the first abbey in this romantic vale, was born in 498, and upon taking the cowl is said to have retired to these wilds, where he wrote the *Life of St. Patrick* and other works; he died in 618, at the great age of 120. Glendalough shortly afterwards became a bishop's see, and continued so till 1214,



when it was united to the archbishoprick of Dublin. To this union, however, a long resistance was made, and it was not till 1479 that Friar White made a formal surrender of the see in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.

A narrow road, but passable for carriages, commences at the E. end of the valley, and leads to the ruins of the city, which are about a mile from the entrance. The first object that strikes the attention is the *Ivy Church*, so called from the vesture in which it is clad. This was a small chapel of rude execution, and is now quite in ruins. At one end of it were the remains of a round tower, but these fell down in 1818. About a quarter of a mile distant is the *Market Place* of the ancient city, whence a paved road, some portions of which are still visible, led to Hollywood on the borders of Kildare. Near it is St. Kevin's Rivulet, said to possess miraculous healing powers on Sundays, Thursdays, and on the Festival of the Saint.

The visiter then crosses the Glendason river by a series of stepping-stones, and arrives at the area in which the Seven Churches, properly so called, are situated. The entrance is formed by a stone archway 16 feet wide. The most prominent object is the *Cathedral*, originally built by St. Kevin. It is in the Saxon style of architecture, and the nave measures 47 feet by 30: the E. window is richly carved, and diminishes so much as to become a mere loop-hole; beneath it are some curious sculptures. Near the Cathedral are the ruins of a building called the *Priest's Cell*, and a stately tomb. In the churchyard are some remains of ancient crosses, one of which is an entire block 11 feet high. Here also is a *Round Tower* in excellent preservation; it is 110 feet in height, and the circumference, at the base, is 52 feet.

Nearly parallel with the Cathedral stands *St. Kevin's Kitchen*, the most perfect of the Seven Churches. It is roofed with thin stones, and at the W. end is a circular steeple. The interior measures 23 feet by 15, and communicates by an arch with a small Chapel. To the W. of the Cathedral stood *Our Lady's Church*, now in a ruinous condition, and overgrown with ivy.

The *Rhefart*, or *Sepulchre of Kings*, celebrated as the

burial place of the princes of the race of O'Toole, is situated on the other side of the stream which flows from the Upper Lake in the Valley. The church itself is a shapeless ruin, and the cemetery is overgrown with brambles. Near the Rhefeart is a conical heap of stones, to which pilgrims resort to do penance.

In a recess of Mount Lugduff are vestiges of *Team-pull-na-Skellig*, or *Priory of the Rock*, or *Temple of the Desert*, and in a rocky projection near it is *St. Kevin's Bed*, a cave which is almost inaccessible.

The *Abbey*, which is the most Eastern Church, was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, but is so ruinous as to have lost nearly all trace of architectural character. The sculptures with which it was adorned present, however, some very curious devices. Near it is a *Chapel* or *Oratory*, which contained the tomb of St. Kevin.

The two lakes, from which this valley derives its name, (Glendalough, *i. e.* Valley of the Two Lakes) are situated to the W. of the Cathedral, and are divided by a watery meadow. Rocky eminences project boldly above these lakes, and afford the daring pedestrian prospects of awful sublimity.

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About 4 miles S.W. of Glendalough is the *Vale of Glenmalure*, a wild district of considerable celebrity in Irish History as the retreat of Teagh O'Byrn, in the time of Elizabeth. It is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length, and is bounded by steep mountains, and almost inaccessible rocks of gloomy and frowning aspect. The Avonbeg rises here and flows down the centre of the valley, and the road runs parallel with it along the entire length. In the middle of the Vale are *Drumgoff Barracks*, capable of containing 300 men, and near it is a very comfortable Inn. Here the traveller may procure a guide to assist him in the ascent of *Lugnaquilla*, the highest mountain in Wicklow, being 3,070 feet above the level of the sea, as well as to visit the *Lead mines of Ballinafinchoque*.

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From Glendalough the traveller may go to Wicklow, which is 11 miles distant, passing by the village of *Derry-*

*baun*, with a lofty hill of the same name; *Anamoe*, where there is a tolerable Inn for pedestrians; near the *Devil's Glen*, one of the most picturesque dales of Wicklow; *Glenmore Castle*; and thence by *Newry Bridge* to Wicklow.

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No. 106. From DUBLIN to HEADFORD. Through KINNEGAD, ATHLONE, and TUAM.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Athlone*, as at No. 97.	59½	Castle-Hacket .	97½
Tuam*, as at No. 123.	93	Headford .	103

CASTLE-HACKET, in Galway. At the foot of Knockmac Hill; close to this place is a Castle Ruin. Three miles beyond the village is a small circular Lough, with a Church near its bank.

*Fair*: Oct. 2.

HEADFORD is a handsome post town, of Galway, with a Church and Spire. Near it is a fine ancient mansion of the St. George family. Headford gave the title of Marquess to the Earl of Bective. The River Blackwater flows from hence into *Lough Corrib*, passing in its course the beautiful ruin of *Ross Abbey*, 2 miles W. of Headford. This great lake is 30 miles long, and from 4 to 6 in breadth; it contains many beautiful Islands. The Gillaroo trout are in great estimation.

*Pop.* 1600. *Fairs*: May 11; Oct. 14.

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No. 107. From DUBLIN to HILLSBOROUGH. Through SWORDS, NEWRY, and DROMORE.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Banbridge*, as at No. 1.	60½	Hillsborough* .	69½
Dromore*	66		

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## No. 108. From DUBLIN to HOWTH.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Ballyboughbridge . . .	1½	Raheney Strand . . .	4½
Fair View . . .	1¾	Bulldoyle . . .	5¼
Royal Charter-School . . .	2	Killbarrick . . .	5¾
Clontarf Town . . .	2¼	Howth . . .	7
Sheds of Clontarf -	2½		

The *Royal Charter School* was incorporated by George II. in 1733. It is a capacious edifice surmounted by a cupola.

CLONTARF is a village and sea-bathing place in the county of Dublin, situated on a delightful strand, and surrounded by fine groves, parks, and villas. It commands a fine view across the Bay of Dublin, including the Wicklow mountains; the Lighthouse, at the end of the long wall, and pier, Bray Head, the Sugar Loaves, the Scalp, the Church of Irishtown, and the entire City of Dublin, with Nelson's Pillar. On a moonlight night, when the silvery beam shoots across the rippling waters of the Harbour, this extensive prospect is still more sublime than by day. The Church was rebuilt in 1609: it contains several monuments. The mode of bathing is dissimilar from that in England, where bathing-carts are employed; at Clontarf, bathing-boxes are placed on the shore, and watched by their owner: here the bather dresses in a gown and thus accoutred wades into the water; those who can swim proceed in boats to a distance from the shore. Handsome Baths are also erected in various points near the North Wall, &c., and the sea-water is likewise conveyed to Baths in Dublin. In the battle of Clontarf, fought in 1014, against the Danes, fell the Irish heroic monarch Brian Boru. Near this also, Alan, Archbishop of Dublin, was slain in a revolt by the son of the Earl of Kildare.

*Pop.* 1600.

RAHENEY is a pleasant village of Dublin, surrounded by a beautiful tract of pasture; its Church is on an eminence. All the roads from hence through the peninsula are extremely sequestered and picturesque.

*Pop.* 240.

BELLDOYLE, or BULLDOYLE, is a pleasant vil-

lage and bathing-place beyond the North Bull, or bank of Shingles, forming the North side of the Bay. The views of the Promontory, the rocky Isles, and the marine prospect, are delightful.

**KILLBARRICK** is a village of Dublin. Near it are the interesting Ruins of Killbarrick Abbey. The whole of this shore is extremely picturesque; and is frequented by a great variety of birds.

**HOWTH** is an improving port and post town of the county of Dublin, romantically situated on the promontory, known by the appellation of the Hill of Howth, the highest point of which is 567 feet above high-water mark. Here the mails and passengers are landed from Holyhead, without passing the bar of Dublin Bay; and Howth Harbour is the station of the Steam-Packets commanded by Officers of the Royal Navy. These vessels can leave the harbour at any time, and generally arrive at Holyhead in seven hours. Many fishing-boats are kept by the inhabitants of this interesting village. The Lighthouse stands on the point called the Bailey; besides the ruin of Holm Patrick on Ireland's Eye, Howth itself has a fine Ruin of its ancient Abbey.

*Howth Castle* is the much-admired seat of the Earl of Howth, whose family name is St. Lawrence; it is surrounded by richly-planted grounds, and has a noble view to the West of the Bay of Dublin. In the Hall is preserved the sword of Sir Armoricus Tristram, an ancestor of the Earls of Howth, who fought gallantly against the Danes. Here also is a full-length portrait of Dean Swift, by Bindon.

The Pier was constructed at a considerable expense, under the direction of J. Rennie, Esq. Howth has an excellent Lighthouse; and to the South there is another, for the direction of ships sailing into Dublin Bay. The Protestant Church, erected in 1816, is a fine building, with a good steeple. Howth has also a Roman Catholic Chapel, a School, and several establishments for the instruction of the children of Roman Catholics. The *Island of Ireland's Eye*, a rugged but picturesque rock opposite the mouth of the harbour, has an ancient Chapel on it.

*Pop.* 1800. The *Hotel* is a good one.

No. 109. From DUBLIN to INNISTYMOND. FIRST ROAD. Through LIMERICK and ENNIS.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Limerick*, as at No. 3.	. 94	Innistymond	. 127 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ennis*, as at No. 86.	. 114 $\frac{1}{2}$		

INNISTYMOND is a pleasant town in Clare, situated on a river of the same name, at the bottom of a bay on the Western coast. Close to it is a mansion of the O'Brien family. Three miles distant is *Moyvore Castle*; near it also is *Inchiquin Castle*. *Hag's Head Promontory* forms a stupendous land-mark on the coast of Clare.

*Pop.* 1500.

No. 110. From DUBLIN to INNISTYMOND. SECOND ROAD. Through TOOMAVARA and KILLALOE.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Toomavara*, as at No. 3.	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	Callaghan's Mills	. 98 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nenagh . . . . .	. 75	Tullo . . . . .	. 102
Killaloe . . . . .	. 86 $\frac{1}{2}$	Spancell Hill . . . . .	. 107 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bridgetown . . . . .	. 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ennis* . . . . .	. 111
Ballymalony . . . . .	. 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	Innistymond* . . . . .	. 123 $\frac{3}{4}$
Broadford . . . . .	. 95 $\frac{1}{2}$		

NENAGH is a market, post, and fair town of Tipperary, situated on a stream, which falls into Lough Derg. The Castle, though in ruins, has still an appearance of strength, and its round Keep is of solid masonry. Here also are the walls of the Franciscan monastery founded in the reign of Henry III., and of the ancient hospital dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

Nenagh has a neat Church, a Court-House, and Barracks. Outside the town, on the Dublin Road, is a Spring, over which is an inscription commemorating the benevolence of the English Nation to the poor of Ireland in 1822.

*Knockalton Castle* is a fine old building, 2 miles distant on the Toomavara road.

*Pop.* 3000. *Fairs*: Apr. 24; May 29; July 4; Sept. 4; Oct. 10; Nov. 1. *Inn*: The King's Arms.

KILLALOE, in Clare, is situated on the W. bank of

the Shannon, over which is a bridge of nineteen arches, forming an entrance to this ancient town. A ledge of rocks below the bridge interrupts the navigation, but there is a canal to facilitate the communication by water between Limerick and Dublin. The vicinity is hilly, and a part of the town is built on an eminence, occupying the Western bank of this great river. The town has a fine fishery, but little trade. The antiquities of Killaloe are worthy of attention. It is a Bishoprick, to which the Bishoprick of Roscrea is an adjunct: the Cathedral contains many remarkable features of Gothic construction. The Tower from the centre of the cross surmounts transverse arches, a mode of building steeples well-known throughout this kingdom, and of much architectural merit: the Cathedral is 200 feet in length, the great South door is very richly carved in Gothic mouldings, and the font is curious. Close to the Cathedral is the Oratory of St. Molua, built by the Danes previous to the year 800; it is of wood and stone. Another ancient edifice of the same origin is situated in an Island of the Shannon; its roof is formed of great slabs of stone which close at the ridge, and the entrance, similar to that of a Grecian cell, is likewise formed of solid squares.

*Lough Derg*, at the S.W. extremity of which Killaloe is situated, is worthy a visit. On Holy Island, in Scariff Bay, are a Round Tower, 70 feet in height, and seven ancient Chapels. The entrenchments of Brian Boromhe are to be seen at *Cancora*, where was a royal residence. The ancient mausoleum of this king is seen near the Cathedral at Killaloe. *Derry Castle* is a ruin situated on the bank of the Shannon, on the road from Nenagh: the views of this beautiful river issuing from Lough Derg are extremely interesting.

Pop. 1100. *Fairs*: Ap. 20; June 8; Sep. 3.

BALLYMALONY and BROADFORD, are villages in Clare.

TULLO, in Clare. Near this village are seen *Lisfin Castle*, and another ruin. At the demesne of *Kiltannan* there is a subterraneous river.

No. 111. From DUBLIN to IRVINESTOWN. Through  
KELLS and CAVAN.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Enniskillen *, as at No. 79.	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	Irvinestown . . . . .	87

IRVINESTOWN is a small market and post town in the county of Fermanagh. The Gothic Church has a square tower, and there are two Meeting Houses. The School House is on Erasmus Smyth's foundation.

*Pop.* 1100. *Fairs*: the 8th of each month.

*Kish* is distant 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles; *Trillick* is 5 miles from Irvinestown.

No. 112. From DUBLIN to KELLS. FIRST ROAD.  
Through DUNSHAUGHLIN and NAVAN.

Dublin to Kells *, as at No. 79.	. . . . .	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
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No. 113. From DUBLIN to KELLS. SECOND ROAD.  
Through LUCAN, MAYNOOTH, and TRIM.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Kilcock *, as at No. 97.	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dunderry Bridge . . . . .	28
Summerhill . . . . .	20	Kells* . . . . .	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Trim* . . . . .	25		

SUMMERHILL is a small post town in Eastmeath, beyond which is *Dangan*, once the residence of the Earl of Mornington, justly celebrated for his musical compositions, and the father of those illustrious Irishmen, the Marquess Wellesley, the Duke of Wellington, and Lord Maryborough.

*Pop.* 300. *Fairs*: Ap. 30; June 9; Sep. 22; Nov. 22.

No. 114. From DUBLIN to KENMARE TOWN.  
FIRST ROAD. Through CORK, MACROOM, and KIL-  
GARVAN.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Cork *, as at No. 26.	124 $\frac{1}{4}$	Knightsbridge . . . . .	151
Oven's Inn* . . . . .	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kilgarvan . . . . .	162
Macroom* . . . . .	142 $\frac{3}{4}$	Kenmare Town . . . . .	167 $\frac{1}{4}$



KNIGHTSBRIDGE, in Cork. Here is the mansion of Sir Nicholas Colthurst, Bart. Near it is the nunnery of *Ballyvourney*.

KILGARVAN is a town of Kerry.

KENMARE TOWN is a well-built town of Kerry, on the River Kenmare, which is 30 miles long, and near its mouth above three in breadth. The public buildings are, a modern Church, a R. C. Chapel, and a Bridewell. The late Lord Kenmare, whose family name was Brown, had a splendid mansion at Killarney. The seat at Kenmare Town is a lodge, belonging to the Marquess of Lansdown. On the bank of the River there is a loose rock of limestone on a height of great dimensions, although no other appearance of lime can be traced on the same side of the River. This beautiful inlet of the sea is hemmed in by mountains, some of which are conical and have fine cultivated slopes. There are many Islands in the Kenmare River, one of which is named *Ormond Isle*. *Ardea Castle* is a ruin on a precipice close to the River side.

*Pop.* 850. *Fairs*: Mar. 15; May 22; July 1; Aug. 15; Sep. 26; Nov. 20; Dec. 20. *Inns*: The Lansdown Arms; the King's Arms.

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No. 115. From DUBLIN to KENMARE TOWN.  
SECOND ROAD. Through LIMERICK, RATHKEALE,  
CASTLE ISLAND, and KILLARNEY.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Abbyfeale*, as at No. 3.	123½	Mucruss*	146¼
Castle Island* . . .	133¾	Kenmare Town* . . .	155½
Killarney* . . . . .	143¾		

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No. 116. From DUBLIN to KILDARE. FIRST ROAD.  
Through NAAS and NEWBRIDGE.

Dublin to Kildare\*, as at No. 3. . . . . 24¾

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No. 117. From DUBLIN to KILDARE. SECOND ROAD. Through LUCAN, CLAINE, and KILMEAGUE.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Kilmeague*, as at No. 128.	22½	Kildare* . . . . .	28½
Rathbride . . . . .	26½		

RATHBRIDE is a village of Kildare.

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No. 118. From DUBLIN to KILKENNY. FIRST ROAD. Through CASTLE DERMOT and LEIGHLIN BRIDGE.

Dublin to Kilkenny\*, as at No. 26 . . . 57½

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No. 119. From DUBLIN to KILKENNY. SECOND ROAD. Through NAAS, KILCULLEN BRIDGE, and ATHY.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Kilcullen Bridge*, as at		Castlecomer* . . . . .	45½
No. 26 . . . . .	21	Kilkenny* . . . . .	55
Athy* . . . . .	32½		

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No. 120. From DUBLIN to KILKENNY. THIRD ROAD. Through ATHY, TIMOHOE, and BALLYNAKILL.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Kilcullen Bge.* as at No. 26	21	Ballinakill* . . . . .	47½
Athy* . . . . .	32½	Ballyragget . . . . .	52¾
Timohoe . . . . .	41½	Kilkenny* . . . . .	62½

BALLYRAGGET is a small post-town of Kilkenny. Near it is a handsome stone-bridge of 10 arches across the Nore. Ballyragget has the ruins of a Castle, a neat R. C. Chapel with an organ, a Dispensary, and a School House.

SEAT: the mansion house of Thomas Cavanagh, Esq., on whose estate Ballyragget is situated.

Pop. 1340. Fairs: Feb. 20, April 20, June 22, Sept. 4, Oct. 20, Dec. 10.

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No. 121. From DUBLIN to KILLALA. FIRST ROAD.  
Through MULLINGAR, LANESBOROUGH, and BALLINA.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Kinnegad *, as at No. 97. . . . .	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	French Park Inn . . . . .	83 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mullingar * . . . . .	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ballaghadirreen . . . . .	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
Raondra . . . . .	44 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ballaghy . . . . .	97 $\frac{3}{4}$
Moyvore . . . . .	48	Swineford . . . . .	103
Ballymahon . . . . .	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ballylaghan . . . . .	110
Lanesborough . . . . .	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	Foxford . . . . .	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
Strokestown . . . . .	70	Belleek or Ballina . . . . .	120 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tulsk . . . . .	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	Killala . . . . .	127
Belanagar . . . . .	81		

RACONDRA, in Westmeath, is a village, with a neat Church.

SEAT: *Meare's-Court*, 2 miles distant.

MOYVORE, in Westmeath. Near this village is a fine seat, called *New Castle*, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant is *Foreigney* Church. Beyond Moyvore, we enter the county of Longford.

BALLYMAHON is a well built town of Longford, seated on the Inny, over which is a bridge of 5 arches. The Shannon and the Royal Canal also pass near this place, and enable it to carry on a considerable trade. Ballymahon has a Church, a R. C. Chapel, and an old Market House. The views in the environs are pleasing, and the banks of the Inny derive considerable interest from having been frequently visited by Oliver Goldsmith in his boyish days. At *Pallice*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from Ballymahon, is the house in which Goldsmith was born.

SEATS: *Castle Cor*, said to have been built in imitation of the Round Tower at Windsor Castle. *Ballymulry*, finely situated on the Inny.

LANESBOROUGH is a handsome market and post town of Longford. It was a Borough until the Union, but is now disfranchised. It has an excellent stone bridge across the Shannon. The Royal Canal enters the river some miles above Lanesborough Bridge, and at an equal distance below the town the Shannon forms the expanse of *Lough Ree*, in which are seen some very beautiful

islands. The Earl of Lanesborough's family name is Butler, but the place receives its name from the Lane family. Lanesborough has a well-built Church and Cavalry Barracks. It carries on an extensive trade in corn. On the banks of the Shannon, 2 miles distant, is the great hill of *Rathline*, the summit of which commands a fine view. Here also is a very ancient Castle, dismantled by Cromwell, as well as a village of the same name.

*Pop.* 1500 ; *Fair*, Feb 12.

STROKESTOWN is a market and post town of Roscommon, with a modern Gothic Church, a R. C. Chapel, and a Sessions House. Close to the town is the mansion of Mr. Mahon. A mile distant are annually held the races and cattle fair of *Ballinafat*. An old Chapel is seen  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles beyond Strokestown.

*Pop.* 1700. *Fairs*: May 18 ; June 15 ; Oct. 19 ; Nov. 16.

TULSK is a village of Roscommon. It is now a small place, but contains the ruins of some important edifices. The principal is the Abbey, of which a square tower and various walls are standing. This was the seat of the O'Connors, whose strong Castle is now a ruin. Tusk is a disfranchised Borough.

SEAT: *Foxborough*, 1 mile distant.

BELANAGAR is a village of Roscommon, with a ruined Chapel. On the roadside, 2 miles distant, is an ancient Church, and to the right is an Abbey ruin. In the vicinity are several country seats.

FRENCH PARK is the handsome mansion of Mr. French. At some distance beyond it is French Park Church. The River Gara here forms the boundary of Roscommon.

BALLAGHADIRREEN is a village of Mayo near the Gara River. It has an ancient Castle.

*Pop.* 1100.

BALLAGHY, in Mayo. Near it is an old Barrack, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles beyond it is a Castle ruin.

SWINEFORD is a market and post town of Mayo, with a Gothic Church, erected in 1810, and a School House.

SEATS: *Newpark*, Sir A. Brabazon, Bart. ; *Newcastle*, belonging to the O'Donnels.

Near the ruins of *Melick Church*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles beyond Swineford, is a Round Tower in a perfect state.

*Pop.* 800. *Fairs*: Feb. 1; Mar. 17; May 20; July 2; Aug. 18; Oct. 29; Dec. 18.

**BALLYLAGHAN**, in Mayo. Here is a ruin of the Castle of Ballylaghan; and on the Swineford road is a ruin called *Temple Roe*.

**FOXFORD** is a town of Mayo, on the eastern bank of the River Moy, over which is a good bridge. It has an ancient Castle and modern Barracks. The river joins another stream, and flows into *Lough Conn*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile from Foxford: the lake is interspersed with Islands, and furnishes the Gillaroo trout. The west bank is shaded by the long steep side of *Mount Nephin*, one of the largest hills of Mayo: it is 2640 feet in height.

*SEATS*: *Moorefield* and *Keromore*.

**BELLEEK** or **BALLINA**, in Mayo, is a well-built and flourishing town on the Moy River, over which is a bridge of sixteen arches. It contains a small Church, with a neat modern spire, also an extensive Brewery. Its trade, particularly in grain, is considerable, and the salmon fishery is increasing. A mile from the town is a quay, recently constructed.

*Pop.* 5500. *Fairs*: May 12; June 3, 12; Aug. 12; Dec. 13.

One mile beyond Belleek is a Castle, on the edge of the River; and two miles beyond that, at the head of the Bay, is seated *Connor Castle*, commanding a noble prospect; as well as another ruin, *Roserk Abbey*, in which the construction of a confessional of hewn stone is remarkable.

**KILLALA** is a small seaport of Mayo, and is a Bishop's see, to which the see of Achonry, in Sligo, was united in 1607. The Cathedral and the Episcopal Palace are the most remarkable buildings; and of antiquities, the principal is the Round Tower, at the extremity of the town. The Moy here falls into the Western Ocean, and the Bay exhibits some exquisite scenery. A French detachment, under Humbert, a commander of high reputation, landed here in August 1798, and possessed themselves of Killala and Ballina; their progress was stopped

at Castlebar, and they surrendered at Ballynamuck to the king's forces; the rebels were routed near Killala.

Pop. 1600. *Fairs*: May 28; Aug. 17; Nov. 8.

No. 122. From DUBLIN to KILLALA. SECOND ROAD. Through MULLINGAR, LANESBOROUGH, and CASTLEBAR.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Kinnegad *, as at No. 97.	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ballinlough	89 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mullingar *	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ballyhaunis	93 $\frac{1}{4}$
Racondra *	44 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ball	107 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ballymahon *	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	Minola	109 $\frac{3}{4}$
Lanesborough *	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	Castlebar	114 $\frac{1}{2}$
Strokestown *	70	Cross-maliney	128 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tulsk *	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	Deel Castle	
Castle Plunket	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	Killala *	137 $\frac{3}{4}$
Castlereagh	84 $\frac{1}{2}$		

CASTLE PLUNKET is a town of Roscommon. *South Park*, a handsome residence, is 3 miles beyond it, and 1 mile farther on the road is the ruin of an Abbey.

CASTLEREAGH, or CASTLEREA, is a pleasant market and post town, in Roscommon. Here on the site of an ancient Castle is an elegant house of Lord Henry Sandford, the proprietor of the town; the river Suck flows through the grounds. The Church of Castle-reagh is a handsome Gothic structure. There are also a Roman Catholic Chapel, a Dispensary, some fine bleach fields, flax-mills, and an ancient Bridge. *Cloonales*, a seat of the O'Connor family, is 1 mile beyond Castlereagh.

Pop. 1940. *Fairs*: May 23, June 21, Nov. 7. *Inns*: Two.

BALLINLOUGH, in Roscommon, is a long, straggling town. It has a neat Church, and a tolerable Inn. Near it is a chalybeate spring. Several fairs are held here.

BALLYHAUNIS is the first village on this route, in the county of Mayo. Here the scenery changes, and the ornamented landscapes of Roscommon are succeeded by the verdant mountains of Mayo. The Augustine Abbey is a stately ruin, and about 4 miles beyond, is a Lake, with vestiges of an ancient Castle.

**BALL** is a charming village of Mayo, near a rivulet. It possesses the vestiges of a fine Abbey, founded by St. Mocha. The holy well is much frequented, and close to the village is a Round Tower, of great height. One mile and a half from Ball is *Mayo*, whence this county, the largest in extent in the whole kingdom, receives its name. It exhibits merely some foundations of a Cathedral, an Abbey, and other buildings. Its university was once celebrated, and the old chroniclers notice how much it effected in the education of the Princes of Ireland and England, and in the dissemination of the Christian doctrine.

**SEAT:** *Moat*, which is the handsome residence of Sir R. B. Lynch, Bart.

**MINOLA**, or **MANILLA**, is a village of Mayo, with a small Lough on either side of it. It is seated near a fine stream. Three miles farther is the village of *Breafy*, with a gentleman's seat adjacent.

**CASTLEBAR**, the County Town of Mayo, was, previous to the Union, a Borough, returning members; but it is now disfranchised. The Assizes for the County are held here alternately with Ballinrobe. This is a handsome town, and the inhabitants are respectable, wealthy, and industrious. The great street is a mile in length; it has two good bridges across the River, which issues from Raheen Lake, a short distance S. W. of the town. In 1798, the French force, under Humbert, possessed themselves of the town, which they held from the 26th of August until the 4th of September. The old Castle, which gives part name to the place, is on an eminence, and serves for a Barrack. The green area, in the midst of the town, is planted, and forms a beautiful Mall. The Court House is a good building, and here also is the County Gaol. The Earl of Lucan, owner of the Town, has endowed a Charter School. His Lordship's Castle stands on a commanding hill, with a lawn and grove, down to the River's edge; it is an ancient edifice of noble appearance. Castlebar has a Church, a neat Roman Catholic Chapel, a Methodist Meeting House, Cavalry Barracks, and Infirmary, a Distillery and Brewhouse, market shambles, and a Linen Hall. The dealings in

linens form an important part of the busy market of this fine town; the market day is Saturday.

*Pop.* 5404. *Fairs*: May 11, July 9, and Nov. 18. The *Inns* are respectable, and are situated in Market-street.

**CROSSMALINA**, or **CROSSMALINEY**, is a village of Mayo. The most remarkable object is the ruin of the Abbey, dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

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No. 123. From DUBLIN to KILLALA. THIRD ROAD.  
Through ATHLONE, TUAM and CASTLEBAR.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Athlone*, as at No. 97.	. 59½	Kilglassan .	. 102¼
Ballymullalon .	. 64	Hollymount .	. 105½
Thomas-Street .	. 69¼	Balcarra .	. 115
Ballyforan .	. 71¼	Castlebar* .	. 119½
Ballynamore .	. 74½	Cross-maliney* .	. 134¼
Newtown-Bellew .	. 82½	Killala* .	. 143¼
Tuam .	. 93		

**BALLYMULLALON** is a village of Roscommon. On the River Cronaugh is an ancient Castle, 1½ mile distant towards Athlone.

**THOMAS-STREET**, in Roscommon; 1½ mile E. is *Dysent* church, and a Lough extends along the road to the right, within a mile of *Thomas-Street* village.

*SEATS*: *Ballyna* and *Cloonagh*.

**BALLYFORAN** is a town of Roscommon, on the E. side of the River Suck, over which is a good bridge.

**BALLYNAMORE** is a village of Galway, on the River Suck, which the road crosses twice, between this place and Newtown-Bellew. Here are many neat country seats.

**NEWTOWN-BELLEW** is a village in Galway. Near it is the ruin of Castle Bellew; and beyond it is seen *Moylagh* Church. Six miles beyond Newtown-Bellew is a Castle ruin; and near *Castle Moyle*, a handsome seat, is the ruin of a Church. Farther on is *Birmingham*, a mansion of Lord Louth, and *Moyne Abbey*, a stately



edifice, founded in 1460 for Franciscans, on the bank of the River Moyne. The Abbey has a handsome square Tower, ascended by a flight of 101 steps; the remaining cloisters are of superior workmanship, and the Gothic windows exhibit very beautiful tracery.

TUAM is a well-built town of Galway. It is an Archiepiscopal City, and was formerly a Borough. An Abbey, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, was first founded here in 487; and in the ancient Church of the Shrine, St. Jarleth was buried. The Abbey Church was converted into a Cathedral in the sixth century. There were two other monastic foundations; but the Churches were all burned in 1244. The present Cathedral is a neat edifice, with a lofty spire; and there is a spacious, but antiquated Palace for the Archbishops. The Diocesan School is an excellent institution, and has a well-built School House. The trade and manufactures of this place are considerable, the inhabitants are opulent, and the market is well supplied. The Market House stands on square pillars in the centre of the town, and all the streets and shops have a neat appearance. The old Castle of *Claddagh* was a fortress, romantically situated amongst hills.

*Pop.* 5500. *Fairs:* May 10, July 5, Oct. 20, and Dec. 15. *Inns:* the Connaught Hotel; the Mitre Hotel.

KILGLASSAN is a village of Mayo.

HOLLYMOUNT is a town of Mayo, on the River Robe. The Church is handsome.

SEATS: Adjoining is the mansion of Mr. Lindsay; four miles beyond Hollymount; to the left is *Newbrook House*, the magnificent seat of Viscount Clanmorris.

Two miles beyond Hollymount is the ruin of an ancient Castle, and 3 miles farther, are several small Lakes. *Lough Carra* is a very beautiful Lake, surrounded by crags and a rude, romantic district.

*Pop.* 550.

BALCARRA is a village of Mayo, seated beneath a great mountain. Near a rapid stream, which falls into Lough Conn, Mount Nephin terminates the prospect with its grand outline, and on the West borders this great lake. Near it is Lord Tyrawley's mansion. Balcarra Church is a handsome building.

No. 124. From DUBLIN to KILLALOE. Through  
MONTRATH, TOOMAVARA, and NENAGH.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Toomavara *, as at No. 3.	69½	Killaloe *	86½
Nenagh *	75		

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No. 125. From DUBLIN to KILLARNEY. FIRST  
ROAD. Through MARYBOROUGH, LIMERICK, ABBY-  
FEALE and CASTLE ISLAND.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Abbyfeale *, as at No. 3.	123½	Killarney	143¼
Castle Island *	133¾		

### THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY, &c.

KILLARNEY, in the county of Kerry, is a market and post town celebrated for the Lakes and Mountains in its vicinity. We shall proceed at once to notice briefly the most beautiful objects, recommending those who wish for a more detailed description, to consult the excellent "Guide to Killarney," published by the Rev. N. G. Wright.

The town of Killarney is situated in the Barony of Magunihy; it is most readily approached by the Cork road, as the mail from Dublin conveys the traveller to the Southern capital most economically, and a convenient coach from Cork arrives at Killarney in the afternoon; by this course the visiter can be refreshed after his journey, for the next morning's more arduous ramble. Killarney is well built, but none of the houses command any prospect of the adjacent Lake. In New-Street is the *Kenmare Arms Inn*, and there are two other very respectable Inns in the principal street. Here also are three clubs and public reading-rooms, in which travellers will be kindly received. The Church contains many handsome monuments, and the East window is painted. It is not a beautiful building, but the exterior has some degree of grandeur. The protestant Free-School is a new building, supported and patronized by the townspeople and neigh-

*Derriacumby Cas*

# Map of the KILLARNEY.

*MacCarthy Mores  
Country*

*Dunloe*

*Grinagh*

*Maubugh*

*Adhadoo Church*

*Pulpit*

*Prospect*

*Belview*

*Mill*

*Chapel*

*to Tralee*

*One Irish*

*One English*

## KILLARNEY

*To Castle East*



Map  
of the  
LAKES OF KILLARNEY.



One Irish Mile  
One English Mile



bouring landholders. In New-Street is the Roman Catholic Chapel, containing the monument of Dr. Gerald Tahan, a prelate, who died in 1797. The Rev. C. Bishop has a handsome residence adjoining this Chapel. The Presentation Convent in New-Street has, by the gift of Lord Kenmare, a sum of One Hundred Pounds annually: this nobleman grants clothing for thirty of the girls educated at the Convent; and also clothes and apprentices twenty boys of the Catholic School. Quarter Sessions are held in Killarney, and the Manor Court for the recovery of small sums is held by the Seneschal once in each month.

*Pop.* 8000. *Fairs*: July 1, and Nov. 11. *Inns*: The Kenmare Arms; the Hibernia.

Adjoining the town, on a marshy level, is the *Seat* of Lord Kenmare, surrounded by avenues of large trees. At the rear of the house is a terrace, abruptly terminated by a wide ha-ha. The interior contains a private Chapel, and some of the rooms are hung with tapestry. In the Ball-Room is a picture of Handel crowned by Apollo, as well as a table, made from a single plank of yew, 3 feet broad. Busts of George II. and Grattan, from the chisel of Turnerelli, adorn the staircase. The hall is paved with beautiful marble raised on the lands of Cahirrane, and is ornamented with busts of Wellington and Bulcher. This mansion has an excellent garden.

In visiting the Lake a considerable expense is incurred in hiring one of the boats which are kept in readiness for the tourist; they are the property of Lord Kenmare, and can only be obtained at a stipulated price: in addition to which each of the boatmen, of whom there are generally four, receives 2s. per day, as well as dinner, and a bottle of whiskey. The boat is also usually accompanied by a coxswain, a gunner, and a bugleman.

#### ROSS ISLAND.

*Ross Castle* is built on a point of land which advances into the Lower Lake, and in the rainy season is insulated by the waters collecting in the marsh. In summer, however, this peninsula, which the term *Ross* denotes, is connected with the shore by dry land, as the *Castle* is by a

Bridge and Causeway. It is named *Ross Island*, and is the largest on the lakes. Ross Castle has a military governor, and a small detachment of soldiers. It was strongly garrisoned during the civil war, and was besieged in 1652 by Ludlow, who succeeded Ireton in the command of the Parliament's forces in this kingdom. Having defeated Lord Muskery in the County of Cork (in which action M'Gillicuddy, an Irish colonel, was slain), Lord Broghill, the gallant son of the Earl of Cork, joined General Ludlow, and pursued the remnants of the Irish army to Ross Castle. Having conveyed his long boats from Castle Main with much difficulty, and launched them on the Lake, Ludlow intimidated the garrison to a surrender. A new building is attached to the square ivy-mantled Tower of the ruined Castle, the battlements of which command a fine view of Mangerton, Turk, Gleng, &c. The island is covered by young plantations, amongst which are many beautiful shrubs. The lead and copper mines of Ross Island are no longer worked.

In *Ross Bay* is situated the boat-house. At the moment of embarkation the bugle is sometimes sounded, and an echo is heard as if proceeding from the Castle, and more remotely from the slopes of Mangerton: this echo is the finest from the shores of the lakes, and is particularly beautiful if heard in the evening.

#### O'DONOHUE'S PRISON, &c.

*O'Donohue's Prison* is a steep rock, nearly 30 feet high, so called from a chieftain of gigantic stature, who is supposed to have consigned his enemies to this barren spot. His celebrated white charger has also a local record in another rock, resembling a horse, close to the Mucross shore, named *O'Donohue's Horse*.

To the N. of O'Donohue's Prison are *Heron* and *Lamb Islands*, and further to the W. is *Rabbit* or *Brown Island*, containing quarries of limestone, which is burnt for agricultural purposes.

*Mouse Island*, so called from its diminutive size, is a rock situated in the channel, between Ross and Inisfallen.



## INISFALLEN.

The *Island of Inisfallen* is situated to the west of Ross Island, and is, as its name imports, a beautiful or healthy island. It has but two landing-places, one of which has a mole where tourists disembark. This beautiful spot consists of 18 acres, laid out by nature in such sweet and delightful variety of woodland, knoll, and lawn, that Brown himself might have studied here in devising embellishments for his most beautiful parks. The large timber of Inisfallen consists of oak and ash, whilst the arbutus and the holly form the underwood. Amongst the curiosities pointed out to the visiter are, a holly 14 feet in circumference: a hawthorn growing through a tomb-stone near the Abbey; a crab-tree, with an aperture through which the guide recommends ladies to pass; and the Bed of Honour, a projecting rock shaded by an old yew, and so called from having been visited by the Duke of Rutland when he was Governor of Ireland.

The Abbey of Inisfallen was founded in the 6th century by St. Finian, but the ruins now visible are evidently of much later date. In 1180 the island was ravaged, the Abbey plundered, and the priests slain by Maolduin O'Donaghoe. The *Annals of Inisfallen*, preserved in Trinity College, Dublin, may be referred to by those who wish for more historical information. These MSS. comprise a History of the World, from the Creation to A. D. 430, from which period to 1320 they refer solely to Ireland. At the S. E. corner of the island is an ancient Chapel, with a Saxon doorway; it is called the oratory, but has been fitted up by Lord Kenmare as a banqueting room, and commands a fine view. The pasturage in this island is celebrated for fattening cattle; a few cows and a flock of sheep are taken care of by a resident family.

TOMIES AND GLENA MOUNTAINS, O'SULLIVAN'S  
CASCADE, &c.

*Tomies* and *Glena* are wooded promontories, whose rocky sides abruptly range along the water's edge, opposite to Inisfallen Island. Their bleak mountain summits are seen beyond the forest, which grows on their slopes,

and is above five miles of continued wood. Tomies Mountain is about a mile and a half from Inisfallen.

In Tomies Bay is a rude quay, beyond which the tourist may proceed by a rugged path, along the side of a rapid stream, to *O'Sullivan's Cascade*, which descends down a romantic ravine in three falls over ledges of rock. The roar of this grand cascade, as the water rushes into the cavities which it has formed, is terrific. In the grotto, formed beneath a rock projecting over the lower basin, is a stone seat from which the sublime scene may be contemplated.

Re-embarking at the quay, the tourist sails over deep water, at the bottom of which the peasantry assert carbuncles may be seen in clear weather. Pearls are also said to have been formerly found in the lake and in the river Lane. In the County of Kerry amethysts of some value have at various times been discovered.

#### GLENA, &c.

Coasting along towards the Upper Lake the tourist passes *Stag Island*, *Burnt Island*, and *Darby's Garden*, all situated near Glena Point; and, leaving Castle Lough Bay to the E., proceeds, beneath the woods of Glena, to *Glenn Bay*, the scenery of which is as varied as it is beautiful. On its western shore are a holly, an oak, an ash, a hazel, a birch, and a thorn, so curiously incorporated that they appear but one tree.

Glenn Bay is remarkable for an echo, and has an excellent fishery of trout, perch, and salmon.

Parties resorting to the Lake frequently dine at *Glenn Cottage*, most beautifully situated at the base of Glenn Mountain, and sheltered by a hanging wood close to the Lake. The salmon caught here are dressed in a most singular way; they are split from head to tail, and cut into pieces, which are pierced with skewers of arbutus wood, supposed to give them a peculiar flavour, and roasted over a turf fire. The peasant who takes care of the cottage has a little hut behind it, and always gives visitors a welcome reception.

Stag-hunts occasionally take place, when the spectators wait in their boats to view the stag, pursued by hounds

and huntsmen, merge from some bushy dingle of Glena forest and take the water, where he is intercepted by the sportsmen, and borne to shore. The stag, or red deer, is still found in the woods surrounding these Lakes.

#### CASTLE LOUGH BAY, &c.

In *Castle Lough Bay*, between Ross Island and Mucruss promontory, is a good fishery. Here also, amongst others, are *Cow Island*, *Friar's Island*, *Ash Island*, and, close in with the shore of a cove beneath Mucruss Abbey, *Sugar Island*. At the mouth of this wide bay are *Pigeon*, *Jackdaw*, and *Crow Islets*, also a long strip of land named *Coarse Island*, and a pretty rock called *Yew Island*. *Castle Lough* is the seat of Dr. Lawler. The Castle itself was nearly razed to the ground by Ludlow. The vicinity of this bay is flat land.

#### TURK LAKE, DINIS ISLAND, TURK COTTAGE, AND CASCADE.

The most beautiful entrance into *Turk Lake* is by the circuitous channel on the Glena side of Dinis Island; but there is also an entrance on the other side of the same island, and another under Brickeen bridge. The tourist should land on *Dinis Island*, to survey the beautiful lawns and groves with which it is adorned. Here is a neat cottage where parties frequently dine: it commands a pleasing prospect of the whole Lake, which is about 2 miles long, and 1 broad; as well as Turk and Mangerton Mountains, and Turk Cottage. Hence he may re-embark, and, coasting along the S. side of the lake, have a fine view of *Turk Mountain*, a beautiful conical hill wooded to a considerable height, as well as of the opposite shore, which forms an excellent contrast.

At the E. end of the Lake is *Turk Cottage*, belonging to Mr. Herbert, and about a furlong behind it is a beautiful fall of 60 feet, called *Turk Cascade*, which is supplied from a lake on the summit of Mangerton. This small lake is denominated the *Devil's Punch Bowl*, and hence the rivulet which flows from it has the name of the *Devil's Stream*. The tourist should then sail round the E. and N. sides of the lake, noticing the *Devil's Island*, which appears to have been separated from the Mucruss shore by

an earthquake, and, passing by Brickeen bridge, return to Dinis Island.

#### MUCRUSS ABBEY, &c.

Leaving Killarney to the N., and proceeding towards Mangerton, the tourist passes by *Woodlawn Cottage*, on the river Flesk; *Cairnane*, the seat of Mr. Herbert; Lord Headly's Lodge, and Castle Lough. The river Flesk falls into the lake at the back of Ross Island, opposite to Pigeon Island. An avenue of lime-trees borders this road from Flesk Bridge to the village of *Cloghereen*, which is 2 miles from Killarney, and forms the entrance to the beautiful demesne of Mucruss.

*Mucruss* or *Irrelagh Abbey* is surrounded by fine trees. It was founded by Donald M'Carthy, A. D. 1440, as a house for Conventual Franciscans, and further improved by him in 1468, a short time before his death. In 1602 it was rebuilt by the Roman Catholics, but was soon after allowed to decay. This beautiful edifice originally consisted of a nave, choir, transept and cloisters, the remains of which are still very perfect. The tower, at the junction of the transept and nave, rests upon four narrow, but elegant, Gothic arches, which are partially concealed by the shrubs rooted in the mouldings. The choir has a gloomy and solitary appearance, which is heightened by the numerous relics of mortality scattered about in every direction. On the floor is the tomb of the M'Carthy Mores, and on the walls are several monuments of ancient date. The tracery of the great eastern window is particularly beautiful. Adjoining the choir is a small Chapel. The old bell of this Abbey was found in the Lough some years ago.

The cloisters, which are 40 feet square, are in good preservation, and exhibit various styles of architecture, some of the arches being Gothic, and others semicircular or Saxon. The great yew tree in the centre spreads its boughs over the side-walls, and by its dark sepulchral foliage adds much to the solemnity of the scene. The dormitory, kitchen, refectory, wine-cellar, and other chambers formerly tenanted by the monks, are still in tolerable preservation; but the evidences of the ravages of death are too prominent to encourage very close inspec-

tion. The thin deal coffins of the peasants are seldom sunk more than 2 feet below the surface. The cemetery south of the Abbey is also crowded with tombs.

*Mucruss*, the mansion of the Herbert family, is an old and plain building, but is advantageously situated, and commands a good view of the lake. The demesne is covered with wood, and is traversed by an interesting winding path, which extends as far as the extremity of Brickeen Island. The Peninsula and Brickeen Island are connected by a bridge erected by H. A. Herbert, Esq.: it consists of one arch, 17 feet high, and 27 in span. *Mucruss Peninsula* contains a quarry of beautiful marbles. Iron ore and copper have also been obtained in it.

#### MANGERTON MOUNTAIN.

This mountain is 2550 feet in height, and may be easily ascended from Cloghereen either on horseback or on foot. At this village the tourist should procure a guide, who carries a horn, and is generally accompanied by a number of men and boys, who press themselves into the traveller's service, regardless of his entreaties to the contrary. In about half an hour an elevation is obtained commanding a fine view of the lake and its islands, and beyond this the path gradually increases in interest. Along the mountain may be seen the road between Mangerton and Turk, leading to Nedheen or Kenmore, which is  $11\frac{3}{4}$  miles from Killarney. The tourist then arrives at the *Devil's Punch Bowl*, an oval basin about a quarter of a mile in diameter, the waters of which are very cold and dark, and supply the Turk Cascade, already mentioned. It is supposed by some to be the crater of an extinguished volcano. Here the guide blows his horn so as to produce an extraordinary effect.

From the Bowl a path leads to the summit of Mangerton, which, in fine weather, commands a most extensive prospect, embracing the course of the river Kenmare, the coast towards Bantry, the Reeks, and the Sugar Loaf; whilst to the N. W. are seen the Tralee Mountains, as well as Castlemain, Dingle, and Miltown Bays.

From Mangerton the tourist of stout nerves may descend the *Glen of the Horse*, or, as it is called by the

mountain peasantry, *Glean-Na-Capull*, this being a much more interesting though more dangerous route than that by which he ascended. The easiest entrance to it is by the opening through which the superfluous waters of the Bowl descend to Turk Cascade. One side of this solitary glen consists of craggy rocks, to which the mountain eagles resort as a secure retreat; and at the bottom are two small loughs, on whose brink a few sheep and goats occasionally procure subsistence. The effect of the horn in this obscure glen is particularly fine.

From the ridge between *Glean-Na-Capull* and the Bowl may be seen several loughs, the most remarkable of which are *Lough Na-Maraghnaig* in a very lofty situation, and lower, in *Glan Flesk Mountain*, *Lough Kittane*, which is 2 miles long and 1 broad.

If the traveller return from the summit of Mangerton by the same route as he ascended, he should intrust his horse to one of the numerous attendants by whom he will be accompanied, as the descent is performed much better on foot. He may then ride back to Killarney.

#### AGHADOE.

*Aghadoc Church* is a venerable ruin,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Killarney, and is celebrated for its view of the Lake, and of the lofty hills which are closed in by the Reeks. The last half mile of the route is not passable for carriages, as the Church is out of the high road. The Abbey of Aghadoc appears to have been of considerable dimensions and antiquity; the door is carved with rich Saxon ornaments, and there were loop-holes in the east wall giving but a scanty light to the chancel. The cemetery of the Roman Catholics at this place is crowded with skulls, bones, &c., and the smell is frequently very offensive. Near the Church is a Round Tower, 20 feet in height; and here also is the Pulpit, consisting of the remains of a round Castle, 30 feet in height, and 25 in diameter. At the N.W. corner of the Church is a rough stone, 7 feet long, with an Ogham inscription. The characters of which it is composed are  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, and are formed of horizontal or of perpendicular lines, from which unequal but parallel direct lines project; the measure of these causes variation, and

they seem to bear an affinity to the simplest of the Chinese characters. The Ogham letters were used by the ancient Irish, but are now unintelligible cyphers. On the left of the road from Killarney to Aghadoe is *Prospect Hall*, from the grounds of which there is a charming view of the Lakes.

#### DUNLOE CASTLE.

This ancient Castle is rather more than 2 miles beyond Aghadoe, and is situated near Laune-bridge, which is built over a river of the same name. During the civil wars, in the time of Elizabeth and Cromwell, it formed a retreat for the chieftains of Kerry. It is now the residence of Major Mahoney, having been modernized and fitted up in a commodious manner. The floors of some of the apartments are of yew. The battlements command a fine view of the surrounding country, which is thickly wooded.

Beyond Dunloe Castle a narrow road leads to *Dunloe Gap*, a grand and romantic defile nearly four miles in length, situated between Tomies Mountains and M'Gillicuddy's Reeks. The hills at its entrance are called Holly Mountain and Bull Mountain, and their sides are almost perpendicular. Skirting the first part of the road is a small Lake reflecting the dark hue of the mountain hanging over it, and beyond this the scenery assumes an aspect truly appalling. At the extremity of the Gap is a road leading to *Gheramine Cottage*, the seat of Lord Brandon, surrounded by delightful grounds. Here also is the *Valley of Comme Duff*, at the west end of which is the *Red Trout Lake*. Almost opposite the end of the Gap is a cascade, the waters of which form several small Lakes in the valleys, and finally enter the Upper Lake at Cariguline.

#### CARRAN TUAL.

This is the highest Peak in the vicinity of Killarney, being 3410 feet above the level of the sea, and is the most difficult of access. Its name, *Carran Tual*, signifies "inverted reaping hook," to which the outline of the upper part is said to bear a strong resemblance. The excursion

to Carran Tual is an undertaking requiring considerable strength and resolution, as at least seventeen hours will be necessary to go from and return to Killarney, fourteen of which must be occupied in active exertion. The traveller should ride from Killarney across Laune-bridge, and turning to the right, beyond Dunloe Gate, will arrive at a small village at the foot of the Reeks, where he may hire a guide. Here he should leave his horse, or send it back to Killarney, having previously ordered a boat to meet him at the Boat-house at the west end of the Upper Lake, and given directions for dinner at Ronan's Island.

From the village a horse path crosses the hills to Mr. Blennerhasset's Lodge, seated on the banks of the Giddah river, which is seen winding through the vale in its course to the Laune. The tourist then obtains a view of Dingle Bay from Lishbaun Mountain; and crossing the Giddah, passes through a vale to the *Hag's Glen*. On the left are the precipitous sides of the Lower Reeks, and opposite to them appears *Konnoc à Brianin*, or the Hill of the Sheep Raddle. Here may be seen the *Hag's Tooth*, a conical rock projecting from the mountain, the *Hag's Lough* with an island in the centre, the *Devil's Lough*, &c. Hence the ascent is prosecuted by the narrow channel of a mountain-torrent to the summit of a ridge, which leads to the highest Peak. The view from this spot is very extensive, embracing the Tralee Mountains, Bantry Bay, the Harbours and rocky coast of Kerry, including the Bays of Castlemaine and Dingle, together with an endless variety of nearer objects. Amongst the plants growing here, London Pride abounds. The principal stone found is sandstone.

Along the ridge of the Reeks are seen several pools. The awful nature of the declivities is little understood when contemplated from this elevated position; the Lower Reeks appear foreshortened, and seem to consist of inclined planes, whilst the glaring expanse of the Lakes is often presented to the eye in a deceptive proximity.

The tourist should now descend to the Valley of Comme Duff, beyond which a rugged path of four miles will lead him to the Boat-house on the Upper Lake, whence he will be conveyed to Ronan's Island. He may then return to Killarney.



## THE UPPER LAKE.

The entrance to the Upper Lake from the Lower, or from Turk Lake, is formed by a natural channel, bounded on the N.W. by Glena and Long Range Mountains, and on the S.E. by the base of Turk and the Drooping Mountain. It is of unequal breadth, and about three miles in length. In this passage there are many fine views; the tourist should also notice *O'Sullivan's Punch Bowl*, an eddy near *Old Weir Bridge*, *Plummer's Island*, and a large mass of rock called the *Man of War*, to which it certainly bears considerable resemblance. *The Eagle's Nest*, which forms the prominent object in the passage, is a steep conical rock, about 1300 feet in height, the base being covered with wood, and the upper part adorned with a few mountain shrubs, which add greatly to its beauty. The nest, from which the mountain derives its name, is situated near the summit, and may be discovered by a black spot. Beneath the crags of the Eagle's Nest is an echo of extraordinary power, repeating the sound of a cannon like successive peals of thunder. Music also here produces a charming effect. *The Station for Music*, as it is called, is on this side the river, and the *Station for Audience* on the other. Beyond the Eagle's Nest, the tourist passes numerous rocks and islands, amongst which are *Holly Island*, the *Four Friends*, *Newfoundland Mountain*, &c. He then arrives at the passage into the Upper Lake, which is not more than 30 feet broad, and is called *Coleman's Leap*, tradition asserting that a man of this name once jumped across it. The impression of his foot on the opposite rock is still visible. On the left is the peninsula called *Coleman's Eye*.

The *Upper Lake* consists of about 720 acres, and is completely surrounded by mountains, which give it a sublime and picturesque aspect. Its extreme length is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, but its breadth varies greatly. The principal islands on its surface are *Ronan's Island*, where parties occasionally dine, *Duck Island*, *M'Carthy's Island*, *Arbutus Island*, *Rosburkie* or *Oak Island*, from the shores of which there is a splendid prospect, *Knight of Kerry's Island*, *Eagle Island*, and *Stag Island*. The tourist

should visit *Esknamucky Cascade*, situated behind *Cromiglaun* or the *Drooping Mountain*, which rises from the brink of the Lake in majestic grandeur. To the west of it, is *Derry Cunihy*, another cascade of great beauty. He should also ascend *Cromiglaun*, from the top of which there is a fine view of the Lake and its islands.

From the Upper Lake the tourist must return by the same channel as he entered, but his progress will be greatly facilitated, as the current will now be with, instead of against, him. The only unpleasant part of the passage is shooting old Weir Bridge, which should only be attempted by persons with good nerves.

#### GENERAL TOUR OF THE LAKES.

The Rev. N. G. Wright, in his interesting Guide already noticed, recommends the following tour of three days to travellers who are pressed for time; those who have abundance of leisure will occupy at least a week in surveying the various beauties of the Lakes of Killarney:

First day—Visit Mucruss, Mucruss Abbey, Mangerton, Devil's Punch Bowl, Glenna Capul, Lough Kittane.

Second day—Lord Kenmare's mansion and demesne, Kneckriar Hill, Ross Castle; *embark* for Inisfallen, proceed northward by boat to O'Sullivan's Cascade, Tomies Mountain, the Drinking Horse; visit Turk Lake through Brickeen-bridge, Turk Cottage and Cascade; pass between the foot of Turk Mountain and Dinis Island, walk across Dinis to O'Sullivan's Punch Bowl; *embark* for Glenna Bay, dine at Glenna cottage on salmon, &c., pass Darby's Garden, sound the bugle in Glenna Bay, and again opposite to Ross Castle; here land, and return to Killarney.

Third day—Visit Aghadoe Church, cross Beaufort-bridge to Dunloe Castle, thread the gorge of Dunloe Gap, descend into Comme Duff Valley, pass the Loughs, visit Gheramine Cottage; *embark* for Ronan's Island for Derry Cunihy, pass by Coffin Point, Cromiglaun, Coleman's Eye, to the Esknamucky Cascade; enter the channel, pass Coleman's Leap, the Eagle's Nest—here listen to the discharge of a paterara and the echo; shoot through old Weir-bridge, proceed to the Peninsula of Mucruss, pass Brickeen-bridge, inspect the shores of Mucruss, and the

rocks and isles of O'Donohue's Table, Alexander's Rock, Cow Island, Jackdaw Island, Yew Island, and Rough Island; land under Ross Castle.

No. 126. From DUBLIN to KILLARNEY. SECOND ROAD. Through CORK, MACROOM, and MILLSTREET.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Cork*, as at No. 26.	. 124 $\frac{1}{4}$	Macroom . . .	. 143 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ballincolly . . .	. 129	Millstreet . . .	. 153 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oven's Inn . . .	. 130 $\frac{3}{4}$	Killarney* . . .	. 169 $\frac{3}{4}$

**BALLINCOLLY**, or **BALLINCOLLIG**, is situated in Cork. The Castle, which belonged to the ancient family of Barrett, was a fine square fortress built on an abrupt precipice, and entirely commanded the circumjacent plain. It was occupied by a garrison in the civil wars. A considerable portion of this Castle is still standing. Near Ballincolly is the ruin of *Kilcrea Castle*; *Kilcrea Abbey*, founded by Cormac M'Carthy in 1456, has a steeple 80 feet high. The approach to the nave is formed by a gloomy footway between walls composed of skulls and bones, and shaded by lofty rows of oak trees.

**OVENS** is a small village, with an Inn and a Church. The Cavern at this place is deserving of the tourist's inspection; it is of considerable length, and may be entered with safety; the roof is incrusted with stalactites and spar. The rivers Lee and the Bride unite close to this village.

**MACROOM** is a market and post town of considerable antiquity, in the interior of the county of Cork. It is seated on the Sullane. The Castle, erected in the reign of King John, is modernized, and is the residence of the Eyre family; it was burnt in 1641, but rebuilt by the Earls of Clancarty. Some persons have asserted, that Admiral Penn was born within the walls of this Castle, but on his tombstone, at Bristol, it is stated that he was a native of that city. Here are two ancient towers, 60 feet in height, as well as Barracks; and opposite to the bridge is St. Colman's Church, a very handsome edifice. On the edge of a moss, half a mile from Macroom, is a chalybeate spring; and in the vicinity are various ancient buildings. The prospects are bounded by great mountain ridges. To

the south are *Drishane Castle*, and some other handsome residences. To the west, at *Carrigafouky*, is a Castle of the M'Carthy's in a most romantic situation on a rock, and near it is an altar supposed to have been raised by the Druids. Four miles farther, in this direction, from Macroom, is *Ballyvourney*, celebrated for its ancient Church now ruined, and for its Nunnery. *Dunda Castle* occupies a rocky height, 6 miles from Macroom. On the Cork road,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Macroom, and near the Glen of Glyncaun, are the ruins of *Mashanglass Castle*.

*Pop.* 3000. *Fairs*: every month. *Inns*: The King's Arms; the Swan.

MILL-STREET is a small town in Cork, with a good Inn. It has Barracks, a Church, and a R. C. Chapel. The neighbourhood is highly romantic, and abounds with stupendous hills, amongst which are found many ancient remains and castles. The principal objects, worthy the traveller's attention, are the Danish Forts of *Clondrohid*, with an old church ruin; M'Swinney's Fortress, called *Clodagh Castle*; the two beautiful mountains termed the *Paps*, with tumuli on the conical apex of each summit; the wild district of O'Donohue's country, with his old Castle; the brilliant rocks of *Kilnamatery*, resembling white battlements; and the fine route to Killarney, with its cloud-capped hills.

*Pop.* 1680. *Fairs*: March 1; June 1 and 12; Sept. 1 and 12; Dec. 1 and 12.

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No. 127. From DUBLIN to KILLARNEY. THIRD ROAD. Through KILKENNY, CLONMELL, DONE-RAILE, and MALLOW.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Clogheen *, as at No. 26.	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	Doneraile . . . .	113
Ballyporeen * . . . .	96 $\frac{1}{4}$	Mallow . . . . .	118 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mitchelstown . . . . .	103	Millstreet * . . . .	136 $\frac{3}{4}$
Kildorerey . . . . .	107	Killarney * . . . .	151

MITCHELSTOWN is a pretty market and post town of Cork, which has been much improved under the auspices of the Kingston family. Their splendid mansion is at this place, and here also is a College, founded by Lord

Kingston, for twelve decayed gentlemen and sixteen females: the residents have each a house, and a liberal yearly allowance. Mitchelstown contains a modern Church and a R. C. Chapel, recently built. Near this town are the ruins of *Caherdriny* and *Carriganoura* castles. A mile from Mitchelstown are the round tower and ruined church of *Brigowne*. On the Blackwater, near Mitchelstown, is the beautiful mansion of *Castle Hyde*.

*Pop.* 4550. *Fairs*: Jan. 10, Mar. 25, May 23, July 30, Nov. 12, Dec. 2. *Inn*: The New Inn.

**KILDORERY**, in Cork. In the neighbourhood of this village are to be seen *Ballinamana Castle* and *Wall's Town Castle*, both in the direction of Doneraile.

**DONERAILE** is a market and post town of Cork, situated on the Aubeg, which flows southward, to join the Blackwater. The Church has a lofty spire, and on the foundations of the old castle are Barracks, and near them Marble Quarries. Here also are a R. C. Chapel and a Free School. Two miles from Doneraile is *Kilcoleman Castle*, in which Spenser composed the *Fairy Queen*. The mansion and grounds of Lord Doneraile are noted for their extraordinary beauty. At *Castle Saffron*, one mile distant, are several cascades. *Buttevant*, three miles from Doneraile, is a decayed town, seated on the Aubeg. It has a modern Church and ruins of several Monasteries.

*Pop.* 3000. *Fair*: Nov. 12.

**MALLOW**, in Cork, is an agreeable watering-place, situated on the banks of the Blackwater, a pretty river, which nearly intersects the province of Munster. The Medicinal Spring, for which it is noted, issues from the limestone close to the town; the water is hot, like the Bristol springs, and has been in estimation with the Irish gentry for a hundred years. A pretty canal, bordered by poplars, leads to it from town, and on the S. side is a sheltering rock of limestone. Two castles were built at Mallow, by Desmond, the noble chieftain; one of them was demolished in the civil war, and the ruins of the other are still visible on an eminence overlooking the river. Mallow is a borough town, returning a member

to parliament. It has a Church, a R. C. Chapel, Meeting Houses, Market House, Cavalry Barracks, and a handsome Bridge over the Blackwater.

*Pop.* 5000. *Fairs*: Jan. 1, Monday before Shrove Tuesday, May 11, July 25, Oct. 28. *Inn*: Carmichael's.

**SEAT**; *Mr. Jephson's* is a family mansion that has long been justly admired; it possesses a deer-park, gardens, and ornamental shrubbery.

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No. 128. From DUBLIN to KILLEIGH. Through LUCAN, CELBRIDGE, and PORTARLINGTON.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Palmerstown . . . . .	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Rathangan . . . . .	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lucan * . . . . .	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Portarlington . . . . .	36 $\frac{3}{4}$
Celbridge . . . . .	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Clonegowan . . . . .	40 $\frac{1}{4}$
Claine . . . . .	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	Killeigh . . . . .	46 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kilmeague . . . . .	22 $\frac{1}{2}$		

CELBRIDGE is a handsome village and post station in Kildare, pleasantly situated on the Liffey, over which is a stone bridge of six arches, connecting it with the roads on the left shore. The Church is a neat modern stone building, at the end of the principal street; it has a tower, and a painted window. Here also are a R. C. chapel, a Dispensary, and a Fever Hospital; and about a quarter of a mile from the village is a School House. The manufacture of woollens and cottons is carried on here to a considerable extent. Celbridge has acquired considerable interest from having been the residence of Swift's Vanessa. She was the daughter of a Dutch merchant, and died here in 1723. *Celbridge Abbey*, which is of Gothic architecture, has been repaired and rendered habitable.

**SEATS**: *Castle Town*, a very splendid mansion and demesne of the Conolly family; *Killadoon*, the Earl of Leitrim; this handsome place is a mile beyond Celbridge.

*Pop.* 1460. *Fairs*: Ap. 30, Nov. 7.

Beyond Celbridge, and within a mile of Claine, is

*Castle Browne*, a mansion belonging to the renovated Society of Jesuits.

Between Celbridge and Claine, also, on the banks of the Liffey, is *Straffan*, the seat of the Henry family.

CLAINE is a village and post station of Kildare, built on the right bank of the Liffey, over which is a bridge of six arches: its Church has a lofty steeple. Claine Abbey is in ruins, close to the village.

*Fairs*: Ap. 28, July 25, Oct. 15.

A mile beyond Claine is a small but prosperous town, built in 1780, by Captain Brooke, and in which a cotton manufactory was established.

Beyond Claine the Grand Canal crosses the road, and at *Millecent*, a neat residence, is an aqueduct across the Liffey. *Barber's Town Castle*, a gentleman's seat, is 3 miles beyond Claine.

[The road by *Straffan* is a quarter of a mile longer than the route just described.]

KILMEAGUE is a village in Kildare. A mile beyond it is *Allen*, a hamlet that gives name to the most celebrated tract of bog in the kingdom, which extends into Kildare, Queen's Co., King's Co., Meath, Westmeath, Longford, Tipperary, and Galway. From the Hill of Allen, which is about 300 feet in height, there is an extensive prospect across the level of the moss. The Grand Canal passes through the Bog of Allen, and affords a source of drainage to a considerable portion of it.

RATHANGAN is a market and post town of Kildare, situated near the Grand Canal. Some of the inhabitants were massacred in 1798, and the town was pillaged. Rathangan has a stone Church, a R. C. Chapel, and Meeting Houses,

*Pop.* 980. *Fairs*: June 8, Aug. 6, Nov. 12.

PORTARLINGTON is a borough, market, and post town, situated on the Barrow, which divides it into two unequal parts; the larger being in Queen's, and the smaller in King's, county. The town is well built, and the principal street is very handsome. It was originally colonized by French emigrants, whom the revocation of the edict of Nantes compelled to fly from their home; hence French names, such as *Corneille*, *Coigny*, &c., are

common in various towns of Ireland. Portarlington has always been noted for superior schools, for the education of youth of both sexes, particularly in the French language. The Marquess Wellesley and the Duke of Wellington were in early boyhood placed in one of these schools. Portarlington gives the title of Earl to the Dawson family; and returns a member to the Imperial Parliament. The Church, erected in 1810, is a neat building, with a lofty spire, and there is a celebrated Spa, which is much frequented.

SEATS: *Emo Park*, formerly called *Dawson's Grove*, the mansion of the Earl of Portarlington, 3 miles distant. *Lansdown*, a house belonging to the Gore family.

Pop. 2900. Fairs: Apr. 19, May 22, Oct. 12, Nov. 23. Inn: The Crown.

CLONEGOWAN is a village of King's county, with a mansion of the Meredith family.

KILLEIGH is a pleasant town in King's county. At the foot of Killeigh Hill, close to the Church, are the remains of an ancient Abbey. Adjacent to the town is a good country-house, called *Millbrooke*.

Fair: Oct. 16.

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No. 129. From DUBLIN to KILLOUGH. FIRST ROAD.  
Through NEWRY, RATHFRILAND, and CLOUGH.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Newry *, as at No. 1.	. 50½	Clogh* . . . . .	69
Rathfriland* . . . . .	57½	Killough . . . . .	76¾
Castlewellan* . . . . .	65		

KILLOUGH is a small sea-port of Down, with a harbour, affording safe anchorage. The shore is extremely agreeable, and in the cliff is a cavern, in which, at the flowing of the tide or at high-water, there is a continued melodious echo, responding to the noise of the surge. Killough has Barracks for cavalry, and a large and well-built Church. Near the School House is a mineral spring, and in the vicinity of the town are some ruins, called the *Castles of Ardglass*.

Fairs: Feb. 12, June 9, Aug. 15, and Nov. 12.



No. 130. From DUBLIN to KILLOUGH. SECOND ROAD. Through RATHFRILAND, BRYANSFORD, and DUNDRUM.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Newry *, as at No. 1. . . . .	50½	Dundrum *, . . . . .	68½
Rathfriland * . . . . .	57½	<i>Over the Strand to Killough</i>	75½
Bryan's Ford . . . . .	65		

[By Narrow-water it is 2 miles shorter.]

BRYAN'S FORD is a village of Down, near to which is *Tullymore Park*, a fine residence, with well-planted grounds, belonging to the Earl of Roden; it was the property of the Hamiltons of Tullymore, Earls of Clanbrassil.

The country between Bryan's Ford and Dundrum, including the Park of Tullymore, is very romantic, and two mountain torrents precipitate themselves over ledges and crags, whilst the intervention of woodland scenery relieves the eye from the awful impression of the Mourne mountains, which form the background.

No. 131. From DUBLIN to KILRUSH. FIRST ROAD. Through LIMERICK and CLARE.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Limerick *, as at No. 3. . . . .	9½	Kildysart . . . . .	122½
Six-Mile Bridge * . . . . .	102¾	Kilmurry Church . . . . .	129¼
Ardsallas * . . . . .	108½	Kilrush . . . . .	137½
Clare * . . . . .	112½		

*Redgate Inn* is 6¼ miles beyond Clare. Near it are a ruined castle and church. The remarkable objects in the vicinity of the road are, an old castle, near the seat of *New Hall*, a mile from Clare; handsome seats at *Barn-tick* and *Buncraggy*, a mile farther; and *Cragbrien*, a beautiful mansion at the foot of a mountain three miles from Clare. The prospects are truly beautiful. In *Canna Island* is seen a ruined Abbey. *Paradise*, a seat on the side of a beautiful hill, is a mile and a half from Redgate Inn; and beyond this is an ancient Castle.

KILDYSART, in Clare, has the ruins of a Castle.

KILMURRY CHURCH, in Clare. Here also, at the foot of the hill, is a ruined Castle.

KILRUSH, in Clare, is a thriving town, with an excellent harbour on the Shannon. It has a neat Church, a Roman Catholic Chapel, a Meeting House, a Court House, and a Market House; but the principal object worthy of notice is the Bathing Hotel, one of the first establishments of the kind in Ireland. Near Kilrush is a lake as well as a mansion of the Vandeleur family. Beyond this, towards the mouth of the Shannon, are the villages of *Moyarta* and *Querín*.

*Pop.* 4000. *Fairs*: May 10, Oct. 12. *Inns*: The Kilrush Hotel; the Vandeleur Arms.

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No. 132. From DUBLIN to KILRUSH. SECOND ROAD. Through MAYNOOTH and AGHRIM.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Kilbeggan *, as at No. 97.	44 $\frac{1}{4}$	Caghryariff . . . .	125
Gort *, as at No. 87. . .	98	Kilmurry-ibrickan . . .	128 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tubberdonny . . . . .	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	Conlyclare . . . . .	136 $\frac{3}{4}$
Corrofin . . . . .	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ballyket . . . . .	141
Innistymond * . . . . .	118 $\frac{1}{4}$	Kilrush * . . . . .	142

TUBBERDONNY is a village of Galway, immediately beyond which the road enters the county of Clare.

*Fairs*: July 12, Sept. 12.

CORROFIN is a large and pleasant village in Clare, situated on a stream flowing from a lake in the vicinity. Distant a mile and a half is *Clifton*, a fine seat, and near it is *Inchiquin Lake*, celebrated for its fish and its picturesque views. *Fairs*: May 26, Nov. 22.

CAGHRYARIFF is a village of Clare, near which is *Anagh*, a mansion of the Stackpoole family.

Half way between Innistymond and Kilmurry is *Mil-town Malbay*, which is rapidly acquiring reputation as a summer resort for bathing. Near this village is a curious cavern, called the *Puffing Hole*. *Fairs*: Feb. 1, June 20, Oct. 18.

Beyond the village of *Dunbeg* is a Light House, built upon Loop Head.

KILMURRY IBRICKAN is a village of Clare, which

gives title of a Viscount to the Needham family. The Cascades near this place are justly admired. *Fairs*: May 17, Aug. 25.

CONLYCLARE and BALLYKET are villages in the county of Clare, near which there are several neat villas and some fine river scenery. Ballyket *Fairs* are held June 3, July 4, Aug. 17, and Dec. 1.

No. 133. From DUBLIN to KINGSTOWN or DUNLEARY.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Blackrock * . . . .	4	Kingstown or Dunleary . . . .	5½

DUNLEARY, or KINGSTOWN, as it is now called in honour of the gracious visit which King George IV. was pleased to make to this kingdom, is a convenient harbour, and celebrated sea-bathing village of the county of Dublin. It is well built and extremely agreeable; the Pier adds greatly to its attractions; it divides with Blackrock the favour of the citizens of Dublin as a resort for pleasure parties. *Pop.* 1700.

No. 134. From DUBLIN to KINSALE.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Cork *, as at No. 26 . . . .	124½	Kinsale . . . . .	136

KINSALE, on the Bandon river in Cork, is a borough returning a member to Parliament. It has been noted from the earliest period in Irish history. Five thousand Spaniards took this sea-port in 1600; but they surrendered it in the same year to the Lord Deputy Mountjoy. Kinsale surrendered to Cromwell in 1649. James II. effected his landing here in 1689; his garrison in this fortress defended itself for nine days against Marlborough, but surrendered on the tenth. Upon this the fortifications were destroyed. Kinsale is now esteemed a very strong fortress; the Citadel is on a rock, and the batteries are bomb-proof: the old block-house, which stood by the sea-side, is dismantled. *Charles Fort*, built in 1670, com-

mands the narrow part of Kinsale harbour, which has a complete dock-yard. The town is above a mile in extent, round the head of the bay; the houses have something of an antiquated appearance; there are six parishes. The ruins of several monasteries are still visible. Amongst the chief buildings are the handsome Market House, the Barracks, the Church, and the Gaol. Here are also Roman Catholic Chapels, Meeting Houses, a Fever Hospital, and a Dispensary. Near the centre of the town are Assembly and Reading Rooms, and a beautiful Promenade called the Bowling Green. Kinsale is well adapted for sea-bathing, and has two bath-houses; one in the town, and the other in the village of Scilly.

In the vicinity is *Duncearna Castle*, and a Lighthouse on *Old Head*, which forms the North point of the extensive and romantic *Bay of Courtmacsherry*. Amongst the steep cliffs the osprey and the eagle are observed to build in safety. *Compass Hill* overlooks the town and harbour of Kinsale; the latter is completely sheltered from every wind, and in stormy weather is a safe retreat both for merchantmen and ships of war; there are two villages called *Cove* and *Scilly*, built on the opposite shore of the bay.

Pop. 8500. Fairs: May 4, Sept. 4, Nov. 21. Inn: The Kinsale Arms.

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No. 135. From DUBLIN to LEIGHLIN BRIDGE.  
FIRST ROAD. Through RATHCOOLE, NAAS, and CARLOW.

	<i>Miles.</i>
Dublin to Leighlin Bridge*, as at No. 26.	45

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No. 136. From DUBLIN to LEIGHLIN BRIDGE.  
SECOND ROAD. Through BLESSINGTON, BALTINGGLASS, and TULLOW.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Tullow*, as at No. 204.	38	Leighlin Bridge*	47 $\frac{3}{4}$

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No. 137. From DUBLIN to LEIGHLIN BRIDGE, THIRD ROAD. Through ENNISKERRY, RATHDRUM, and AGHRIM.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Milltown* . . .	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Rathdrum* . . .	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Churchtown . . .	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Aghrim* . . .	32
Dundrum* . . .	4	Hacketstown . . .	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kilternan* . . .	7	Tullow* . . .	49 $\frac{1}{2}$
Enniskerry* . . .	10	Leighlin Bridge* . . .	59 $\frac{1}{4}$

CHURCHTOWN, or TAWNEY, in Dublin, has an ancient and a modern Church. The vicinity of the latter commands fine views.

HACKETSTOWN is an agreeable post town of Carlow. The Church is handsomely built, and stands on a fine eminence; the modern Catholic Chapel is also a great ornament. The repulse of the insurgents at Hacketstown took place May 25, 1798. *Pop.* 1000. *Fairs*, monthly.

No. 138. From DUBLIN to LETTERKENNY. Through LIFFORD, BALLINDRAIT, and RAPHOE.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Drogheda*, as at No. 1. . .	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lifford*, as at No. 142. . .	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
Castleblaney*, as at No. 7. . .	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	Letterkenny*, as at No. 80. . .	113 $\frac{1}{2}$

No. 139. From DUBLIN to LIMERICK. FIRST ROAD. Through KILDARE and ROSCREA.

	<i>Miles.</i>
Dublin to Limerick*, as at No. 3. . . . .	94

No. 140. From DUBLIN to LIMERICK. SECOND ROAD. Through NENAGH and O'BRIEN'S BRIDGE.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Toomavara*, as at No. 3. . . . .	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	O'Brien's Bridge . . . . .	88
Nenagh* . . . . .	75	Parteen . . . . .	93 $\frac{3}{4}$
Shallee Turnpike . . . . .	79 $\frac{3}{4}$	Limerick* . . . . .	96

O'BRIEN'S BRIDGE, across the Shannon, presents

a choice of roads on each side of the river to Limerick : that by *Parteen* is a quarter of a mile nearer than the road through the beautiful village of *Castle Connell*, on the county of Limerick bank. Near O'Brien's Bridge is the Montpellier spring. Three miles beyond it is *Rhin-row Castle*, a ruin ; and in each county are several beautiful villas ; the finest of these is *Doonas*, the seat of Sir H. D. Massey, Bart. *Pop.* 300.

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No. 141. From DUBLIN to LIMERICK. THIRD ROAD. Through MARYBOROUGH, ROSCREA, and KILLALOE.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Toomavara*, as at No. 3.	69½	Bridgetown . . .	90½
Nenagh* . . .	75	Parteen . . .	95
Killaloe* . . .	86½	Limerick* . . .	97½

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No. 142. From DUBLIN to LONDONDERRY. FIRST ROAD. Through ARDEE, MONAGHAN, and LIF-FORD.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Drogheda*, as at No. 1. . .	23½	Augher . . .	75½
Castleblaney*, as at No. 7.	51½	Ballaghneed Inn . . .	78¼
Clentibret Church . . .	57¼	Omagh . . .	87¼
Castle Shane . . .	59¼	Newtown Stewart . . .	94¼
Monaghan . . .	62½	Douglas Bridge . . .	97¼
Cross Roads, or Grosborough		Strabane or Strathbane . . .	101½
Inn . . .	66½	Lifford . . .	102½
<i>Or from Castle Shane by</i>		St. Johnstown . . .	108½
Falkland, a mile nearer . . .	65½	Carrigans . . .	110
Emy-Vale . . .	66¾	Londonderry . . .	114¼
Erigill Church . . .	69½		

CASTLE SHANE is a neat village of Monaghan. Near it is a ruin called *Rack Wallace Church*. A fine seat of the Lucas family is seen to the right of the village.

MONAGHAN, the County Town of Monaghan, is an ancient place, which was once spelt Muinechan. The

first Abbey erected here was of a very early date, and was pillaged; it was rebuilt for Conventual Franciscans, in 1462; but again demolished, and its site is now occupied by a Castle of Lord Blaney's. Monaghan is a pleasant place, and has several public buildings, the principal of which are, the Market House, erected by Lord Rossmore in 1792, the Court House, and Church in Diamond Square, the County Infirmary, near the entrance to the town by the old Dublin road, the Diocesan School of Clogher in Mill-Street, the Gaol, which cost upwards of £20,000, and the Cavalry Barracks at the N. entrance of the town. Monaghan has also neat Shambles and several Schools.

Adjoining this town is a fine seat of Mr. Hamilton's, and also the mansions of *Lagacory* and *Falkland*.

The County of Monaghan is 30 miles in length, and is much benefited by the linen manufacture; it has many beautiful lakes of no great size; and although the land is fertile, and covered by good cottages and villages, there are many hills and some extensive mosses.

*Pop.* 4500. *Fairs*: First Monday of each month. *Inns*: The King's Arms; the Westenra Arms; the Red Lion; the Black Bull.

EMY VALE is a beautiful village of Monaghan, with many gentlemen's seats near it. Three miles beyond it is *Erigill Church* on the left.

*SEATS*: *Ankettell's Grove*, and *Fort Singleton*.

AUGHER, in Tyrone, was formerly a Borough town, but is now a place of small note. It is seated on the Blackwater, near to the town of Clogher.

OMAGH, the County and Assize Town of Tyrone, is pleasantly situated at the junction of the Drumraw and the Common. Its name signifies The 'Chief's Residence.' Of its Castle only the ruins remain, and there are no vestiges of its Abbey. The town was burnt in 1748, but has been neatly rebuilt, and the adjacent district possesses a flourishing linen manufacture. The principal public buildings are the Court House, the County Gaol, attached to which is a Lunatic Asylum, and the County Infirmary. Omagh also possesses a neat stone Church, a

Roman Catholic Chapel, Meeting Houses, a Free-School, and Barracks.

*Pop.* 2500. *Fairs*: Nine annually. *Inns*: The White Hart; the Abercorn Arms.

NEWTOWN STEWART is a town of Tyrone on the banks of the Strule. Near the Church are the ruins of the ancient Castle. There are also Meeting Houses, a Roman Catholic Chapel, and a Dispensary.

SEAT: Three miles distant is the Marquis of Abercorn's splendid mansion, *Baron's Court*, considered one of the finest in the kingdom: the park is also celebrated for its timber. In an island of the Lake is a picturesque Castle Ruin. The neighbouring mountains are truly romantic.

*Pop.* 750. *Fairs*: Mar. 28, June 2, Oct. 10, Dec. 11. *Inn*: Hamilton's.

DOUGLAS BRIDGE is a village of Tyrone, on the banks of the Foyle. Beyond it is *Camus Church*, and a glebe house.

STRABANE, or STRATHBANE, is a large town of Tyrone, near the confluence of the Fin and the Mourne. In 1615 James Hamilton Baron Strabane built the Town, Castle, Church, and School House. There are also good Barracks, a Fever Hospital, and Meeting Houses. The Inns are respectable, and the environs pleasing. Strabane is the property of the Marquis of Abercorn (Viscount Strabane). In the time of James I. and Charles II. the family of Hamilton of Strabane, and the Clanbrassil branch seated at Tullymore, Carnysure, and Coronery acquired great possessions throughout the north of Ireland. A handsome bridge across the river communicates with Lifford on the west bank. Hence a Canal leads to the Foyle.

*Pop.* 5000. *Fairs*: Feb. 1, May 12, Aug. 1, Nov. 12. *Inn*: The Abercorn Arms.

LIFFORD, the county and assize town of Donnegal, is situated on the Foyle, and within view of Strabane. Both these towns previous to the Union were boroughs, returning members to the Irish parliament. The situation is romantic, and the vicinity is embellished by nume-



rous handsome seats. The principal buildings are, the Gaol, erected in 1825; the Church, the Court House, and the County Infirmary.

*Pop.* 1000.

ST. JOHNSTOWN is a considerable town of Donnegal, likewise situated on the Foyle, across the wide channel of which is a prospect of the Tyrone hills.

CARRIGANS is a small town of Donnegal. Beyond *Prospect Hill* the road enters the county of Londonderry.

LONDONDERRY, or DERRY, forms a county in itself distinct from that of which it is the capital. It is a place of great antiquity, St. Columb having founded an Abbey here in 546, and was colonized by Londoners, to whom James I. granted a charter. It is celebrated for the gallant and successful defence which its inhabitants, under the direction of Mr. Walker a clergyman, made against James II. in 1690. The siege lasted 105 days, during which the garrison lost upwards of 10,000, and the besieging army about 8000 men.

This handsome city is seated on the Foyle, and is surrounded by ramparts about a mile in circumference, which form an excellent promenade. The streets are spacious, and the houses in general handsome. In the centre of the town is a fine square, called the Diamond, in the middle of which stands the Exchange, a stately building, whence the four principal streets diverge to gates at their extremities. The Cathedral is a noble Gothic edifice, occupying the summit of the eminence on which the city is built; it was erected in 1633, and has a lofty square tower. The gardens of the Episcopal Palace, outside the walls, command fine prospects. The Court House in Bishop Street is an elegant stone structure, of Grecian architecture, with a portico surmounted by statues of Mercy and Justice. The other public buildings are—the County Gaol, the front of which is 120 feet long and 40 high; the Linen Hall; and the Theatre. The wooden bridge, built in 1790 by Mr. Cox, of Boston in America, is remarkable for its curious construction; it is 1068 feet in length and 40 in breadth, and has a drawbridge for the admission of vessels. The view of the city from this bridge is worthy of notice.

Londonderry also possesses a R. C. Chapel, an Episco-

pal Chapel, Meeting Houses, a County Infirmary, and a News Room and Library. The city returns a member to parliament, and its corporation consists of a Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Recorder. It has recently been raised into a Marquisate. The linen manufacture flourishes here, and an extensive trade is carried on in the export of linen, butter, beef, pork, and meal; and the import of tea, sugar, wine, brandy, timber, and flax seed.

The harbour is safe and capacious, and the quays are commodious. The King's Stores form a fine range of building; the guns are dismantled, but amongst them may be seen the *Walker*, a piece of ordnance 10 feet long, bearing the date 1642. Four miles below the city, the river falls into Lough Foyle, which communicates with the North Sea. Here stands *Culmore Fort*, of which the governor of Derry is commandant, and at the mouth of the Lough is *Green Castle*. The Lough is a fine expanse of water, 14 miles long and 8 broad. Off its mouth is the Tounds Bank, and the sands stretch along the left of the channel into the bay, but the channel itself is free, and there is 5 fathoms water close to the city.

Three miles N. of Londonderry is *Aileach Neid*, an ancient rath or fortress of the O'Neils, destroyed by Murrough O'Brian in 1101.

*Pop.* 12,500. *Fairs*: June 17, Sept. 4, Oct. 17. *Market-days*: Wednesday and Saturday. *Inns*: The Caledonian Hotel; the City Hotel; the Marine Hotel; Murray's; Boyle's; the King's Arms; Alexander's.

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No. 143. From DUBLIN to LONDONDERRY. SECOND ROAD. Through ARDEE, OMAGH, and MOUNT HAMILTON.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Drogheda*, as at No. 1.	23½	Ballymegarry .	104
Castleblaney*, as at No. 7.	51½	Grange, or Mount Hamilton	106½
Omagh*, as at No. 142.	87	Ferry Bank .	112½
Newtown Stewart* .	94	Londonderry* .	113
Strabane* .	101½		

BALLYMEGARRY is a village of Tyrone. On the right beyond it is the Church of *Reekpatrick*.

*Fairs*: May 3, July 5, Nov. 2.

MOUNT HAMILTON is a village of Tyrone.

*Fairs* : Jan. 4, March 3, June 4, Oct. 4.

No. 144. From DUBLIN to LONDONDERRY. THIRD ROAD. Through ARMAGH, DUNGIVEN, and CLADY.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Dundalk *, as at No. 1.	. 40½	Stramore Inn . . .	. 91
Armagh *, as at No. 6.	. 62¼	Dungiven . . .	. 99
Blackwater Town . . .	. 66½	Banagher Church . . .	. 101½
Charlemont * . . .	. 69¼	Clady . . .	. 107¾
Dungannon * . . .	. 72¾	The Cross . . .	. 111¾
New Mills . . .	. 75½	Ferry Bank . . .	. 114½
Dunaghy * . . .	. 78	Londonderry * . . .	. 115
Cookstown * . . .	. 81¾		

BLACKWATER TOWN is a small post town of Armagh, pleasantly situated on the Blackwater, over which is a handsome bridge. At *Benburb*, a village one mile distant, is the Parish Church of both towns. The Blackwater River divides Armagh and Tyrone. At the foot of the bridge, in the county of Tyrone, is *Clonfeckle*, a suburb, in which is a R. C. Chapel.

*Fairs* : second Wednesday of each month.

DUNGIVEN is a market and post town of Derry, which is approached by a road over a mountain. It is built in a rich valley, watered by the beautiful river Roe, which is joined by two tributary streams near this town. The sept of O'Cahane was once powerful amidst the high range of hills in the vicinity, and O'Kane, a native chieftain who built a Friary here, was interred in the ancient cemetery, together with his seven sons. Here is a spacious mansion somewhat dilapidated; the Church, built near the road which conducts to Maghera, is cruciform; and there is a R. C. Chapel beyond it. Here is an extensive bleach green. Two miles east of Dungiven is *Benbradagh Mountain*, the summit of which is 1300 feet above the level of the sea.

*Pop.* 1200. *Fairs* : Dungiven has nine in the course of the year. *Inn* : M'Quilkin's.

BANAGHER CHURCH, in Derry, is on the left side of the road beyond Dungiven; 3½ miles beyond it is the

village of *Teeny*, and a mile farther is *Straid Church*, in a dilapidated condition.

CLADY is a pretty village of Derry, built on the banks of the Faughan; distant  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile is the ancient ruin of *O'Kane's Castle*. *Fairs*: May 17, and November 17.

SEAT: *Beaufort Lodge*.

THE CROSS, or MUFF, is a village of Derry, situated close to the river Faughan.

SEATS: Beyond the Cross are *Beechhill* and *Ashbrook*.

No. 145. From DUBLIN to LONGFORD. Through  
ATHBOY, FINAE, and GRANARD.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Athboy*, as at No. 185. .	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	Finæ . . . . .	47 $\frac{3}{4}$
Clonmellon* . . . . .	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	Granard . . . . .	52
Cross Keys . . . . .	37	Longford* . . . . .	64

CROSS KEYS is a village of Meath;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile beyond it are a small Lough and ruined Castle; and within 2 miles of Finæ is a Race Course.

FINÆ is an agreeable place, situated partly in two counties, Westmeath and Cavan, which are separated by a small river connecting Lakes Shellin and Ennil.

*Fairs*: June 5; July 27; Aug. 18; Sept. 18; Nov. 15.

GRANARD is a market and post town of Longford, handsomely built. It was a Borough, but lost its elective franchise at the Union. Its public buildings are a neat Gothic Church, a R. C. Chapel, a Parochial School, and Barracks for Infantry. The country between Granard and St. Johnstown is mountainous, but is inhabited by many respectable gentlemen. Annual prizes for the best performance on the Irish harp are given in this town. At the extremity of the principal street is the *Moat of Granard*, on the top of which is an ancient Castle or Fort, commanding a view of six counties. An Abbey, founded here for Cistercian monks in 1250, was burned by the invading forces of Edward Bruce. The Earl of Granard is of the family of Forbes. The linen manufacture flourishes in Granard.

In the vicinity are several interesting objects. *Larra Abbey*, said to have been founded by St. Patrick, is a beau-

tiful ruin, 2 miles distant on the Finae side. *Lough Shellin* is 7 miles in length and 4 in breadth, and is connected with *Lough Inny* in the vicinity of Finae and Daly's Bridge; it has some pretty islands and a beautiful shore. The islands of *Lough Garon* contain some grand vestiges of monastic opulence; *All Saints Abbey* is seen rising above the waters on a delightful island, and in another isle is a second monastery.

SEATS: *Spring Park* and *Tully*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles beyond Granard.

Pop. 2600. *Fairs*: May 3; Oct. 1. *Inns*: The New Inn; Granard Inn.

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No. 146. From DUBLIN to LOUTH. Through DROGHEDA and DUNLEER.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Drogheda*, as at No. 1.	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	Louth	39
Dunleer*	30 $\frac{1}{2}$		

LOUTH was an ancient town, giving name to the county of Louth; but it is now reduced to a village. St. Patrick is said to have founded an Abbey here, the site of which was afterwards occupied by a Priory for Canons regular, but there are no vestiges of either.

SEAT: *Louth Hall*, 3 miles distant, the mansion of Lord Louth.

Pop. 700. *Fair*: March 28.

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No. 147. From DUBLIN to LURGAN. Through GILFORD.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Loughbrickland*, as at No. 15.	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Waringstown*	67
Gilford	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lurgan*	69

GILFORD is a post town in Down, having a fine bridge of numerous arches across the Bann. It is surrounded by bleach-fields; and the scenery along the river is very interesting. Here is a chalybeate Spa. Gilford has a neat Church, R. C. Chapels, and Meeting-Houses.

*Fairs*: June 21; Nov. 21.

No. 148. From DUBLIN to MALAHIDE. Through  
ST. DOULOUGH'S.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Fair View . . . . .	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Belcamp . . . . .	4
Dunnycarney . . . . .	2	Belgriffin . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Artane . . . . .	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	St. Doulough's . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coolock . . . . .	3	Malahide . . . . .	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

DONNYCARNEY is a village of Dublin. Here is *Marino*, an excellent lodge, with finely-planted grounds, belonging to the Earl of Charlemont.

ARTANE and COOLOCK are villages in the county of Dublin.

BELGRIFFIN. Near this village are many pleasant mansions of the nobility and gentry of the county of Dublin.

ST. DOULOUGH'S, in Dublin, is remarkable for its antique Church, situated on an eminence, and supposed to have been erected in the 9th century, in which, and the two succeeding centuries, other churches, also resembling the cells of Grecian Temples, were built in this kingdom, and adorned with rude columns. These edifices were only 40 feet in length. Near St. Catharine's Pond is a holy well, dedicated to the Virgin, which is the resort of numerous pilgrims.

MALAHIDE is a village of Dublin, near an inlet of the sea. *Malahide Castle*, the seat of the Talbot family, is built on a beautiful peninsula, which contains limestone of various colours, and some veins of lead-ore. The mansion is an extensive pile, with a modern Gothic porch, and is adorned with a fine collection of pictures. This demesne commands a grand sea view, as it is on a high, bold coast, and the woods and timber are of great beauty. The manor and royalties extend far along the shore. In the village is a holy well, and a cotton manufacture has long been well established here. Near Malahide is *Seapark Court*, an ancient mansion.

No. 149. From DUBLIN to MALLOW. FIRST ROAD.  
Through CLOGHEEN and DONERAILE.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Clogheen*, as at No. 26.	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	Mallow*, as at No. 127.	118 $\frac{1}{2}$

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No. 150. From DUBLIN to MALLOW. SECOND ROAD.  
Through KILWORTH and CASTLE ROCHE.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Kilworth*, as at No. 26.	104 $\frac{3}{4}$	Castle Town Roche	115
Fermoy Bridge End*	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mallow*	121 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ballyhooly	111 $\frac{3}{4}$		

BALLYHOOLY is a handsome village of Cork, situated in a fine district, on the Blackwater. It has a well-built Church.

CASTLETOWN ROCHE is a beautiful village of the county of Cork. On an eminence are the ruins of the old castle of the Roches, Lords of Fermoy, which was so nobly defended by Lady Roche against the forces of Cromwell. One mile from Castletown Roche, across the river, is the ancient castle of *Carrignaconnny*. On the opposite side of the Blackwater is the church of *Monanimy*, where there was a Preceptory. At the junction of the River Aubeg with the Blackwater is the fine ruin of *Bridgetown Abbey*.

SEATS: *Gleanore*, belonging to the Purcell family; *Ann's Grove*; *Ballygriffin*; and *Rockforest*, which is a very beautiful mansion on the Blackwater.

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No. 151. From DUBLIN to MIDDLETON. FIRST ROAD.  
Through KILKENNY, FERMÖY, and RATHCORMUCK.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Fermoy*, as at No. 26.	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	Middleton*	122
Rathcormuck*	111		

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No. 152. From DUBLIN to MIDDLETON. SECOND ROAD. Through LISMORE, TALLOW, and KILLEAGH.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Clonnell *, as at No. 26.	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	Castletown *	110
Cappoquin *	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ahadoe . . . .	111 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lismore * . . . .	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	Killeagh * . . . .	112
Tallow * . . . .	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	Middleton * . . . .	122
Mount Uniacke * . . . .	109 $\frac{1}{2}$		

No. 153. From DUBLIN to MILL OF LOUTH.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Dunlear *, as at No. 1.	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tullanstown . . . .	39 $\frac{1}{4}$
Braganstown . . . .	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mill of Louth* . . . .	40 $\frac{1}{2}$

No. 154. From DUBLIN to MONAGHAN. FIRST ROAD. Through DROGHEDA, ARDEE, and CASTLEBLANEY.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Drogheda *, as at No. 1.	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	Monaghan *, as at No. 142.	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Castleblaney *, as at No. 7.	51 $\frac{1}{2}$		

No. 155. From DUBLIN to MONAGHAN. SECOND ROAD. Through DROGHEDA, DUNDALK, and CULLOVILLE.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Dundalk *, as at No. 1.	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	Castleblaney * . . . .	53 $\frac{3}{4}$
Rochdale . . . .	45 $\frac{3}{4}$	Castle Shane * . . . .	61 $\frac{1}{2}$
Culloville . . . .	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	Monaghan * . . . .	64 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mullaghanee Bridge . . . .	51 $\frac{1}{2}$		

ROCHDALE, in Louth. Here are the ruins of *Castle Roche*.

CULLOVILLE is a village of Armagh. Half a mile farther is *Ardkirk*, a handsome mansion.

*Fairs*: April 26 and 27, June 19, Oct. 26.



No. 156. From DUBLIN to MONAGHAN. THIRD ROAD. Through SLANE, ARDEE, and CARRICKMACROSS.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Finglass . . . . .	3	Slane . . . . .	24
Pass-if-you-can . . . . .	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Grange Fortescue . . . . .	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Margaret's . . . . .	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ardee* . . . . .	33
Chapel-midway . . . . .	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Clonkeen . . . . .	36
Kilsallaghan . . . . .	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Laggan Bridge . . . . .	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Greenoge . . . . .	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Carrickmacross . . . . .	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Curragha . . . . .	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ballybay . . . . .	53 $\frac{1}{4}$
Kilmoon Church . . . . .	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tullycarbet . . . . .	56 $\frac{1}{4}$
Black Lion . . . . .	19	Monaghan* . . . . .	60 $\frac{1}{2}$

FINGLASS is a village of Dublin, with a mineral Spring, which was formerly much celebrated. The Church, rebuilt in 1609, occupies the site of an ancient Abbey. One mile distant is the Observatory belonging to Trinity College.

KILMOON CHURCH in Meath. Near it is the ruin of *Macetown Castle*.

SLANE is a village and post station of Meath, built on the Boyne. Its Church has a handsome steeple, built from designs by Mr. Johnston. Slane Abbey, a finer ruin above half a mile from the town, and the Hermitage, were, it is supposed, founded by Eiro, a Bishop of Slane.

SEATS: *Slane Castle*, the Marquess of Conyngham; this fine mansion was built by Lord Slane, and its well-wooded domains, watered by the Boyne, are justly admired. His Majesty George IV. visited Slane Castle in 1821. On the banks of the Boyne are some extensive flour-mills; and in this river are several islets. The woods and copses of Castle Slane are seen on the borders of the stream, one shore of which is skirted by rocky crags. Contiguous to Slane Castle is *Stackallan*, the seat of the Hamilton family. Two miles and a half distant is *Dowth* or *Douth*, a handsome mansion belonging to Viscount Netterville. In the vicinity took place the celebrated battle of the Boyne.

At *New Grange* near Slane is a celebrated tumulus, in which is a very curious cave, lined with great slabs of

stone. It is said to have been used by the Druids as a Temple or heathen Cell, and is supposed by some antiquaries to have been the mausoleum of the chief of a colony of Belgæ, established here in remote ages.

*Pop.* 700. *Fairs* : April 2, June 2, Sept. 2, and Nov. 8.

GRANGE FORTESCUE is a village of Meath.

CLONKEEN CHURCH and village are in the county of Louth; three miles beyond them is a Castle ruin.

CARRICKMACROSS is a market and post town of Monaghan, with an endowed School, a neat modern Church, and a Roman Catholic Chapel. It has manufactories of soap, candles, leather, coarse shoes, and hats. The Glebe-house is seen on the left of the village; and there are several gentlemen's seats. A mile and a half beyond it is the Church of *Dunmayne*; and 3 miles from Carrickmacross is a pleasing Lake. *Pop.* 1380. *Fairs* : May 27, July 10, Sept. 27, Nov. 9, and Dec. 27. *Inns* : the Shirley Arms; Cassidy's.

BALLYBAY is a pleasant village of Monaghan; 3 miles farther a small stream communicates between two Loughs on the right hand of the road. Ballybay is noted for a monthly *Fair*. *Pop.* 1500.

TULLYCARBET Church and village are in the county of Monaghan.

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No. 157. From DUBLIN to MONEYMORE. Through DROGHEDA and DUNGANNON.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Dundalk *, as at No. 1.	40½	Charlemont *	68½
Forkhill . . . . .	45½	Dungannon . . . . .	72¾
Dromilly . . . . .	50¾	New Mills . . . . .	75½
Mawhan . . . . .	56¼	Dunaghy . . . . .	78
Market-hill* . . . . .	58	Cookstown . . . . .	81¾
Hamilton's Bawn . . . . .	60½	Moneymore * . . . . .	85¼
Richhill . . . . .	62¼		

FORKHILL is a village of Armagh, with Barracks; and the seat once belonging to Sir George Jackson, Bart. *Slieve Gullen Mountain*, at a short distance to the right, is a celebrated hill of great height. Its base covers a large extent, but its summit is the object of most interest: it

exhibits a large pool or lake, with steps descending into a recess by the water's edge, which the neighbouring peasantry suppose to be the resort of sprites and elves.

*Pop.* 150.

**DROMILLY** is a village of Armagh. Beyond it is *Ballywire Church*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant, and on its left is *Ballemoyer Lodge*.

**MAWHAN** is a village of Armagh, on the Keadybeg stream.

**HAMILTON'S BAWN** is a small but well-built town of Armagh, having a barrack. Near it is *Dunne-naught*, a pleasant residence. *Pop.* 300.

**RICHHILL** is a beautiful little village of Armagh. *Castle Dillon*, the seat of Sir Capel Molyneux, Bart., is surrounded by a finely-wooded demesne, sheets of water, &c. In the grounds are two columns, raised in honour of the order of St. Patrick, and of the volunteers of Ireland. Mr. Richardson's handsome seat is also close to the village.

**DUNGANNON** is one of the principal towns of Tyrone, and returns a member to parliament. It was the ancient residence of the O'Neills, chieftains of the North; one of whom, the leader in the rebellion against Elizabeth, was created Earl of Tyrone, or Tirowen, and retained his provincial rank as a native prince, by the double art of the courtier in doing homage to the Virgin Queen, and of the warrior in repelling the English forces from his territory. His Castle at Dungannon was some time after rased to the ground by Ireton's troops. The Monastery of Dungannon was founded by the O'Neale family, and soon afterwards granted to the Earl of Westmeath, by whom it was assigned to Sir A. Chichester. Vestiges of it still exist. Dungannon possesses a modern Church, a R. C. Chapel, Meeting Houses, Gaol and Court House, several Schools, and a Dispensary. The coal-mines of this district are constantly worked, and the canal from this town, which passes by Coal Island, and enters Lough Neagh, affords it a communication with Lisburn, Belfast, Newry, &c.

*Farmhill* is a splendid seat of Lord Northland.

*Pop.* 4000. *Fairs*: first Thursday of each month.  
*Inns*: The King's Arms; the Northland Arms.

DUNAGHY is a village of Tyrone. Near it is *Desartcreat* Church, as well as a good mansion and demesne.

COOKSTOWN, in Tyrone, is an increasing market and post town, consisting principally of one well-built street, nearly a mile in length, bordered by lofty trees. It has a good market, and carries on the linen manufacture. It has a neat Gothic Church erected in 1820, a R. C. Chapel, and several Meeting Houses. The cultivated vale through which the Cookstown river flows is bounded by lofty hills.

SEAT: *Killymoone*, the mansion of the Stewart family, adjoining the town, is esteemed one of the best situations in this county.

*Pop.* 1100. *Fairs*: Feb. 8 and 16, Mar. 28, May 8, June 15, Aug. 7, Sept. 4, Oct. 10, Nov. 6. *Inns*: The Stewart Arms; the King's Arms.

No. 158. From DUBLIN to MOUNT MELLICK. Through LUCAN, CELBRIDGE, and PORTARLINGTON.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Portarlington*, as at No. 128.	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	Mount Mellick *	43 $\frac{1}{2}$

No. 159. From DUBLIN to MOY. Through DUNDALK, NEWTOWN-HAMILTON, and BLACKBANK.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Dundalk*, as at No. 1.	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	Moy *	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
Armagh*, as at No. 6.	62 $\frac{1}{4}$		

No. 160. From DUBLIN to NAVAN.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Cabragh . . . .	2	Doudstown . . . .	23
Ratoath . . . .	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	Navan* . . . .	26
Screen . . . .	19 $\frac{1}{2}$		

RATOATH is a village of Eastmeath, formerly a borough. Its unadorned Rath has a single tree growing on

its summit, and forms a conspicuous object across the level plains of Eastmeath. Close to it are the foundations of an Abbey, on the site of which the Church is built. The village is surrounded with trees. St. John's Well is a resort of the peasantry towards the end of June.

*Pop.* 580. *Fairs* : April 18, June 1 and 5, Sept. 10.

SCREEN, or SKRYNE, is a village of Eastmeath. The Church is situated to the right of the ancient walls of a dilapidated Castle, and in the cemetery are some ancient crosses. The Chapel is the place where service is performed, the remainder of the Church being out of repair ; over the door is a curious sculpture. The summit of Screen Hill commands an extensive prospect.

*Fair* : Oct. 10.

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No. 161. From DUBLIN to NEWMARKET. Through CARLOW, KILKENNY, and MALLOW.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Clogheen*, as at No. 26.	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	Kanturk . . .	128
Mallow*, as at No. 127.	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	Newmarket . . .	132

KANTURK is a market and post town of Cork, situated on the Allo and Dalluo rivers. The Castle, built in the reign of Elizabeth by M'Donough M'Carthy, has been repaired by Lord Egmont. Kanturk has a Church, a R. C. Chapel, and a Free School House.

*Pop.* 2000. *Fairs* : Mar. 17, May 4, July 4, Sept. 29, Nov. 4, Dec. 11.

NEWMARKET is a small town of Cork, with a neat Church, a R. C. Chapel, and Barracks. At a small school here Curran received the elements of learning. In the vicinity are the ancient castles of *Carigacushen* and *Mac Auliffe*. It is a mountainous district, and contains bogs, limestone, and several beds of coal.

*Fairs* : June 8, Sept. 3, Oct. 10, and Nov. 21. *Inn* : Hartney's.

SEAT : The fine residence of R. R. Aldworth, Esq.

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No. 162. From DUBLIN to NEWPORT. Through  
MAYNOOTH, MULLINGAR, and CASTLEBAR.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Kinnegad *, as at No. 97.	29½	Ballyhaunis * . . . .	93¾
Strokestown *, as at No. 121.	70	Ball * . . . .	107¼
Tulsk * . . . .	75½	Minola * . . . .	109¾
Castle-Plunket * . . . .	78¾	Castlebar * . . . .	114½
Castlereagh * . . . .	84½	Newport Prat . . . .	123¾
Ballinlough * . . . .	89¾		

NEWPORT PRAT, or NEWPORT, is a sea-port town of Mayo: its commerce is inconsiderable, although it has an excellent harbour for large ships. Its rival, Westport, on the south cove of Clew Bay, appears more fortunate: the mountains, which are of great altitude in the surrounding district, interrupt the inland communications, and the course of trade appears to divide itself betwixt Killala and Westport. The mansion of *Seamount* is in a bold situation above the harbour. A small river takes its rise in the hills, and quickly discharges its rapid stream into the Bay of Newport.

Of the numerous and interesting Islands in *Clew Bay*, which forms a deep gulph, the following are amongst the largest:—*Inisline*, *Ilanmore*, *Inishugh*, *Inisclare*, and *Inisturk*. Off the mouth of this beautiful Bay are the great *Islands of Achill*, consisting of wild verdant hills: they are frequented by persons engaged in the pursuit of various species of fowl, and form an interesting excursion to the sportsman.

No. 163. From DUBLIN to NEW ROSS. FIRST ROAD.  
Through LEIGHLIN BRIDGE, GORE'S BRIDGE, and  
BURRIS.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Leighlin Bridge *, as at No. 26. . . . .	45	New Ross *, as at No. 91.	67¼

No. 164. From DUBLIN to NEW ROSS. SECOND ROAD. Through CARLOW, BAGNELL'S BRIDGE, and BURRIS.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Carlow *, as at No. 26.	39	Bagnell's Bridge . . .	47 $\frac{1}{4}$
Clonmulsh Church . . .	43	Burriss * . . . . .	54 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dunleckney . . . . .	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	New Ross * . . . . .	67

CLONMULSH CHURCH and DUNLECKNEY are villages of Carlow.

BAGNELL'S BRIDGE is a village of Carlow, on the Barrow.

No. 165. From DUBLIN to NEWRY. Through DROGHEDA, DUNDALK, and CARLINGFORD.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Dundalk *, as at No. 1. . .	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	Carlingford * . . . . .	51 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ballymascanlan . . . . .	40 $\frac{3}{4}$	Newry * . . . . .	61 $\frac{1}{4}$

BALLYMASCANLAN is a village of Louth, on the Jonesborough River. A mile beyond it is the *Giant's Load*—a mass of rock, 12 feet long and 6 square, placed upon the top of three great stones. Near to *Bellurgan Park*, in the vicinity, is the ancient Castle named *Castle Rath*; it is surrounded by some Motes and Rathes, and close to it is a remarkable tumulus. A mile from Castle Rath, near the sea-coast, is *Baltug Castle*.

No. 166. From DUBLIN to NEWTOWN ARDES.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Banbridge *, as at No. 1. . .	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	Saintfield . . . . .	78
Dromore * . . . . .	66	Cumber * . . . . .	84
Ballynahinch * . . . . .	74	Newtown Ardes * . . . .	87 $\frac{1}{4}$

SAINTFIELD is a market and post town of Down. It was occupied in 1798 by the Insurgents, after an action in which they gained a slight advantage. The condition of this town is rapidly improving. It has a well-attended market, and fairs held monthly. Its public buildings are

a Market House, a Church, a Chapel, and two Meeting-Houses. Near it is *Saintfield House*, the residence of Nicholas Price, Esq., proprietor of the town.—*Pop.* 963.

Another road conducts to Belfast, distant 10 miles, through the village of *Newtown Breda*, in which is a handsome Church and Steeple, 3 miles from Belfast, and near it *Belvoir*, the mansion of Sir Robert Bateson, Bart. This entire district is fertile and well cultivated, and is the seat of the linen and other manufactures.

No. 167. From DUBLIN to NEWTOWN BELLEW.  
Through KINNEGAD, ATHLONE and BALLINASLOE.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Ballinasloe*, as at No. 97.	71 $\frac{3}{4}$	Mount Bellew Bridge	85 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ahascragh . . . .	78 $\frac{1}{4}$	Newtown Bellew* . .	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Caltragh . . . .	82		

AHASCRAUGH is a village and post town of Galway.—SEAT: *Clonbrock*, the charming residence of Lord Clonbrock, 2 miles distant. *Pop.* 750. *Fairs:* June 16, Aug. 25, Nov. 24.

CALTRAGH is a small village in the county of Galway.—*Fairs:* July 12, Sept. 21, Dec. 14.

MOUNT BELLEW BRIDGE, in Galway. Here are extensive Flour Mills.—SEAT; the mansion of Sir E. Bellew, Bart., with the ruins of *Castle Bellew*. *Fairs:* June 9, July 25, Sept. 29.

No. 168. From DUBLIN to NEWTOWN MOUNT KENNEDY.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Bray* . . . .	11	Newtown Mount Kennedy	17

NEWTOWN MOUNT KENNEDY is a village and post station of Wicklow, situated in a very romantic district, and already flourishing in its appearance. See No. 203.



No. 169. From DUBLIN to OMAGH. FIRST ROAD.  
Through COLLON, MONAGHAN, and AUGHER.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Drogheda *, as at No. 1.	23½	Omagh *, as at No. 142.	94¼
Castleblaney *, as at No. 7.	51½		

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No. 170. From DUBLIN to OMAGH. SECOND ROAD.  
Through CASTLE SHANE, EMY VALE, and BALLY-  
GAWLY.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Drogheda *, as at No. 1.	23½	Aughnacloy . . . . .	71
Castleblaney *, as at No. 7.	51½	Ballygawly . . . . .	74¼
Emy Vale *, as at No. 142.	66¾	Omagh * . . . . .	86¾

AUGHNACLOY, in Tyrone, is an agreeable post and market town, built near the Blackwater, in which are found excellent trout. It is traversed by several roads from the principal towns in Tyrone. It has a handsome Church, a R. C. Chapel, and Meeting Houses. This road to Omagh is half a mile nearer than by Augher. One mile from Aughnacloy, in the direction of Augher, are the ruins of Lismore Fort, once of considerable strength.

*Pop.* 2000. *Fairs*: Jan. 6, May 14, July 3, Oct. 10, 1st Thursday, O. S., in Nov. *Inn*: The King's Arms.

BALLYGAWLY is a village in Tyrone, with many neighbouring villas. Four miles beyond it is the *Starbog Spa*.

*Fairs*: June 5, Sept. 2, Nov. 2.

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No. 171. From DUBLIN to OMAGH. THIRD ROAD.  
Through HAMILTON'S BAWN, DUNGANNON, and  
DONAGHMORE.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Dundalk *, as at No. 1.	40½	Nine-Mile House . . . . .	84¼
Dungannon *, as at No. 157.	72¾	Six-Mile Cross . . . . .	87½
Donaghmore . . . . .	75¼	Omagh * . . . . .	94¾
Pomeroy . . . . .	80¾		

DONAGHMORE is a village of Tyrone.

*Fairs*: First Tuesday of every month.

POMEROY is a village of Tyrone.

*Fairs*: June 1, Nov. 11.

No. 172. From DUBLIN to OMAGH. FOURTH ROAD. Through DUNGANNON, and CASTLE CAULFIELD.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Dundalk *, as at No. 1.	40½	Ballygawly *, .	82¼
Dungannon *, as at No. 157.	72¾	Omagh * . . .	94¾
Castle Caulfield . . .	75¼		

CASTLE CAULFIELD is in Armagh. Here stood the Castle of Lord Charlemont, which was destroyed in the great rebellion (1641), and its possessor slain.

No. 172. From DUBLIN to OUGHTERARD. Through PHILIPSTOWN, BANAGHER, LOUGHREA, and GALWAY.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Galway*, as at No. 97.	102¾	Oughterard . . .	116¼
Drumcong . . . . .	109½		

DRUM, or DRUMCONG, is a village of Galway.

OUGHTERARD is a post town in Galway, forming a good station for the intelligent traveller or painter who is willing to undertake the labour of penetrating into the mountainous region towards the west, in which is the celebrated district of *Connemara*, the property of R. Martin, Esq., M.P. Oughterard contains Barracks for infantry, and near it is a chalybeate and ferruginous Spa. The indented coasts of the bays on the west side of the county of Galway are hemmed in by some very interesting Islands, which are as little known as the beautiful and stupendous hills of the main land.

*Pop.* 600.

SEATS: *Dangan*, R. Martin, Esq.; *Menlough Castle*, Sir J. Blake, Bart. The lakes in this vicinity are extensive and beautiful; for a description of Lough Corrib see the article on Galway.

On the coast of Galway, beyond Oughterard, is the village of *Farmoyle*; and in the barony of Ballinahinch is situated the small town of *Ballinahinch*, above which are seen the rocky precipices of *Beannabeola*, called the *Twelve Pins*. Here was a Carmelite Friary, founded A. D. 1356.

*Pop.* 1000.

In this quarter, called *Joyce's Country*, are some beautiful lakes and streams.

Beyond Ballinahinch the road is continued to *Ballinakil*, a village on a small estuary, opposite to the beautiful *Island of Ennisbofine*. On the right of this rugged district, which abounds with green mountain heights of great elevation, and romantic winding valleys, a large stream, named the *Owenreave River*, divides Galway from the county of Mayo, and beyond is seen the range of the great *Morisk Hills*. This river falls into an open bay, to the south of Newport, or Clew Bay.

*Fairs* are held at *Ballinahinch*, June 29 and Oct. 20.

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No. 174. From DUBLIN to PORTADOWN. FIRST ROAD. Through LOUGHBRICKLAND.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Loughbrickland *, as at		Moyallen . . .	63 $\frac{1}{4}$
No. 1. . . . .	58 $\frac{1}{4}$	Portadown . . . . .	65 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gilford * . . . . .	62 $\frac{1}{4}$		

MOYALLEN is a village of Down.

PORTADOWN is a well-built market and post town of Armagh, on the west side of the Bann, over which is a handsome stone bridge. Half a mile from it is *Drumcree* church, and R. C. Chapel. A mile above Portadown, the canal from Newry falls into the River Bann, and thus forms a communication with Lough Neagh. The great market for grain gives a degree of activity to this little town, and the linen manufacture is also profitable to it.

*Pop.* 300. *Fairs*: First Saturday in each month; Easter Monday; Whit Monday; Nov. 12. *Inn*: Walker's.

No. 175. From DUBLIN to PORTADOWN. SECOND ROAD. Through TANDERAGEE.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Newry*, as at No. 1. .	50½	Portadown* .	65½
Tanderagee .	61¼		

TANDERAGEE. See No. 13. One mile distant towards Newry is *Clare Castle*, and three miles towards Portadown is *Dawson's Grove*. *Mullyvilly Church* is half-way from Tanderagee to Portadown.

No. 176. From DUBLIN to PORTAFERRY. Through RATHFRILAND, CLOGH, and DOWNPATRICK.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Newry*, as at No. 1. .	50½	Portaferry* .	80½
Strangford*, as at No. 72.	80		

No. 177. From DUBLIN to PORTGLENONE. Through LURGAN, ANTRIM, and RANDALSTOWN.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Antrim*, as at No. 1. .	83	Grange* .	93¼
Randalstown* .	88	Portglenone* .	97¼

No. 178. From DUBLIN to PORTRUSH. Through DROGHEDA, ARMAGH, and COLERAINE.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Dundalk*, as at No. 1. .	40½	Coleraine*, as at No. 60.	109¼
Armagh*, as at No. 6. .	62¼	Portrush .	114

PORTRUSH is a village of Antrim, with a Custom-House establishment and Salt Works. The yellow strand of Portrush is much admired. The alternate cliffs of lime, perforated by caverns formed by the waves, and rocks of whin-stone and basalt, furnish a varied line of coast; but the green summits of the gently swelling hills which form the back of the cliffs are generally destitute of trees. Near Portrush is the grand ruin of *Dunluce Castle*.

Pop. 250.

No. 179. From DUBLIN to PORTUMNA. FIRST ROAD. Through PHILIPSTOWN, TULLAMORE, and BIRR.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Frankford*, as at No. 99.	55 $\frac{3}{4}$	Birr or Parsonstown .	63 $\frac{3}{4}$
Eglisb*	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	Portumna ,	74 $\frac{1}{2}$

PORTUMNA is a pleasant village and post station of Galway, on the west side of the Shannon, across which is a ferry. The wooden bridge over the river has been occasionally carried away by the stream, or broken in. The ancient Friary at Portumna was a cell to the Cistercian Abbey at *Dunbrody* in Wexford ; its remaining walls form an elegant ruin, and its choir has been converted into the modern Church of Portumna. Here also are Infantry Barracks, and the ruins of the original Castle, as well as the Castle of the Marquess of Clanricarde, a noble mansion, of antique appearance. At *Lorrah*, on the Tipperary side, are some castle ruins. The remains of the Palace Castle, at *Tynagh*, are surrounded by wood.

SEAT: *Flower Hill*, a beautiful mansion of Lord Riverston.

Pop. 900. Fairs : Feb. 15, May 6, July 1, Aug. 15, Oct. 17, Nov. 15.

No. 180. From DUBLIN to PORTUMNA. SECOND ROAD. Through KILDARE, MARYBOROUGH, and ROSCREA.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Roscrea*, as at No. 3. .	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	Portumna* .	79 $\frac{1}{4}$
Birr or Parsonstown* .	69 $\frac{1}{4}$		

No. 181. From DUBLIN to ROSCOMMON. Through LUCAN, KINNEGAD, and ATHLONE.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Athlone*, as at No. 97. .	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	Roscommon* .	74 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ballymurry* .	69 $\frac{3}{4}$		

No. 182. From DUBLIN to RUTLAND. Through NAVAN, ENNISKILLEN, DONNEGAL, and DUNGLO.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Mount Charles *, as at		River Gibbarrow . . .	129
No. 79. . . . .	114	Drumlaghded Hill . . .	131½
Sir Albert's Bridge . . .	120	Dunglo* . . . . .	135
Glentis . . . . .	123	Rutland . . . . .	139
Shaltagan Bridge . . . .	126		

SIR ALBERT'S BRIDGE, in Donnegal. One mile beyond *Killiene Lough* is Sir Albert's Well; half a mile farther is Sir Albert's Bridge. Beyond which *Drienlin Bridge* is 1 mile distant; and 2 miles farther, there is a Bridge across the Glentis, or Onea River.

GLENTIS is a village of Donnegal, on the River Amdrass.

SHALTAGAN BRIDGE is a village of Donnegal.

RUTLAND is a post town, commodiously built in one of the North Isles of Arran, and is noted for its fisheries, particularly of herrings. The Island of Rutland contains 180 acres, and is situated off the mouth of a creek which runs up to Dunglo, in Donnegal, and affords an excellent shelter for vessels engaged in the fisheries, which have here a secure roadsted in three fathoms water. Dunglo forms a market for Rutland, and is the great thoroughfare to it from the county of Donnegal. The streets are nearly 50 feet wide, and are uniform: the town is provided with excellent stores and warehouses; and there is a handsome quay, as well as a dockyard.—*Pop.* 200.

No. 183. From DUBLIN to SCARVA. Through DROGHEDA, NEWRY, and LOUGHBRICKLAND.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Loughbrickland *, as at		Scarva . . . . .	60¾
No. 1. . . . .	58½		

SCARVA is a pleasant village of Down, situated close to the Newry canal: it has a considerable salt work. *Lough Shark* is a small sheet of water near Scarva.

*Fairs:* March 21, June 19, Sept. 5, Nov. 14.

No. 184. From DUBLIN to SLIGO. MAIL-COACH ROAD. Through MULLINGAR, LONGFORD, and CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Kinnegad *, as at No. 97.	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	Drumasnave . . .	72 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mullingar . . . . .	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	Jamestown . . . . .	73 $\frac{3}{4}$
Leny . . . . .	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	Carrick on Shannon . . .	77
Ballinalack . . . . .	46 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ardkarna Church . . . . .	81 $\frac{3}{4}$
Edgeworth's Town . . . . .	52 $\frac{1}{4}$	Boyle . . . . .	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
Longford . . . . .	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ballinafad . . . . .	87 $\frac{3}{4}$
Newtown Forbes . . . . .	61	Colooney . . . . .	98 $\frac{3}{4}$
Rusky Bridge . . . . .	66 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ballasedere . . . . .	100 $\frac{1}{4}$
Drummote . . . . .	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sligo . . . . .	103 $\frac{3}{4}$

MULLINGAR, the county town of Westmeath, is almost surrounded by the Canal which communicates with Dublin. It consists principally of one long street, from which others diverge. The chief public buildings are the Church, which is modern; a Roman Catholic Chapel, a Meeting House, the Barracks, the Gaol and Court House, the Infirmary, and the Market House. Here may be seen the ruins of two Monasteries, founded in the thirteenth century, one of which, called the House of God of Mullingar, was for Augustines; the other was for Dominicans. The environs of Mullingar are pleasing, and are diversified by romantic sites, extensive lakes, and excellent mansions. This town is an emporium for wool, and is noted for a horse and cattle fair.

Pop. 4200. Market-day: Thursday. Fairs: April 6, July 4, Aug. 29, Nov. 11. Inn: Murray's.

LENY, in Westmeath, has a modern-built Church, and on a hill, in the vicinity, is a School House. One mile and a half distant, between *Lough Hoyle* and *Lough Derivagh*, is *Wilson's Hospital*, for the support of 16 old men, and the education and maintenance of 16 boys, natives of this county.—SEAT: *Donore*, a mansion of the Nugent family.

BALLINALACK is a village of Westmeath, pleasantly situated on the Inny, which connects two beautiful Loughs.

SEAT: *Tristernagh*, the demesne of the Piers family

Near this mansion formerly stood the ruins of an Abbey, founded shortly after the English invasion, by Sir Geoffrey Constance; but these beautiful vestiges of monastic architecture were entirely demolished in 1783. Near the entrance to Tristernagh are the ruins of *Templecross Chapel*.

**EDGEWORTH'S-TOWN** is a large and pleasant village of Longford. It is remarkable as the residence of the Edgeworth family, so celebrated for its literary talents. The spire of the Church, executed from a design by the late Mr. Edgeworth, is of cast-iron, covered with slate. In the Church-yard is the vault of the Edgeworth family, and the church contains, amongst other inscriptions, one in memory of the late R. L. Edgeworth, Esq. In the vicinity are quarries of slate.

**LONGFORD**, the capital of the county of Longford, is a market and post town, situated on the Camlin, a small river which runs into the Shannon. The Pakenham family, now possessing the title of Baron Longford, is distinguished in our military annals. Longford has a Church, a Market House, a Gaol, a Court House, Barracks, and a well-endowed School. It formerly possessed two Religious Houses, an Abbey, founded by Idus, its first Abbot, and a Dominican Friary, erected in the 15th century.

*Pop.* 4600. *Fairs*: June 10, Oct. 16. *Inns*: The Longford Hotel, and Connor's Inn.

**NEWTOWN FORBES** is a village of Longford. A mile distant is the mansion of Lord Granard.

**RUSKY BRIDGE** across the Shannon. At this village a small canal assists the navigation.

**DRUMMOTE** is a village of Leitrim, near the River Shannon.

**DRUMASNAVE** is a village in Leitrim, on the East side of the Shannon.

**JAMESTOWN** is a disfranchised borough of Leitrim, situated near the Shannon, which the road crosses twice. It has Barracks, a Roman-Catholic Chapel, and the ruins of a Castle, of which the military traditions possess interest. There was a Religious House at this place. *Pop.* 220.

**CARRICK-ON-SHANNON**, the county town of Lei-



trim, and formerly a Borough, is built on the North side of the river, over which there is a stone bridge of 11 arches. It has spacious Barracks, and a large, newly-erected Gaol; close to which is a commodious Court House of black stone, with a Doric portico. The other public buildings are a plain Church, a Roman-Catholic Chapel, Meeting Houses, a spacious County Infirmary, which is under judicious professional management, and two School Houses.

*Pop.* 1860. *Fairs*: May 12, Aug. 11, and Nov. 21.  
*Market-day*: Thursday. *Inn*: Church's.

ARDKARNA CHURCH, in Roscommon. Above a mile from this place, adjacent to Lough Key, is *Kingston Hall*, Earl of Kingston's, surrounded by fine plantations.

BOYLE, a market and post town of Roscommon, is seated on the Boyle, which is a tributary stream to the Shannon. Over the river are two Bridges; on one of which is a statue of William III. Boyle has a good Church, a Roman-Catholic Chapel, a Meeting House, a Free School, a Dispensary, and Barracks. It is sometimes called Abbey-Boyle, from the Cistercian Abbey, founded in 1143. This was a cell of Mellefont Abbey, and its beautiful remains may be seen in Kingston park, North of the river. This Abbey was frequently plundered by Irish chieftains, and in 1235 by Maurice Fitzgerald, the Justiciary. The Gothic steeple rests on transverse arches, which are supported by round and clustered columns: the cloisters remain, but have been converted into Barracks. Adjacent to the Abbey is the foundation of a Round Tower. *Lough Key* extends its beautiful expanse of water to Boyle: on its Islands are some castelated ruins, and lofty timber.

*Pop.* 4000. *Fairs*: Mar. 6, May 30, July 25, Oct. 1.  
*Inns*: the Royal Hotel, the Lorton Arms.

BALLINAFAD is a small village of Sligo. The keep, forming part of the ruins of its ancient Castle, commands a pleasing view. In the vicinity is *Ballaghbuy Mountain*, as well as *Lough Arrow*, a charming lake with many beautiful islands. In a wild district, on its banks, are the remains of *Ballindown Abbey*, consisting princi-

pally of two Chapels, and a belfry, distinguished by this architectural peculiarity,—the East and West windows are pointed, and all the others elliptical.

COLOONEY is a market and post town of Sligo, seated on the river Colooney. It has a handsome Church, in the Gothic style, dedicated to St. Paul, a Roman-Catholic Chapel, and a Linen Hall, erected by E. C. Cooper, Esq., who is a distinguished patron of this town. The linen manufacture flourishes here; and there are some fine bleach greens, and mills. The Market is held on Thursday, and is the greatest for linen and yarn in the county. The French, under General Humbert, obtained an advantage here in 1798, but the English being reinforced, they surrendered shortly afterwards at Ballinamuck.

*Pop.* 700. *Fairs*: May 3, June 1, Aug. 9, Sept. 6.

BALLASEDERE, or BALLISODARE, in Sligo, is seated on the Colooney Water, and is remarkable for its waterfall. Here is a stone Bridge of 7 arches; also some Flour Mills, and a large bleach green.

The principal objects near Ballasedere, are its lead mines, and the cemetery and ivy-clothed Abbey, near the mouth of the Colooney River.

*Pop.* 150. *Fairs*: Feb. 8, July 10.

SLIGO, the shire and assize town of the county of the same name, is pleasantly situated on the Garroogue, by means of which the waters of Lough Gilly, situated towards the S. E., are discharged into Sligo Bay. Over the river are two stone bridges, and vessels of 200 tons can come up to the quay. Sligo returns a member to parliament, and carries on an extensive trade, particularly in corn and butter. The public buildings are the Court House, the Custom House, the County Gaol, the Old Church, dedicated to St. John, the New church at the E. end of the town, built of stone in the Gothic style, the Barracks, the Fever Hospital, the Charter School endowed by the Wynn family, and the Infirmary. There are also two R. C. Chapels, one of which, dedicated to St. Patrick, is a handsome building, and Meeting Houses.

Of Sligo Castle no vestiges remain, but close to the town, and pleasantly situated on the bank of the river, are

the ruins of the Abbey, founded by Maurice Fitzgerald in the 13th century, and rebuilt in a magnificent style during the 15th. They consist of the cloisters, which are richly ornamented; the tower, resting on a Gothic arch, and dividing two chapels, and the walls of the Church. The E. window is particularly beautiful, and round the nave is a stone gallery. A few feet from the ground is the tomb of O'Connor, Lord of Sligo, on which he and his wife are represented kneeling at an altar.

Near Sligo is *Lugna Clogh*, or the Giants' Grave, consisting of a number of stupendous stones placed on each other, like those of Stonehenge. From the English road, cut in 1822, there is a fine view of the town.

Two miles from Sligo is *Lough Gilly*, which is about 5 miles in length and 2 in breadth. Its banks abound with pleasing scenery, but its principal beauty is *Hazelwood*, the seat of Mr. Wynn, situated at the end of a peninsula, and adorned with charming grounds. The opposite side of the lake consists of rude mountains, which form a fine contrast.

*Pop.* 15,000. *Market*: Saturday; for butter and corn, Tuesday and Friday. *Inns*: The Lord Nelson; the King's Arms; the York Hotel; Casey's.

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No. 185. FROM DUBLIN TO SLIGO. SECOND ROAD.  
Through CLONMELLON, KILLESHANDRA, and SWAN-  
LINBAR.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Castle Knock . . .	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ballinanaght . . .	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
Clonee . . .	7	Crossdony . . .	56
Black Bull Inn . . .	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Killeshandra . . .	60 $\frac{3}{4}$
Grange . . .	18	Baunboy . . .	69 $\frac{1}{2}$
Trim . . .	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	Swanlinbar . . .	74 $\frac{1}{4}$
Athboy . . .	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cross Roads, (near Florence- Court) . . .	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
Clonmellon . . .	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	Largay . . .	84 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ballynaganny . . .	40 $\frac{1}{4}$	Manor-Hamilton . . .	94 $\frac{1}{4}$
Oldecastle . . .	41 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sligo * . . .	105 $\frac{1}{4}$
Daly's Bridge . . .	46 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Darien's Bridge . . .	51 $\frac{1}{4}$		

**CASTLE KNOCK** is a small and pleasant village of Dublin, with the ruins of a Castle, built on a commanding height by the English invaders, in the time of Henry II. At *Dunsink*, a little beyond this village, is an observatory, on an eminence.—*Pop.* 180.

**CLONEE**, in Dublin. A mile from the bridge, on the left, is seen *Dunboyne Church*.

**GRANGE**, in Meath. At this village is a cavern, in the form of a cross, supposed to have been dedicated to some superstitious rites of the Druids.

**TRIM**, the county town of East Meath, is pleasantly situated on the Boyne. It is a market and post town, and till the time of the Union returned members to parliament. In the vicinity are the remains of several castellated and monastic buildings, the most remarkable of which are Trim Castle, on the banks of the river, where John, Lord of Ireland resided, and the Abbey founded by St. Patrick, and afterwards rebuilt by De Lacy, Lord of Meath. Near the river, also, but half a mile from Trim, are the ruins of *Newtown Abbey*, forming a grand and picturesque object. Trim formerly possessed a Mint, and was the seat of parliament till near the close of the 15th century. It was a walled town, and made defence against Cromwell. Amongst the public buildings are a handsome modern Church, a R. C. Chapel, a Court House for holding the assizes, a Gaol with a tread-mill, by means of which the criminals supply water to the prison, a Charter School, and Barracks. The pillar erected here, at the expense of the county, in 1817, in honour of the Duke of Wellington, is of the Corinthian order, and is well situated.

The principal objects worthy of notice in the environs of Trim are *Trimblestown*, the seat of Lord Trimblestown, 2 miles N. W. of Trim; the ruins of *Bective Abbey*, situated on an eminence on the Boyne, 3 miles distant; the ruins of the Castle and Church of *Scurlog's Town*, 2½ miles from Trim; and *Laracor*, for many years the residence of Dean Swift, 2 miles S. of the town.

*Pop.* 1400. *Inns*: The O'Reilly Arms; the Black Boy. *Fairs*: March 27, May 8, June 3, Oct. 1, Nov. 16.

**ATHBOY** is a market and post town of East Meath, pleasantly situated on a rivulet. It was formerly a borough, and had a house or cell for Carmelites. It consists principally of one spacious street, and has a Market House, a Church, and a R. C. Chapel, as well as two Schools supported by the Darnley family, to whom the town belongs. In the vicinity are several fine seats, particularly *Rathmore*, 1 mile distant, belonging to the Earl of Darnley; *Drew's Town*, *Ballinlough*, and the extensive farm of Sir B. Chapman.

*Pop.* 2,200. *Market:* Thursday, chiefly for corn. *Fairs:* Jan. 12, May 4, Aug. 4, Nov. 7.

**CLONMELLON** is a village of Westmeath. The Church has a modern spire. In the vicinity is a small circular Lough.

**DALY'S BRIDGE** in Cavan. One mile distant is *Lough Sheallin*, or *Shecklin*, with several islands, in one of which are the ruins of an Abbey. This lake is 7 miles long and 4 broad, and its banks are studded with cottages. On the S. shore are remains of *Ross Castle*, with the hill or *Ben of Fore*.

**BALLINANAGHT** is a considerable village of Cavan.

**CROSSDONY** is a village in Cavan, surrounded by many delightful country-seats, and three diminutive Loughs.

**KILLESHANDRA**, or **KILLYSHANDRA**, is a market and post town of Cavan, pleasantly situated on the *Croghan*, which flows into the *Erne*. It has a Market House, a Church, a R. C. Chapel, a Meeting House, a Dispensary, and Infantry Barracks. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in the manufacture of linen. On the banks of the river are the remains of a Castle, and in the vicinity is the neat villa of *Castle Hamilton*.

*Pop.* 1300. *Fairs:* Jan. 28, Mar. 28, May 9, June 22, Aug. 20, Sept. 28, Nov. 8.

**BAUNBOY** is a village of Cavan. Near it is a range of mountain called *Sliebh-Russel*.

**SWANLINBAR**, or **SWADLINBAR**, in Cavan, is an agreeable village, celebrated for its Spa, which is much resorted to for its alterative and diaphoretic qualities. The

Church has a handsome spire. The borders of Fermanagh are marked by extensive hills, the principal of which is the *Quilca Mountain*, containing iron mines.

*Pop.* 500.

CROSS-ROADS are a little beyond *Florence-Court*, the splendid mansion of the Earl of Enniskillen. The façade is of the Ionic order, and extends 260 feet. In front is a beautiful lawn; mountain scenery and Lough Macknean bound the view to the west.

LARGAY, in Cavan. Near the Black Lion Inn are the walls of an ancient Church. *Lough Macknean*, in which are three fertile islands, extends nearly to this place.

MANOR-HAMILTON is a village of Leitrim, pleasantly situated on a rivulet. It has a Castle, erected in the time of Elizabeth, and is surrounded by romantic hills. Above 2 miles distant is the picturesque ruin of *Cor Castle*.  
*Pop.* 1600.

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### Another Road to SLIGO.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Killeshandra, as before .	60 $\frac{3}{4}$	Callahill . . .	71 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ballyconnel . . .	67 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cross Roads, as before .	77 $\frac{1}{2}$

BALLYCONNEL is a village of Cavan, near the river Woodford. It has extensive flour-mills, and there are seven fairs annually.

CALLAHILL, in Fermanagh. Beyond the Church is a Castle in ruins.

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### No. 186. From DUBLIN to SLIGO. THIRD ROAD. Through MULLINGAR, STROKESTOWN, and ELPHIN.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Kinnegad *, as at No. 97.	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ballinafad *	87 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lanesborough*, as at No. 121.	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	Colooney * . . .	93 $\frac{1}{4}$
Strokestown * . . .	70	Ballasedere* . . .	99 $\frac{3}{4}$
Elphin . . . . .	75 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sligo* . . . . .	103 $\frac{1}{4}$
Boyle* . . . . .	84		

ELPHIN is a beautiful post town of Roscommon, and

is a bishop's see, founded by St. Patrick. Its principal buildings are the Episcopal Palace, the Diocesan School House, the Public Hospital, and the Dispensary. It has also a modern Church, and a R. C. Chapel. The town and Abbey were destroyed by the English in 1177, and the remains of the collegiate Church were converted into a Parish Church at the reformation, when the lands belonging to the monastery were granted to Terence O'Byrne. *Ballyoughter*, about a mile S. of Elphin, is said by some to have been the native place of Oliver Goldsmith.

*Pop.* 1600. *Fairs*: May 3 and Dec. 10. *Inn*: Mad-den's.

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### No. 137. From DUBLIN to STRADBALLY.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Kilcullen Bridge, as at		Athy *	32½
No. 26. . . . .	21	Stradbally . . . . .	38½

STRADBALLY is a market and post town in Queen's County, situated in a fertile and delightful country. Its public buildings are, a neat Church and Tower, a Dispensary, Cotton-Mills, and a chartered School for clothing, educating, and apprenticing sixty boys.

*Pop.* 2000. *Market-day*: Saturday. *Fairs*: May 6, July 10, Aug. 21, Nov. 21.

Near the town is *Stradbally Hall*, an extremely beautiful seat.

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### No. 188. From DUBLIN to STROKESTOWN.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Kinnegad*, as at No. 97.	29½	Barry . . . . .	54¼
Mullingar* . . . . .	33¼	Kenagh . . . . .	56¾
Ballinacargy . . . . .	45¾	Killashee . . . . .	61
Buck House Inn . . . . .	47¼	Tarmonbarry Bridge . . . . .	61½
Colehill . . . . .	51	Strokestown* . . . . .	71½

BALLINACARGY is a village of Westmeath. On the shore of a small Lough, between this place and Mullingar, is a beautiful mansion called *Sonnagh*. In the

same direction, but within a mile of Ballinacargy, is *Baron's Town*, a stone house, erected by the late Lord Sunderlin, who also built a small, but beautiful, church at *Kilbixy*, in the vicinity.

**BUCK HOUSE INN.** Near this is an ancient Chapel ruin, and *Newport*, the seat of Mr. Blake, situated between two branches of the River Inny. Beyond this is a Castle ruin.

**COLEHILL** is a village and post station of Longford. In the vicinity is *Tennelick*, a fine mansion, built close to the River Inny, and near it are the walls of an ancient Castle. On the road, a mile beyond this village is *Tashiny Church*.

*Tashiny Fairs* are held March 27, July 9.

**BARRY** is a village of Longford:  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles beyond it, to the left of the road is *Kilcommack Church*.

*Fairs*: at Barry, Feb. 1, April 26, July 26, Oct. 18.

**KENAGH** is a village of Longford, just beyond which the River Kenagh traverses the park belonging to the splendid mansion of *Mosstown*. Two miles farther are the ruins of a Castle and a Church. *Fairs*: Oct. 10.

**KILLASHEE** is a large village of Longford, with a neat Church. *Fairs*: March 8, May 24, Sept. 29, Dec. 1.

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### No. 189. From DUBLIN to SUMMERHILL.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles,</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Lucan*	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kilcock*	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Leixlip*	8	Summerhill	19 $\frac{1}{4}$
Maynooth*	11 $\frac{1}{2}$		

**SUMMERHILL** is an extremely neat modern post town in Meath. It is built in the form of a square, having a green in the centre. *Dangan*, a seat at this place, was the birth-place of the noble brothers, the Marquess Wellesley, the Duke of Wellington, and Lord Maryborough. Near it is *Summerhill Castle*, the residence of Lord Longford (Pakenham), the proprietor of this town.

*Pop.* 300. *Fairs*: April 30, June 9, Aug. 20, Nov. 25.



No. 190. From DUBLIN to TAGHMON. Through BLESSINGTON and ENNISCORTHY.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Enniscorthy*, as at No. 204.	.	Taghmon	. 68
.	57	.	.

TAGHMON is a market and post town of Wexford, on the road from Wexford to New Ross. It was a borough town until the Union. The principal buildings are the Church, a modern stone structure; the Roman Catholic Chapel, and the Dispensary. In the centre of the town, are the remains of an ancient Castle.

*Pop.* 1000. *Fairs:* Thirteen in the course of the year; the market for butter is considerable. *Inns:* The Ship, Red Lion, and Plough Inn.

No. 191. From DUBLIN to THURLES. Through MARYBOROUGH, DURROW, and JOHNSTOWN.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Maryborough*, as at No. 3.	40	Urlingford*	. 61½
Ballyroan*	. 44½	Longford Pass	. 63½
Durrow	. 51¾	Thurles	. 70½

THURLES is a market and post town in Tipperary, pleasantly situated on the Suir, which crosses the main street at right angles. It has a handsome Sessions House, a large Gaol, a neat Church, a very spacious Chapel, two Convents, Barracks occupying the mansion formerly belonging to the Matthew family, and a Lancasterian School superintended by monks. A house of White Friars was founded here by the Butlers, at the commencement of the fourteenth century, the ancient Tower and ruins of which stand East of the Suir. The adjacent country is rich, and the inhabitants are wealthy farmers.

About 3 miles from Thurles, on the road to Cashel, are extensive remains of *Holy Cross Abbey*, founded by Donogh, King of Limerick, in the twelfth century.

*Pop.* 8000. *Fairs:* April 19, Aug. 21, and Dec. 21. *Inns:* Quinlan's Hotel; the Star and Garter.

No. 192. From DUBLIN to TIPPERARY. FIRST ROAD. Through KILDARE, MARYBOROUGH, and CASHELL.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Maryborough*, as at No. 3.	40	Tipperary*, as at No. 53.	86 $\frac{3}{4}$

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No. 193. From DUBLIN to TIPPERARY. SECOND ROAD. Through THURLES and DUNDRUM.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Maryborough*, as at No. 3.	40	Longford Pass .	63 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ballyroan* .	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	Thurles* .	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
Durrow* .	51 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dundrum .	81 $\frac{1}{4}$
Urlingford* .	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tipperary* .	87 $\frac{3}{4}$

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No. 194. From DUBLIN to TRALEE. FIRST ROAD. Through LIMERICK and LISTOWELL.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Listowell*, as at No. 3.	131 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tralee .	144 $\frac{1}{2}$

*Kilfin*, in Kerry, is a village 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles beyond Listowell. A mile to the right, near the River Brick, stands the decayed Castle of *Lixna*, once the magnificent residence of the Earls of Kerry. A road from *Lixna* returns through the village of *Ballydove* to the right, across the Cashin River at a ferry.

TRALEE, the county town of Kerry, is situated at the extremity of a broad but shallow bay, surrounded by lofty hills, having Kerry Head at the mouth of the Shannon to the N. W., and Brandon Head, forming the opposite extremity, to the S. W. The Court House and Gaol form one side of the square in the centre of the town. The other public buildings are, the Church, which is a noble modern structure, the Roman Catholic Chapel in Castle-Street, the Dispensary in Abbey-Street, the County Infirmary in High-Street, the Methodist Meeting House,

and the Independent Meeting House. On an eminence in the vicinity, are Infantry Barracks for 600 men. Large shoals of herrings are taken in the Bay.

The election of the County Members is held here, and Tralee borough returns a Member to Parliament. The gentlemen of this County being remarkable for their opulence and public spirit, Tralee, upon many occasions, has a cheerful and fashionable appearance. The badness of the harbour, however, must always affect it as a place of trade or speculation. No vessels can approach nearer than *Blenerville*, which is a mile distant. The history of Tralee is important; Lord John Fitz Thomas founded here the Dominican monastery of the Holy Cross, and being slain, together with Maurice his son, in 1262, they were both interred here. There were several Castles in Tralee, one of which, still existing, was the chief Castle of the Earl of Desmond. In 1579, Sir Henry Danvers, with Justices Meade and Charters, were slain in this Castle by the Earl's brother, for holding a session in Desmond's Palatinate: this brought on the civil war, and the destruction of this powerful family and their connexions. Elizabeth granted this Castle and Forfeiture to Sir Edward Denny.

*Pop.* 9000. *Fairs*: May 3, Aug. 4, Oct. 9, Nov. 7, Dec. 13. *Inns*: The Crosby Arms; the Mail Coach and Military Hotel.

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No. 195. From DUBLIN to TRALEE. SECOND ROAD. Through LIMERICK, ABBYFEALE, and CASTLE ISLAND.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Abbyfeale*, as at No. 3.	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	Arbela . . .	138 $\frac{1}{2}$
Castle Island . . .	133 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tralee * . . .	142 $\frac{1}{2}$

CASTLE ISLAND, in Kerry, formerly the Castle of the Island of Kerry, was once populous, and was the assize town of this county. Here are the ruins of a large Castle, built in 1226; it was taken by Sir Ralph Ufford in 1345, from the retainers of the Earl of Desmond, and

its gallant defenders were put to death. The lordship of Castle Island, or seignory of Mount Eagle Royal, was granted by Elizabeth to the Herberts, a family still possessing large estates in Kerry. Castle Island has a Market House of the Tuscan order, and a Barrack, both of them out of repair; a Charter School founded in 1762, a modern Church, an Assembly Room, and a comfortable Inn.

*Pop.* 1800.

ARBELA, in Kerry. *Ash-hill* at this place, *Elm Grove* and *Ballyseedy*, are mansions of the Blennerhasset family. A mile from Arbela is the dilapidated Castle of *Ballycarthy*.

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No. 196. From DUBLIN to WARRENPOINT.  
Through DROGHEDA and DUNDALK.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Newry*, as at No. 1.	50½	Warrenpoint	55½

WARRENPOINT, so called from a rabbit-warren on this site, is a small port and sea-bathing village of the County of Down, which is rapidly rising into importance. It is a post station, and forms the point of communication between the vicinity of Newry and Liverpool, a steamboat and other packets plying between that port, the Isle of Man, and Warrenpoint. The village has been built with a view to accommodate the numerous visiters who in summer frequent this romantic place. The prospects which it commands of Carlingford Harbour, the mountains, and the lighthouse are justly admired. Warrenpoint has a handsome modern Church, a Roman Catholic Chapel, a Meeting House, a Dispensary, and Hot and Cold Baths. Near it is Sea-view, a range of building erected as lodging-houses. Vessels of large burden can come up to the Quay. *Rostrevor* is 2 miles distant.

*Pop.* 500. *Fairs*: Jan. 17, May 4, June 24, Sept. 2, Nov. 29. *Inns*: The Crown; the King's Arms,

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No. 197. From DUBLIN to WATERFORD. MAIL COACH ROAD. Through CARLOW, GOWRAN, and THOMASTOWN.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Leighlin Bridge*, as at No.		Waterford*, as at No. 38.	74½
26. . . . .	45		

No. 198. From DUBLIN to WATERFORD. SECOND ROAD. Through LEIGHLIN BRIDGE and INISTIÖGE.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Leighlin Bridge, as at No.		Graigenamanagh . . .	57¾
26 . . . . .	45	Inistiöge . . . . .	63
Royal Oak Inn* . . . . .	47	Waterford* . . . . .	76½
Gore's Bridge . . . . .	51¼		

GORE'S BRIDGE, in Kilkenny, is seated on the Barrow, across which is seen the ruin of *Ballyellan Castle*.

SEAT: *Mount Loftus*.

GRAIGENAMANAGH is a village of Kilkenny, situated in a charming valley, with a handsome Bridge over the Barrow. Here are the ruins of a magnificent Abbey, founded by William Mareschall, Earl of Pembroke, in 1212, in which was once deposited a Domesday Book of this kingdom, completed by King John. The octagon tower remained until 1774, and the walls of the abbey are still nearly perfect. The abbey was granted to James Butler in 1556.

INISTIÖGE, or ENNISTIÖGE, is a town of Kilkenny, consisting principally of one square, in the centre of which are the remains of a Cross. It has vestiges of a Monastery founded in 1210. Over the River Nore is a handsome stone bridge of ten arches, built from designs by Mr. G. Smith. *Pop.* 1000.

SEAT: *Woodstock*, with a fine wood covering 500 acres, and overhanging the river, with many superb prospects. At this seat, Mrs. Tighe, the author of *Pysche*, expired, and here a monument by Flaxman has been erected to her memory. About 3 miles S. E. of Woodstock is *Pulacuilá*, a romantic glen, adorned with a beautiful waterfall.

The excursion by water from Inistioge to Waterford, particularly between the former place and New Ross, exhibits some beautiful scenery, and numerous charming seats.

There is another road from Gore's Bridge through Thomastown to Inistioge, by which the distance to Waterford is  $76\frac{1}{2}$  miles, as in the present route.

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No. 199. From DUBLIN to WATERFORD. THIRD ROAD. Through CARLOW, BURRIS, and NEW ROSS.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Carlow *, as at No. 26.	. 39	Burriss *	. 54 $\frac{1}{4}$
Clonmulsh Church . . .	. 43	New Ross *	. 67
Dunleckney . . . . .	. 46 $\frac{1}{2}$	Glanmore . . . . .	. 77 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bagnell's Bridge . . . .	. 47 $\frac{1}{4}$	Waterford *	. 83 $\frac{1}{4}$

CLONMULSH Church and Village are in the county of Carlow.

DUNLECKNEY is a village of Carlow. Near it is a fine seat of the Bagnell family.

BAGNELL'S BRIDGE, on the River Barrow, is a pleasant village of Carlow.

GLANMORE, in Kilkenny, is a neat village, with an ancient Castle. Here is a steep and beautiful glen. Going from New Ross to Waterford this is the road usually taken. Returning from Waterford, by a shorter road, the river is crossed at *Ballinlaw Ferry*, from which there is a beautiful road to New Ross.

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No. 200. From DUBLIN to WATERFORD. FOURTH ROAD. Through WICKLOW, ENNISCORTHY, and TAGHMON.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Gorey *, as at No. 203.	. 45 $\frac{1}{2}$	Taghmon *	. 71
Clough Church . . . . .	. 48	Fooksmill . . . . .	. 74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ferns * . . . . .	. 54	Passage . . . . .	. 84
Scarewalsh Bridge . . . .	. 57	Waterford *	. 89
Enniscorthy * . . . . .	. 60		

PASSAGE is situated on the river Barrow, East of Waterford. The Church is seen on the top of a moun-

tain, which casts its broad shadow over this small town. At its pier, constructed on the foundation of a fort or block-house, passengers embark for Milford Haven.

*Pop.* 350.

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No. 201. From DUBLIN to WATERFORD. FIFTH ROAD. Through BALTINGLASS, ENNISCORTHY, and NEW ROSS.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Enniscorthy *, as at No. 204.	57	New Ross * . . . .	72
Clonroch . . . . .	63	Waterford * . . . .	88 $\frac{1}{4}$

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No. 202. From DUBLIN to WESTPORT. Through BALLYNAMORE, BALLINROBE, and PARTREE.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Mil s.</i>
Athlone *, as at No. 97. . .	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ballinrobe * . . . .	112
Tuam *, as at No. 123. . .	93	Partree . . . . .	117
Kilmain * . . . . .	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	Westport . . . . .	127 $\frac{1}{2}$

PARTREE is a village of Mayo, in a charming position, on the stream which connects Carra Lough with Lough Mask. The traveller passes this water by the Bridge at Partree. In this vicinity he may visit the Round Tower, Abbey, and Hamlet of *Aghagower*, on the Westport road, as well as the beautiful Lakes, old Castles, and the Abbeys of *Burriscarra* and *Ballintubber*. The Landscape-painter may here meet with some romantic prospects.

WESTPORT is a market and post town of Mayo, deriving its name from its remote situation on the Western shore of the kingdom. The harbour is a mile from the town, at the South corner of the head of Clew Bay, and is opposite to Newport, which is six miles distant. Westport is a well-built town, on the borders of a pretty river flowing through a fine vale into the bay. It possesses a neat Market House, a Linen Hall, a Court House, Barracks, Public Schools, and on the Mall a richly-constructed modern Chapel, of Gothic architecture, for the Roman Catholics.

This district is covered by stupendous hills, divided by charming dales and romantic ravines, and bordered by a

grand and beautiful sea-shore; the indented havens being spangled with a multitude of green or rocky isles, which afford shelter to those engaged in the fisheries. The establishment of these flourishing ports cannot fail to be highly beneficial to the inhabitants of the mountainous portions of this province; the commerce of Westport is already of some importance, and there is a rising spirit of enterprise in the townsmen.

*Westport House*, the elegant mansion of the Marquess of Sligo, the noble proprietor of this town, is nearly half a mile distant, and possesses a rich library; in its charming demesne is a small Parochial Church.

In the direction of *Louisbourg*, a village of the neighbouring coast, we pass the great *Hill of Croagh Patrick*, otherwise the *Rake*, a noble mountain, said to be 2666 feet above the level of the ocean. Here the popular tradition supposes that St. Patrick collected all reptiles, vipers, and venomous serpents, and cast them into the sea—a fable which has its origin in the fact, that poisonous reptiles do not exist in Ireland. This is a conical hill, and serves as a landmark for vessels in the Western Seas.

In *Killery Mountain*, a slate quarry has been rendered productive by the exertions and encouragement of the Marquess of Sligo. The herring-fishery deserves great attention here; large shoals of fish frequent the *Bay of Killery*, which is on all sides bounded by the high range of the Morisk mountain.

*Pop.* 6000. *Fairs*: Jan. 1, May 24, Aug. 6, and Nov. 1. *Inn*: Large's Hotel.

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No. 203. From DUBLIN to WEXFORD. FIRST ROAD. Through WICKLOW, NEWBOROUGH, and the BROAD FERRY.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Donnybrook . . .	2	Gorey or Newborough . . .	45½
Stillorgan . . .	4½	Ballycanoe . . .	49½
Bray . . .	10	Wells . . .	54½
Kilcool . . .	16	Kyle . . .	56
Wicklow . . .	24	Wexford . . .	66½
Arklow . . .	36		



**DONNYBROOK**, in the county of Dublin, is situated on the Dodder, and is celebrated for its great Fair, which commences August 26th, and lasts for three days. Here the native humour of the Dublin citizens is annually displayed, when, after accustomed libations, the word is followed by the blow, a well-tempered method of making good the most brilliant points of Irish wit and argument. The sale of horses of every description adds considerably to the spirit of Donnybrook Fair. In this village are Cotton-printing Mills, and an Hospital for incurables. The ancient Church deserves notice. *Pop.* 9000.

**SEATS**: *Merville, Sans Souci*, and 4 miles from Dublin, *Mount Merrion*.

**STILLORGAN**, in Dublin. The Church, and the fine prospect of Howth Hill from the Obelisk, a hundred feet high, are deserving of notice. There are also many gentlemen's seats.

*Kilmacudd*, in the immediate vicinity, is noted as the birth-place of St. Cuthbert.

**BRAY** is a post town and sea-bathing place of Wicklow, separated from the county of Dublin by the river Bray, which is famous for its trout. Here the angler may pass his leisure hours amidst wooded glens and awful precipices. The vicinity, which is celebrated for its romantic scenery, abounds with gentlemen's seats, and near the Bridge, on the Dublin side, is *Ravenswell*, formerly the seat of the Rowley family. Bray has a neat Church on an eminence by the river side, a R. C. Chapel, a Meeting House, Infantry Barracks, a Savings' Bank, and the remains of an old Castle, near which a battle took place in 1690, between the forces of James II. and William III.

About a mile and a half distant is the rocky promontory called *Bray Head*, which rises 807 feet above the level of the sea. Its summit may be reached without much difficulty. The white pebbles found on the shore beneath it are cut and polished, and are much prized. Along the coast are several martello towers.

*Pop.* 2000. *Fairs*: May 1, Sept. 20, for cattle and flannels. *Inn*: *Quin's Hotel*, which is the most famous in Ireland.

Two miles beyond Bray is *Kilruddery Park*, the seat of the Earls of Meath. This noble mansion was commenced in 1820, on the site of the original buildings, and is surrounded by charming grounds. Two miles farther is the village of *Kilnacarrick*.

**KILCOOL** is a village of Wicklow, surrounded by many elegant seats. It has the ruins of a Church, and a respectable Inn. Between this place and the sea is the saltmarsh of *Cooldross*, to which the horses of the Metropolis, when ill, are sent to pasture. A mile beyond Kilcool is the village of *Newcastle*.

The *Black Bull* is an inn beyond Newcastle, where the road is joined by another road, which the traveller left to the right on quitting Bray. This road on the right is more than a mile longer than the left, or coast road, but is extremely romantic, and requires notice, as it has been recently selected as the mail route.

About  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Bray is the *Glen of the Downs*, formed by two hills rising abruptly from twelve to thirteen hundred feet, and entirely covered with wood. Between these there is just sufficient passage for the road, and for a small torrent, which runs parallel to it. Here the traveller should notice Mrs. Latouche's Cottage at the N. end of the Glen, and above it the Banqueting-room, and the Octagon Temple. *Belleview*, the seat of the Latouche family, is a plain but extensive building, commanding fine prospects, and surrounded by charming grounds. The Conservatory is entitled to particular notice. A quarter of a mile E. of Belleview Gate, is the pretty village of *Delgany*, with a Gothic Church, built by P. Latouche, Esq. in 1789; it contains a splendid monument in honour of D. Latouche, Esq., executed by N. Hickey, an Irish sculptor.

The traveller then returns to the high road near the entrance of the Glen, and 3 miles from Delgany arrives at the small but neat village of *Newtown Mount Kennedy*, which is  $17\frac{1}{4}$  miles from Dublin. Here there is a very comfortable inn, which the tourist might make his head-quarters, as the scenery of the vicinity presents numerous objects worthy of a visit; such as the *Devil's Glen*, where the Vartrey torrent forms a cascade 100 feet high, *Dunran*

*Glen, Glenmore Castle, Killtymon Glen, Hermitage, and Alladore.* The mansion of Newtown Mount Kennedy, designed by Wyatt, and the grounds by which it is surrounded, are particularly entitled to attention: Lord Rossmore is said to have expended more than 60,000*l.* in their improvement. *Pop.* 600.

Beyond Newtown Mount Kennedy, and within 2 miles of Wicklow, is *Newry Bridge Inn*; near which is *Rossanna*, noted as having been the residence of Mrs. Tighe, the authoress of *Psyche*.

WICKLOW, the capital of the county of Wicklow, is a post town, pleasantly situated near the sea shore, at the mouth of the Leitrim; over which is a stone bridge of 8 arches. The river is shallow, but there are about 40 fishing vessels belonging to this port, and a considerable trade is carried on in exporting copper, corn, hides, cattle, &c., and importing limestone, rock salt, coals, and slates. On a huge rock at the mouth of the river, are the remains of a singular fortification, called the Black Castle, consisting of a wall with battlements and buttresses, erected by William Fitzwilliam in the 14th century. There are also, in a private garden, vestiges of a Franciscan Monastery, founded in the reign of Henry III. Wicklow has a stone Church with a lofty tower, on an eminence, a Court House, a Gaol, a Market House, Barracks, in the front part of which, it is said, James II. lodged, after the Battle of the Boyne, a Roman-Catholic Chapel, two Roman-Catholic Schools, and Meeting Houses for the Independents, Methodists, and Quakers. On the bank, called the Murrough, extending for about 6 miles along the sea shore, is a course, where races are held annually. This town is noted for its ale. On Wicklow Head, about a mile distant, are three lighthouses, and at the base of this lofty promontory are some curious limestone caves.

*Pop.* 2200. *Market day*: Saturday. *Fairs*: Mar. 28, May 27, Aug. 12, Nov. 25. *Inns*: Rogers's; Halpin's.

ARKLOW is a seaport, market, and post town, situated on the Avocco, or Ovoca, over which is a bridge of 19 arches. The harbour is unsafe, being surrounded by sand-banks, but it admits of small vessels; and upwards

of 300 boats are engaged on this coast, in taking herrings and oysters. At the upper end of the town are Barracks, and near them stand the ruins of the Castle, once the seat of the Earls of Ormond, and formerly a place of considerable strength and importance. There are also vestiges of a Dominican Friary, founded in the 13th century. Arklow possesses a modern stone Church, built from designs by F. Johnston, Esq., a Roman-Catholic Chapel, a Charter School, a Lancasterian School, erected in 1823 by the Earl of Carysfort, a Roman-Catholic School, a Fever Hospital, a Dispensary, and a Methodist Meeting House. Here on June 9, 1798, the rebel army, consisting of 20,000 men, was defeated by General Needham, whose forces did not muster more than 2000 strong. - On a lofty hill, near Arklow, is the Mausoleum of the Howard family. A mile West of the town, on the bank of the Ovoca, is *Shelton Abbey*, the seat of Lord Wicklow, where James II. lodged one night, after the battle of the Boyne; and opposite to it is *Glennart Castle*, the charming residence of the Earl of Carysfort. In the vicinity is *Ballyarthur*, a handsome seat; the prospect from which is very fine.

In the parish of Arklow is *Croghan Mountain*, in which gold was discovered some years ago in large quantities. In 1796, the peasants obtained 2666 ounces of gold in less than two months, and the mines were then taken possession of in the king's name. They have been since neglected.

Pop. 4500. *Fairs*: May 14, Aug. 9, Sept. 25, Nov. 15.  
*Inn*: Sterne's.

*Kilmuckridge* and *Coolgreny* are villages on the Mail Road to Gorey. The coast road passes by *Tara Hill* and *Donoughmore*.

GOREY or NEWBOROUGH is a borough, market, and post town of Wexford, with extensive fisheries. It has a handsome stone Church, erected from designs by Mr. Keane, a Roman-Catholic Chapel, a Market House, a Sessions House, a Fever Hospital, and several Charitable Institutions.

About a quarter of a mile from Gorey is Mr. Ram's fine seat, called *Ramsfort*, which was burnt during the

Rebellion. In the deer-park is seen Creagh Hill, from the summit of which there is a noble prospect. At *Camolin* is *Camolin Park*, belonging to the Earl of Mountnorris. *Courtown*, the splendid seat of Lord Courtown, is on the sea-coast. Near the sea, also, is *Clonatin*, another seat of the Ram family. At *Clogh* village and Church, 2 miles beyond the town, is a chalybeate water, called The Iron Well.

*Pop.* 2500. *Fairs* : Jan. 1, May 8, June 1, July 10, Aug. 31, and Oct. 27.

KYLE is a small village of Wexford, with the remains of a Monastery, founded in 600. A mile beyond it is the Inn at *Olart*. Near this place Major Lombard and one hundred militiamen were surrounded and slain in 1798. Four miles from Kyle we reach *Castle Ellis* Church, and beyond it *Castle Talbot*, a handsome seat. Still farther is the ruin of *Garrylough Castle*.

WEXFORD is a handsome borough, market, and post town, giving name to the county of which it is the capital. It is situated on the Slaney at its entrance into Wexford Bay. The harbour is protected by two points of land which approach each other, and nearly enclose a land-locked space resembling a lake. Over the river is a wooden bridge 2100 feet in length, and 42 in breadth, allowing the passage of vessels in the centre. The town consists principally of one long street, from which a few lanes diverge; and there are several handsome buildings: the chief are the Court House and Market House, both modern; the Barracks, partly built of stone from the walls of the old Castle; the County Gaol; the Church, which is handsome and modern; the Roman-Catholic Chapel, and the County Infirmary. Wexford also possesses a Roman-Catholic College, a Nunnery, a Lancasterian School, a House of Industry, a Subscription News Room, a Lunatic Asylum, a Fever Hospital, and a Methodist Chapel. Near the West Gate is a mineral Spa. Amongst the monastic vestiges entitled to notice, are the Church and Abbey of Selksar, or Priory of St. Peter and St. Paul, said to have been founded by the Danes, and the ruins of the Church of St. Mary, remarkable for its graceful arches, supported by round columns: the choir is

entered by a Saxon arch, and there are several tombs. Here also are remains of a House of the Knights' Templars, founded by William Marischall.

Wexford has a Mayor and a Recorder, and returns a Member to Parliament. It was one of the earliest English colonies, and its ancient Castle was built by Fitz-Stephens, in the time of Henry II., who embarked from this place after receiving homage from most of the princes of Ireland. Wexford was the second object of Cromwell's assaults, who stormed it, and slaughtered Sir Edward Butler, and the entire garrison. In 1798 it was evacuated, and the rebels held possession of it: on retreating, they killed 97 of the inhabitants on the bridge, and cast the bodies into the Slaney.

The trade of the town is considerable, although none but small vessels can approach the quay and custom-house, on account of the sands and shallows. Manufactures, however, are in a flourishing condition. The oysters of Wexford are famous, and the coast abounds with wild fowl.

In the *Barony of Forth*, near Wexford, live the descendants of an ancient colony, who were led over by the Welsh Barons, in the time of Henry II., to the assistance of King Dermot. They possess great simplicity of manners, have mixed but little with the natives, retain their native language, and are remarkably clean.

*Carrick Castle*, 2 miles N.W. of Wexford, was the first military edifice erected by the Anglo-Normans in Ireland. Its remains are seated on a rock on the banks of the Slaney. Near Wexford also is *Saunders Court*, the seat of the Earl of Arran.

Pop. 11,400. *Fairs*: Mar. 17, May 1, June 29, Aug. 24, Nov. 1. *Inns*: White's, Sutherland's, Furlong's.

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No. 204. From DUBLIN to WEXFORD. SECOND ROAD. Through BALTINGLASS, CLONEGALL and ENNISCORTHY.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Tallagh . . .	5	Clonegall . . .	45
Blessington . . .	14	Enniscorthy* . . .	57
Baltinglass . . .	29	Wexford* . . .	70½
Tullow . . .	38		

**TALLAGH**, in Dublin, is an ancient village, seated on a rivulet which supplies many mills. The Church has a remarkable steeple, and in the church-yard are several crosses. The Archbishop of Dublin's Palace, here, is a fine old building, and has an excellent garden. *Timon Castle*, in this parish, is an ancient square tower seated on an eminence. Beyond this place is *Tallagh Mountain*, which is barren, but affords a noble prospect from its summit. Enter Wicklow county, 5 miles beyond Tallagh. *Pop.* 650.

**BLESSINGTON**, or **BLISINGTON**, is a pleasant market and post town of the county of Wicklow. The Church has a high, square steeple with a good ring of bells, and contains a monument in memory of Archbishop Boyle, who was a great benefactor to this town. At the end of an avenue are the remains of the once magnificent seat of the proprietor of the town, the Marquess of Downshire, which was burnt in 1798 by the insurgents.

*Pop.* 700. *Fairs*: May 12, July 5, Nov. 12. *Inns*: The Blessington Inn, the Downshire Hotel.

*Russborough*, 3 miles beyond Blessington, is the Earl of Milltown's, a fine mansion built by Cassels; it contains a good gallery, including pictures of Poussin, Vernet, Guercino, Reynolds, and Barrett, an eminent native artist.

*Ballymore Eustace*, in a part of the County of Dublin, has a handsome bridge across the Liffey; this village is not so flourishing as when it formed the thoroughfare to the South. It is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles beyond Blessington: an ancient Church Steeple crowns the hill above the village.

One mile from Ballymore Eustace, and about 3 miles beyond Russborough, is the grand waterfall of *Pol a Phuca*, formed by the River Liffey, taking its course through a gap of 40 feet in a rugged rock; the grounds near it are tastefully laid out. The three cascades, in regular continuation, fall for a space of 100 feet. The arch of the intended bridge is to be 60 feet in span. Near it is *Broomfield*, the seat of the Earl of Mountcashell.

To the left of the road, between Blessington and Balinglass, is *Sliabh Guth*, or *Church Mountain*; on the top of which is a well, still frequented by pilgrims. It is surrounded by rude stone work.

To the right of this road, and  $26\frac{1}{4}$  miles from Dublin, is STRATFORD-UPON-SLANEY, in Wicklow. This town was built by the Earl of Aldborough, and is well laid out. It has manufactories of cotton and calico, a Market House, and a Church. Over the river is a bridge of four arches. The great hill above this town commands a view of ten counties. Two miles distant is *Saunder's Grove*.—Pop. 1000.

BALTINGLASS is a market and post town of Wicklow, seated on the Slaney, in a beautiful vale called *Vallis Salutis*. It is very ancient, and was formerly a borough. Its name is derived from the Irish, and signifies Belus, or Baal's fires, in allusion to the worship of the Sun observed here by the Druids, of whose altars there are several in the vicinity. Its principal buildings are the Church, the Court House, and Gaol, the Infirmary, and the Roman-Catholic Chapel. In the *Vallis Salutis* are the remains of the Abbey of St. Mary, founded in 1151, and an ancient Castle belonging to Lord Aldborough. Baltinglass has extensive manufactories of woollens, linens, and diapers.

Pop. 1600. *Fairs*: Feb. 2, March 17, May 12, July 1, Sept. 12, and Dec. 8.

TULLOW is a post town of Carlow, pleasantly situated on the Slaney. Over the river is a stone bridge, and immediately adjoining is an Augustine Abbey in ruins. The Castle, captured by Cromwell's army, has been converted into a barrack. Here, also, are a Market House, a neat Church, a Roman-Catholic Chapel, and a Nunnery. This was once a walled town. It has a brewery and some flour mills, and is a good market for corn and butter.

Pop. 2500. *Fairs*: Jan. 20, Ap. 21, July 10, Oct. 29, and Nov. 21. *Inns*: Bridge Inn; Cullen's.

SEATS: *Mount Wollesley*, the mansion of the Wollesley family. *Adristan*. *Rathrush*, 3 miles distant, and 1 mile from it *Balynunnery*.

CLONEGALL is a small but neat market town of Wexford. The view from the church-yard is beautiful. Between it and Enniscorthy are the ruins of *Castle Ryland*, and *Clohaman Castle*.—Pop. 500.

NEWTOWN BARRY, or BUNCLODY, in Wex-



ford, is near to Clonegall. It is a small fair and post town, situated near the junction of the rivers Slaney and Clody. The Church was erected by Lord Farnham, and the church-yard is one of peculiar beauty.

One road leads from Clonegall to *Scarewalsh Bridge*, then crosses the Slaney to Enniscorthy; but a second road to Enniscorthy crosses the two streams near Clonegall, to Newtown Barry. There is also a road from Tullow through *Kilbride*, by the West bank of the Slaney to Newtown Barry; within half a mile of which town is seen the fine mansion of *Carrickduff*. Here, on the borders of Carlow, are beheld the *Blackstairs* and *Mount Leinster*.

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No. 205. From DUBLIN to WEXFORD. THIRD ROAD. Through ENNISKERRY, AGHRIM, and ENNISCORTHY.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Dundrum . . . . .	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Aghrim . . . . .	32
Snugborough . . . . .	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tinehaly . . . . .	38
The Scalp . . . . .	8	Clonegall * . . . . .	47 $\frac{1}{4}$
Enniskerry . . . . .	10	Enniscorthy * . . . . .	59 $\frac{1}{4}$
Rathdrum . . . . .	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wexford * . . . . .	72 $\frac{3}{4}$

*Milltown* is a village, with a handsome new Church,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles from Dublin Castle. Near it is *Roebuck Castle*, which was for a long time a seat of the Barons of Trimlestown.

DUNDRUM, in Dublin, is a populous village, noted for its goats' whey and its enchanting scenery. Its old Castle, situated on a steep hill, overlooks a beautiful glen. Near this truly picturesque route, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile beyond Dundrum, we see *Kilgobbin Castle*, belonging to Lord Powerscourt, and another ruin. *Pop.* 650.

*Kiltarnan*, in Dublin, is 7 miles from the city. After leaving this village the road passes through the *Scalp*, which is so conspicuous from the Bay of Dublin. This is a remarkable chasm in a mountain, which appears to have been rent asunder by an earthquake. Some have supposed it was cut out by human effort, forgetting that Celtic and Northern tribes never performed such works,

The barren sides of the sloping hills, for there is a shelving face rather than a precipice on either hand, present loose masses of stone, the largest fragments being the lowest. The width of this defile at the foot is just sufficient for the passage of the road to the county of Wicklow, the charming scenery of which is enthusiastically admired by every real lover of nature. To the E. of the Scalp is a Lead Mine.

ENNISKERRY is a village of Wicklow, delightfully situated on the side of a steep hill, at the base of which runs a mountain torrent. It has a School House, erected by Lord Powerscourt, to whom the village is indebted for many improvements. The air is remarkably good, and is recommended to those whose health is delicate. There is a good Inn. *Pop.* 200.

Nearly a mile from this village is *Powerscourt*, the celebrated seat of Viscount Powerscourt. This mansion occupies a commanding situation on the right of the road from Dublin, and is surrounded by a demesne of great extent and beauty. It was built from designs by Cassels, and is almost square; in front is a beautiful lawn sloping towards the river Glenisloean. The principal objects of attention are the hall, 80 feet by 40, the grand ball-room, in which his Majesty George IV. dined in 1821, the parlour at the end of the hall, containing two fine pictures, and the octagonal room, lined with cedar.

Adjacent, but across the stream, are *Charleville*, Lord Monck's, and *Tinnehinch*, Mr. Grattan's; two beautiful villas, on the banks of the Dargle river. The grand Powerscourt Waterfall,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the mansion, the Douce Mountain, and the romantic winding *Glen of the Dargle*, have been the admiration of all visitors. The pointed *Sugar Loaf* mountains form the distant prospect, and are well worth a visit. The Dargle is about 12 miles from Dublin; it is a delightful rural excursion. Mr. R. Twiss, in his tour, observes, "that it may justly vie with any part of Italy."—A mile on this side of Rathdrum, the road passes a Castle in ruins.

RATHDRUM is a post town of Wicklow, situated on the Avon. On the summit of Rathdrum Hill is the Flannel Hall, a square building, 200 feet in length, erected

by Earl Fitzwilliam. Fairs are held here on the first Monday of each month, and about 4800 pieces of flannel are exposed for sale in the course of the year.

*Pop.* 1000. *Inn* : Bates's.

About a mile from Rathdrum, on the banks of the Avon, is the beautiful demesne of *Avondale Park*, formerly the property of Mr. Hayes, and afterwards of Sir J. Parnell, to whose descendants it now belongs.

Two miles and a half from Rathdrum, the Great and Lesser Avon form the *Meeting of the Waters*, the subject of Mr. Moore's beautiful ballad, commencing

There is not in this wide world a valley so sweet  
As that vale in whose bosom the bright waters meet.

Near the Meeting of the Waters is *Castle Howard*, the seat of Colonel Howard, through the grounds of which the stranger may obtain permission to drive. The road to the mansion is cut round a rock, and commands extensive and varied views.

In this vicinity is the wild and romantic barony of *Shilelagh*. After washing the base of the hill whose summit is crowned by Castle Howard, the Ovoca flows between the mountains of *Cronebane* and *Ballymurtagh*, both of which contain copper-mines.

AGHRIM is a town of Wicklow on the river Derry. SEATS: *Clone*, 1 mile distant; *Ballymanus*, 1 mile distant; *Balybeg*, 4 miles distant.

TINEHALY is a town of Wicklow, seated on a small stream, over which is a bridge of 2 arches. It has a Market House and Sessions Room, erected by Earl Fitzwilliam, whose seat, named *Malton*, is 3 miles distant.

Hence to Clonegall, by the direct route, is  $9\frac{1}{4}$  miles; there is, however, a circuitous road turning to the left beyond Tinehaly, which conducts through Carnew to Clonegall on the right hand, or to Gorey on the left.

No. 206. From DUBLIN to WEXFORD. FOURTH ROAD. Through ARKLOW, NEWBOROUGH, and ENNISCORTHY.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Blackrock . . . . .	4	Newborough, or Gorey *	45½
Bray * . . . . .	10	Ferns . . . . .	54
Wicklow * . . . . .	24	Enniscorthy . . . . .	60
Arklow * . . . . .	36	Wexford * . . . . .	73½

About 2½ miles from Dublin is *Old Merrion*; at which is *Merrion-Castle*. A number of splendid seats and well-planted parks are seen from the road for several miles.

*Boooterstown*, 3¼ miles from Dublin. In *Boooterstown Lane*, on the right, is a very handsome Roman-Catholic Chapel.

*Williamstown* is another of the villages on this route, which skirt the Bay of Dublin.

BLACKROCK, in Dublin, is the most celebrated sea-bathing place in the vicinity of the capital. The streets are rather confined, but the extraordinary beauty of the country residences, and of the sea-shore, secures to the *Rock* a long train of equestrian visitors, and a multiplied importation by jaunting cars. The Inns afford good accommodation. There are several roads to Bray; by Killeny, it is 11 miles from town.—*Pop.* 1400.

*Kill* is a village with a ruined Church, a mile beyond Bray. The coach road is through the village of *Cabinteely*, where there is a seat of the Byrne family.

*Killeny Hill* is 8 miles from Dublin. On its summit is a conspicuous obelisk, whence the traveller may enjoy a rich reward for his toil in ascending the mountain, in the diversified prospects of sea and land which this situation commands. Hence may be seen the Bays of Dublin and Killiney, the Islands of Dalkey, Ireland's Eye, Lambay, and the peninsula of Howth. As the Rev. G. Wright justly observes, in his "Guide to the County of Wicklow,"—"Description cannot convey an adequate idea of the beautiful disposition which nature has made of these numerous objects of her creation." It is supposed that many rich veins of lead exist here. To the right is *Mount-Druid*, a gentleman's mansion, so

named from a much-admired antiquity, called the Druids' temple; here is a banqueting-room. Killeny Church is in ruins.

The road joins the direct road from Stillorgan, and passes by *Loughlinstown* to *Shangenagh*, a mile beyond Killeny. *Shangenagh* Church is in ruins. But there is a handsome modern mansion here containing some good paintings. The road then passes through *Old Connaught* village, and Little Cork.

FERNS, in Wexford, is situated near the small river Ban. This celebrated See was united with Leighlin in 1600. Part of the Cathedral is modernized, and is in good repair. It contains the remains of St. Ædan, the founder of the building. Some dilapidated monastic edifices are still to be seen, particularly the Augustine Abbey, founded by Diarmid M'Murchad, as an atonement for his having burnt the town: he was buried in it A.D. 1171. King Dermot built the Castle which is seen on an eminence in this town, and hither he retreated until the arrival of the English forces. There exist also the walls of an ancient Church. The Bishop's Palace is a handsome building, and close to the Cathedral is a holy well, dedicated to St. Maidhog, the first bishop, who was consecrated A.D. 598.

ENNISCORTHY is a market, post town, and corporate borough of the county of Wexford, situated on the River Slaney; over which it has a bridge of six arches. Sloops traffic between this town and Wexford haven, as the Slaney is navigable, and a large trade is carried on in corn. The town is principally on the right bank of the river, and Drumgold, with Temple Shannon, the suburbs, are beneath Vinegar Hill on the left. Enniscorthy Castle, built by the first English invaders, has been recently repaired. The Abbey was granted to Spenser the poet in 1581: the Friary was founded in 1460, and was granted to Sir H. Wallop. The Church and town were much injured by the Insurgents in 1798: they occupied Enniscorthy, and had a camp on Vinegar Hill, where General Lake routed them, June 21, 1798. The chief public buildings are the old Church, the Roman-Catholic Chapel, Meeting Houses, a Roman-Catholic School, a Protestant

Free School, the Dispensary, Hospital, and a handsome Sessions House.

*Pop.* 4850. *Fairs:* July 5, Aug. 26, Sept. 19, and Oct. 10. *Inns:* O'Toole's, Moriarty's, Rudd's.

No. 207. From DUBLIN to YOUGHALL. FIRST ROAD. By CARLOW and AGLISH.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Clonmell *, as at No. 26.	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	Youghall . . .	109
Aglish . . . . .	101		

AGLISH is a delightful village of Waterford, with a fortress of very curious construction. It is a quadrangular area, with four towers at the angles, connected by a curtain, in which are numerous loop-holes. The great gate was formerly fitted with a portcullis; the large enclosure does not appear to have been built on, and the only apartments were in the angular towers. It is supposed to have been erected by John, Lord of Ireland, in the reign of his brother Richard I. Aglish Abbey is a magnificent ruin, one mile distant. *Pop.* 300.

YOUGHALL is a sea-port, borough, and corporate town of Cork, seated at the base of a hill in Youghall Bay, at the mouth of the Blackwater. The entire course of this river is beautiful. The bar off the harbour impedes the navigation, but the harbour itself is commodious, and affords deep anchorage. The interests of commerce are also promoted by quays, piers, and a Custom House. Youghall is governed by a Mayor, and returns a Member to Parliament. It consists chiefly of one street about a mile in length, divided into two parts, called North and South Main Streets, by the Clock House, in which is the Gaol. The Church is a venerable Gothic structure, partly going to decay: its nave is 132 feet long, and 66 broad, and on each side of it are six Gothic windows. The South transept is occupied as the vault of the Earl of Cork, and is adorned with a splendid monument, exhibiting in its inscriptions a complete history of the Earl's family. Youghall also possesses a Chapel of Ease, erected on the site of a Franciscan Abbey, a Roman-

Catholic Chapel, several Meeting Houses, a Free School, and an Infirmary. The principal trade of the town is in corn and provisions, and it has manufactories of earthenware. The potatoe is said to have been first planted here, on its introduction by Sir W. Raleigh, who resided in a house still standing near the Church.

The Earl of Desmond captured Youghall in 1579, and hanged the Mayor; but the fortunes of his house soon after fell into utter ruin, and the Earl himself, with his general, Sir John Desmond, were compelled to seek refuge in caves till the sword closed their lives and the war in the South of Ireland. Cromwell embarked at Youghall after his gallant achievements in this harassed kingdom.

*Pop.* 10,000. *Fairs*: May 27, Oct. 18. *Inn*: The King's Arms.

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No. 208. From DUBLIN to YOUGHALL. SECOND ROAD. By CARLOW and LISMORE.

<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Dublin Castle to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Clonmell*, as at No. 26.	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tallow* . . . .	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cappoquin* . . . .	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	Youghall* . . . .	115
Lismore* . . . . .	100 $\frac{1}{2}$		

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## CROSS-ROADS.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
ADAIR to ASKEYTON	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	ARMAGH to	
ANTRIM to		Hamilton's Bawn	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Doagh.....	6	Clare .....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
BALLICLARE..	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Scarva.. .....	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
ARDEE to		Loughbrickland ..	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dundalk .....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	RATHFRILAND	19 $\frac{3}{4}$
CARLINGFORD	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	ATHBOY to	
ARDEE to		Mead Town ....	4
Kingscourt ....	10	Navan .....	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Muff .....	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	Slane .....	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
Baillieborough ..	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	DROGHEDA....	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stradon .....	26	ATHBOY to	
CAVAN .....	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rathmore .....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
ARKLOW to		Allen's Town ....	4
Ballyarthur.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ardbraccan.....	7
Newbridge .. .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	NAVAN .....	9
Kingston.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	ATHENRY to	
Rathdrum .....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Monivea .....	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
GLENDALOUGH	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	TUAM .....	15 $\frac{1}{4}$
ARMAGH to		ATHLONE to	
Hamilton's Bawn	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ballimore .....	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tanderagee ....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Raondra .....	17
GILFORD .....	11	Mullingar .....	23
ARMAGH to		Castletown Delvin	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Richhill .....	4	Athboy.....	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tanderagee ....	9	Navan .....	50 $\frac{1}{4}$
GILFORD .....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	DROGHEDA (by	
ARMAGH to		Slane and N. side	
Hamilton's Bawn	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	of the Boyne) ..	63
Scarva.. .....	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	ATHY to	
Richhill .....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kilberry Ruins ....	3
PORTADOWN..	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	MONASTEREVEN	9



	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
ATHY to		BALLINROBE to	
Stradbally . . . . .	6½	Ballaghy . . . . .	28¾
Maryborough . . . . .	12½	Tobercorry . . . . .	34½
Killeigh . . . . .	26	SLIGO . . . . .	51
TULLAMORE . . . . .	30¾	BALLYBOFEY to	
AUGHER to		Killyock Church . . . . .	5
Aughnacloy . . . . .	5½	Fin Town . . . . .	12½
BALLYGAWLY . . . . .	10½	SHALLAGHAN	
AUGHNACLOY to		BRIDGE . . . . .	17
Carnteel . . . . .	1¾	BALLYCASTLE to	
Castle Caulfield . . . . .	7	Moss-Side . . . . .	6
DUNGANNON . . . . .	9½	Dervock . . . . .	9¼
BAILLIEBOROUGH to		Coleraine . . . . .	16½
COOTEHILL . . . . .	9¾	Newtown Lima-	
BALL to SWINE-		vady . . . . .	26¾
FORD . . . . .	11¼	Ballykelly . . . . .	29
BALLAGHY (Mayo) to		Muff . . . . .	34
Tobercorry . . . . .	5¾	LONDONDERRY . . . . .	39½
Balcarra . . . . .	13½	BALLYCONNEL to	
COLOONEY . . . . .	17	Callahill . . . . .	4
BALLAGHY (Derry) to		Cross Roads . . . . .	10
Kilrea . . . . .	8	ENNISKILLEN . . . . .	15
Ahoghill, crossing		BALLYGAWLY to	
the New Ferry . . . . .	14	Castle-Caulfield . . . . .	7
MAGHERA . . . . .	19¼	DUNGANNON . . . . .	9½
BALLICLARE to		BALLYMAHON to	
Broughshane . . . . .	10	EDGEWORTH'S	
CLOGH . . . . .	15	TOWN . . . . .	9¾
BALLINA to		BALLYMENA to	
Esky Bridge . . . . .	13	Ballymoney . . . . .	14¼
BALLASEDERE . . . . .	30	Coleraine . . . . .	20¾
BALLINANAGHT to		Newtown Lima-	
CAVAN . . . . .	4¼	vady . . . . .	31
BALLINASLOE to		LONDONDERRY . . . . .	43¾
Ahascragh . . . . .	6½	BALLYMONEY to	
Ballynamore . . . . .	11½	BALLYCASTLE . . . . .	12
Kilkerrin . . . . .	20½	BALLYMONEY to	
DUNMORE . . . . .	28¼	Newtown Limavady . . . . .	15½
BALLINROBE to		Dervock . . . . .	21¼
Ball . . . . .	12	BUSHMILLS . . . . .	27¼
Swineford . . . . .	23¼		

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
BALLYNAHINCH to		BLACK BULL to	
Lisburn . . . . .	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	KILCOCK . . . . .	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
HILLSBO-		BLACK BULL to	
ROUGH . . . . .	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ratoath . . . . .	4
BALLYNAMORE to		GARRISTOWN	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mount-Talbot . . . .	4	BLACK BULL to	
Athleague . . . . .	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ratoath . . . . .	4
ROSCOMMON . . . . .	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	KILMOON . . . . .	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
BANAGHER to		BOYLE to	
Eyrecourt . . . . .	5	Leitrim . . . . .	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
LOUGHREA . . . . .	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ballinamore . . . .	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
BANBRIDGE to		Castle Carrigan . .	22 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tanderagee . . . . .	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	KILLESHAN-	
Hamilton's Bawn	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	DRA . . . . .	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
ARMAGH . . . . .	14	BOYLE to	
BANDON to		TOBERCORY	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
MACROOM . . . . .	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	BROUGHSHANE to	
BELFAST to		GLENARM . . . . .	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
ANTRIM . . . . .	12	BRUFF to	
BELFAST to		NEWPORT . . . . .	16 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ballymena . . . . .	21	BURROS IN OSSORY to	
Clogh . . . . .	27	Aghaboe . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Clogh Mills . . . . .	29	Durrow . . . . .	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ballymoney . . . . .	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	KILKENNY . . . . .	24
COLERAINE . . . . .	41 $\frac{3}{4}$	BUSHMILLS to	
BELFAST to		Ballintoy . . . . .	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cumber . . . . .	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	BALLYCASTLE	10
KILLYLEAGH . . . . .	16	CAHIR-MORRES to	
BELLEEK to		Headford . . . . .	4
PETTIGOE . . . . .	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	The Neale . . . . .	12
BIRR to		BALLINROBE . . . .	15
Roscrea . . . . .	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	CALEDON to	
Clonakenny . . . . .	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dungannon . . . . .	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Templemore . . . . .	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	AUGHNACLOY	15
Thurles . . . . .	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	CARBERRY to	
KILLENAULE . . . . .	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	KINNEGAD . . . . .	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
BIRR to		CARLINGFORD to	
Portumna . . . . .	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	Newry . . . . .	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tynagh . . . . .	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Market Hill . . . .	17
LOUGHREA . . . . .	26	ARMAGH . . . . .	21 $\frac{1}{4}$

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
CARLOW to		CASTLEBAR to	
Grange-Mellon ..	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cahir Morres ....	28
Ardrie.....	8	GALWAY .....	38 $\frac{3}{4}$
ATHY.....	9	CASTLEBAR to	
CARLOW to		Ballyvary .....	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bagnell's Arms ..	2	SWINEFORD ..	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fenough Church..	6	CASTLEBLANEY to	
Myshall .....	8	BALLYBAY ....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
NEWTOWN BARRY	12	CASTLEMAIN to	
CARMONEY to		DINGLE .....	19 $\frac{3}{4}$
Straid .....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	CASTLEPOLLARD to	
Ballyclare .....	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	GRANARD ....	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Doagh.....	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	CASTLEREAGH to	
KELLS .....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Loughglin .....	5
CASH to		BALLAGHY ....	17 $\frac{1}{4}$
Derg Bridge ....	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	CASTLEREAGH to	
STRABANE ....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	FRENCHPARK	7
CASHELL to		CAVAN to	
Killenaule .....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Stradon .....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
CALLEN .....	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	Baillieborough ..	14 $\frac{3}{4}$
CASHELL to		Muff .....	18 $\frac{1}{4}$
FETHARD ....	8	Kingscourt .....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
CASHELL to		Drumcondra ....	26 $\frac{1}{4}$
KILLENAULE..	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	COLLON .....	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
CASHELL to		CAVAN to	
Holy Cross.....	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ballyhays .....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Burrosaleigh ....	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	COOTEHILL ..	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
NENAGH .....	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	CAVAN to	
CASTLEBAR to		Ballyhays .....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Crossmaliney ....	15	Scots House ....	10
BALLINA .....	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	Clones .....	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
CASTLEBAR to		Smithsborough ..	18
Ballinrobe .....	14	MONAGHAN ..	23
Headford.....	25	CAVAN to	
Cahir Morres ....	29	Ballinanaght ....	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
GALWAY .....	39 $\frac{3}{4}$	Finac .....	13
CASTLEBAR to		Castle-Pollard ..	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Partree .....	9	Mullingar .....	31 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ballinrobe .....	14	Terril's Pass ....	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kilmain .....	18	PHILIPSTOWN	46 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shrule .....	21 $\frac{3}{4}$		

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
CAVAN to		CLONARD BRIDGE to	
Crossdony . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Carberry . . . . .	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Killeshandra . . . . .	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	EDENDERRY ..	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
SWANLINBAR ..	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	CLONEGAL to	
CHARLEVILLE to		Carnew . . . . .	6
Ballingarry . . . . .	10	GOREY . . . . .	14 $\frac{3}{4}$
RATHKEALE ..	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	CLONES to	
CLAINE to		DONOUGH . . . . .	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Donadea . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	CLONMELL to	
Horsland . . . . .	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ardfinnan . . . . .	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
CLONCURRY ..	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	CLOGHEEN....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
CLARE-GALWAY to		CLONMELL to	
Shrule . . . . .	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cashel . . . . .	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
KILMAIN . . . . .	10	Holy Cross . . . . .	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
CLARE-GALWAY to		Burrosaleigh . . . . .	26
Tuam . . . . .	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nenagh . . . . .	36 $\frac{3}{4}$
CAHIR-MORRES	16	BIRR . . . . .	53 $\frac{1}{4}$
CLOGH to		CLONMELL to	
Seaford . . . . .	1	Cahir . . . . .	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
BALLYNAHINCH	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tipperary . . . . .	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
CLOGHEEN to		Pallis . . . . .	29 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cappoquin . . . . .	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cahirconclish . . . . .	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
DUNGARVAN ..	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	LIMERICK . . . . .	42 $\frac{1}{4}$
CLOGHER to		CLOYNE to	
Five-Mile Town ..	5	MIDDLETON ..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coltrain Church..	8	COLEHILL to	
Brooksborough ..	10	LONGFORD....	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
MAGWIRE'S		COLERAINE to	
BRIDGE . . . . .	12	NEWTOWN-LI-	
CLOGHER to		MAVADY . . . . .	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Five-Mile Town..	5	COLLON to	
Coltrain Church..	8	DUNLEER . . . . .	5
Brooksborough ..	10	COLLON to	
Donough . . . . .	16	Drumcondra . . . . .	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
NEWTOWN		KING'S-COURT	14
BUTLER . . . . .	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	COLOONEY to	
CLOGHER to		Ballintogher . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{3}$
OMAGH . . . . .	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	DRUMAHAIR ..	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
CLOGHNAKILTY to		COOKS'-TOWN to	
DUNMANWAY	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	FREDERICK'S-	
		TOWN . . . . .	11 $\frac{1}{2}$

	<i>Miles.</i>
COOK'S-TOWN to	
Pomery .....	8
Nine-Mile House	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Six-Mile Cross ..	14 $\frac{3}{4}$
Clogharny Church	17
OMAGH .....	22
COOTEHILL to	
Ballybay .....	8
Rockcorry .....	13
MONAGHAN ..	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
CORK to	
Middleton .....	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
CLOYNE .....	15 $\frac{1}{4}$
CORK to	
Douglas .....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Passage .....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
COVE .....	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
CORK to	
Whitechurch ....	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ballynamona ....	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mallow .....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
DONERAILE ..	21
CORK to	
Mallow .....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
DONERAILE ..	21
CORK to	
Whitechurch ....	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ballynamona ....	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mallow .....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Buttevant .....	21
Rathclare Inn ....	22
Velvet's Town ..	23
Charleville .....	28 $\frac{1}{4}$
Kilmallock .....	33
Bruff .....	37 $\frac{3}{4}$
Six-Mile Bridge ..	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ballyneety .....	44 $\frac{3}{4}$
Borheen .....	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
LIMERICK ....	49 $\frac{1}{2}$

	<i>Miles.</i>
CORK to	
Mill-Street .....	22 $\frac{3}{4}$
Shane's Inn .....	26 $\frac{1}{4}$
Castle Island ....	40
TRALEE .....	48 $\frac{3}{4}$
CROSSDONY to	
CAVAN .....	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
CROSS ROADS to	
ENNISKILLEN	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
DERVOCK to	
BALLYCASTLE	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
DERVOCK to	
COLERAINE ..	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
DESARTMARTIN to	
Mourne .....	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
NEWTOWN-	
STEWART ..	51 $\frac{1}{4}$
DONAGHMORE to	
Six-Mile Cross ..	12
Omagh .....	19 $\frac{1}{4}$
Newtown-Stewart	26 $\frac{1}{4}$
STRABANE ...	33 $\frac{3}{4}$
DONNEGAL to	
Townavilly .....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ballybofey .....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Castlefin .....	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
Lifford .....	23 $\frac{1}{4}$
STRABANE ....	24 $\frac{1}{4}$
DOWNPATRICK to	
Ballynahinch ....	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Lisburn .....	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
Stoneyford .....	20
ANTRIM .....	30
DROGHEDA to	
CLOGHER-HEAD	6
DROGHEDA to	
Collon .....	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ardee .....	11
MILL OF	
LOUTH ....	16

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
DROGHEDA to SLANE		DUNGIVEN to	
On the North side		Ballaghy . . . . .	15 $\frac{1}{4}$
of the Boyne ..	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Randalstown . . . .	24
On the South side		Antrim . . . . .	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
of the River ..	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	CARRICKFERGUS	43 $\frac{3}{4}$
DROMORE to		DUNLAVAN to	
CASTLEWELLAN	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rathsallagh . . . .	2
DRUMAHAIR to		Griffinstown . . . .	3
Manor-Hamilton..	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	Rathbrand . . . . .	4
Garrison . . . . .	12	Saundersville . . . .	5
SLIGO .. . . .	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	Greenville . . . . .	7
DRUMKEERN to		Humewood . . . . .	9
LARGAY . . . . .	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Highpark . . . . .	11
DUNDALK to CAR-		HACKETSTOWN	13
RICKMACROSS	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	DUNLEER to	
DUNDALK to		Ardee . . . . .	6
Ardee . . . . .	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Clonkeen . . . . .	9
Carlanstown . . . .	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	CARRICKMAC-	
Kells . . . . .	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	ROSS . . . . .	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Crossakeel . . . . .	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	DUNLEER to	
Maypole . . . . .	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	Braganstown . . . .	5
MULLINGAR ..	46	Tullanstown . . . .	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
DUNGANNON to		MILL OF LOUTH	10
Aughnacloy . . . . .	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	DUNMORE to	
BALLYGAWLY	19	Ballymoe . . . . .	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
DUNGANNON to		BALLINLOUGH	19
Eglish . . . . .	3	DURROW to	
Dyon . . . . .	7	BURROS-IN-	
CALEDON . . . .	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	OSSORY . . . . .	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
DUNGARVAN to		DURROW to	
Youghall . . . . .	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	Rathdowny . . . . .	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Killeagh . . . . .	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	ROSCREA . . . . .	19
Castle Martyr . . . .	20	EDGEWORTH'S	
Middleton . . . . .	25	TOWN to	
CORK . . . . .	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	Granard . . . . .	8
DUNGIVEN to		Ballinanaght . . . .	17 $\frac{1}{4}$
Antrim . . . . .	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	CAVAN . . . . .	21
BELFAST . . . . .	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	EDGEWORTH'S	
DUNGIVEN to		TOWN to	
Maghera . . . . .	10	FIRMOUNT . . . .	3

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
ENNIS to		GALWAY to	
Corrofin . . . . .	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	MONIVEA . . . . .	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
KILFENORA ..	14	GALWAY to	
ENNIS to		Tuam . . . . .	16
Clare . . . . .	2	DUNMORE ....	23 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ardsallas . . . . .	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	GLENARM to	
SIX-MILE-BRIDGE	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cairnlough . . . . .	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
ENNISCORTHY to		Newtown Glens. .	10
BURRIS . . . . .	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	BALLYCASTLE	21
ENNISCORTHY to		GORT to	
Duffrey Hall ....	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	Oranmore . . . . .	13
BURRIS . . . . .	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	CLARE-GAL-	
ENNISCORTHY to		WAY . . . . .	18 $\frac{1}{4}$
NEWTOWN BARRY	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	GRANARD to	
ENNISKILLEN to		Firmount . . . . .	5
Ballycashedy ....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Edgeworth's Town	8
Lisnarick . . . . .	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	BALLYMAHON	17 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cash . . . . .	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	GRANARD to	
Pettigoe . . . . .	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ballinanaght ....	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
BELLEKTOWN	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	CAVAN . . . . .	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
ENNISKILLEN to		GREY ABBEY to	
Ballymullart Church	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Newtown Ardes..	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Trillick . . . . .	9	BANGOR . . . . .	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Drummore Church	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	HILLSBOROUGH to	
OMAGH . . . . .	20	Moira . . . . .	5
ENNISKILLEN to		Magheralin . . . . .	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tempo . . . . .	6	LURGAN . . . . .	9
Trillick . . . . .	15	HOLLYMOUNT to	
Omagh . . . . .	26	Ballindine . . . . .	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Newtown-Stewart	33	Ballinrobe . . . . .	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
STRABANE ....	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	BALL . . . . .	21 $\frac{3}{4}$
FEARBANE to		INCHIGEELA to	
Ballinahown ....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	MACROOM ....	7
ATHLONE ....	10	INNISTYMOND to	
FERMOY to		KILFENORA ...	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
CASTLETOWN		KEADY to	
ROCHE . . . . .	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	TYNAN . . . . .	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
FETHARD to		KELLS (Antrim) to	
Cloneen . . . . .	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ballynure . . . . .	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mullinahone ....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	DOAGH . . . . .	16 $\frac{3}{4}$
CALLEN . . . . .	12 $\frac{3}{4}$		

	<i>Miles.</i>
KELLS (Meath) to Carlanstown . . . .	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
ARDEE . . . . .	14
KELLS (Meath) to SLANE . . . . .	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
KELLS (Meath) to OLD CASTLE ..	10
KILBEGGAN to Ballymore . . . . .	9
BALLYMAHON	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
KILBEGGAN to MULLINGAR ..	12
KILDARE to Rathconnel . . . . .	6
ATHY . . . . .	11
KILDARE to KILMEAGUE ..	6
KILFENORA to Innistymond . . . .	6
Caghryariff . . . . .	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
Kilmurry-ibrickan	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coalyclare . . . . .	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
KILRUSH . . . . .	29 $\frac{3}{4}$
KILKENNY to BALLYRAGGET	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
KILKENNY to Kells . . . . .	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kilmagany . . . . .	12
CARRICK-ON- SUIR . . . . .	19 $\frac{1}{4}$
KILKENNY to CASTLE COMER	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
KILKENNY to KNOCKTOPHER	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
KILKENNY to Ballyragget. . . .	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Durrow . . . . .	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rathdowny . . . . .	21
Skirk . . . . .	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
ROSCREA, . . . . .	32 $\frac{1}{4}$

	<i>Miles.</i>
KILKENNY to Freshford . . . . .	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
URLINGFORD..	14
KILKERRIN to BALLYMOE ...	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
KILL to MAYNOOTH ..	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
KILLALA to CASTLELACKEN	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
KILLARNEY to Milltown . . . . .	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Castlemain . . . . .	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bracktown Inn ..	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
DINGLE . . . . .	30
KILLARNEY to TRALEE . . . . .	14
KILLEIGH to Philipstown . . . .	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
TULLAMORE ..	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
KILLENAULE to CASHELL . . . . .	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
KILLENAULE to THURLES . . . . .	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
KILLYLEAGH to BALLYNAHINCH	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
KILLYLEAGH to DOWNPATRICK	5
KILLOUGH to Strangford . . . . .	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Grey Abbey . . . .	16
Donaghadee . . . .	22 $\frac{3}{4}$
BANGOR . . . . .	27 $\frac{3}{4}$
KILLOUGH to Downpatrick . . . .	5
Inch Church . . . .	7
Everog Bridge ..	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Saintfield . . . . .	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Newtown Breda. .	19 $\frac{3}{4}$
BELFAST . . . . .	23
KILLYBEGS to Ardra . . . . .	8



	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
<b>KILLYBEGS to</b>		<b>LIMERICK to</b>	
Enniskeel Church	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pallis . . . . .	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Shallagan Bridge..	20	Tipperary . . . . .	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cloghanlea . . . . .	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	Thomastown . . . . .	26
Gortahurk . . . . .	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	Goolden . . . . .	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
<b>DUNFANAGHY</b>	52 $\frac{1}{4}$	<b>CASHEL . . . . .</b>	30 $\frac{3}{4}$
<b>KILMALLOCK to</b>		<b>LIMERICK to</b>	
Bruff . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Six-Mile-Bridge..	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Six-mile-Bridge..	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Spancell Hill . . . . .	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
<b>LIMERICK . . . . .</b>	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	Crusheen . . . . .	23
<b>KILREA to COLE-</b>		Tubberdonny . . . . .	26 $\frac{3}{4}$
<b>RAINE . . . . .</b>	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	Gort . . . . .	31
<b>KILRUSH to</b>		Oranmore . . . . .	44
Kilmurry-ibrickan	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	<b>GALWAY . . . . .</b>	48 $\frac{3}{4}$
<b>INNISTYMOND</b>	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	<b>LIMERICK to</b>	
<b>KING'S COURT to</b>		<b>O'BRIEN'S</b>	
Baillieborough ..	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	<b>BRIDGE . . . . .</b>	8
Stradon . . . . .	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	<b>LIMERICK to KILLA-</b>	
<b>CAVAN . . . . .</b>	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	<b>LOE . . . . .</b>	11
<b>KINSALE to</b>		<b>LISBURN to</b>	
Innishonan . . . . .	6	Tynan . . . . .	31
<b>BANDON . . . . .</b>	9	Callidon . . . . .	32 $\frac{1}{4}$
<b>LANESBOROUGH to</b>		Creely . . . . .	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Killashee . . . . .	4	<b>AUGHNACLOY</b>	38
<b>LONGFORD . . . . .</b>	8	<b>LISBURN to BALLIN-</b>	
<b>LARGAY to ENNIS-</b>		<b>DERRY . . . . .</b>	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
<b>KILLEN . . . . .</b>	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	<b>LISBURN to</b>	
<b>LEIGHLIN BRIDGE to</b>		Tynan . . . . .	31
Dunleckney . . . . .	2	Glasslough . . . . .	33 $\frac{3}{4}$
Myshall . . . . .	7	Monaghan . . . . .	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cross Roads . . . . .	9	Rockcorry . . . . .	46 $\frac{1}{4}$
<b>NEWTOWN</b>		Cootehill . . . . .	51
<b>BARRY . . . . .</b>	11	Ballinacargy . . . . .	58 $\frac{1}{4}$
<b>LEITRIM to</b>		<b>BALLYHAYS . . . . .</b>	60
Ballynamore . . . . .	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	<b>LISBURN to</b>	
Castle Carrigan ..	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	Armagh . . . . .	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
<b>KILLESHANDRA</b>	21	Killyleagh . . . . .	29 $\frac{1}{4}$
<b>LEIXLIP to</b>		Tynan . . . . .	31
Dunboyne . . . . .	5	Middleton . . . . .	33
<b>BLACK BULL . . . . .</b>	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	<b>CASTLE-SHANE</b>	37 $\frac{1}{4}$

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
LISBURN to		LONDONDERRY to	
Moirá . . . . .	6½	Cairnlough . . . .	58¼
Magheralin . . . . .	8	GLENARM . . . . .	60¾
Lurgan . . . . .	10½	LONDONDERRY to	
Portadown . . . . .	15½	White Castle . . . .	10¾
Loughgall . . . . .	20¾	Red Castle . . . . .	13½
CHARLEMONT . . . . .	24½	GREEN CASTLE . . . .	20½
LISBURN to GLA-		LONGFORD to GRA-	
NEVY . . . . .	7¾	NARD . . . . .	12
LISBURN to		LOUGHREA to	
Moirá . . . . .	6½	ATHENRY . . . . .	9
Magheralin . . . . .	8	LOUGHREA to	
Lurgan . . . . .	10½	Woodford . . . . .	10¾
Portadown . . . . .	15½	Mount Shannon . . .	19
Richhill . . . . .	20½	Killaloe . . . . .	30½
Armagh . . . . .	24½	Newport . . . . .	38
KEADY . . . . .	30½	BRUFF . . . . .	54¾
LISMORE to		LOUGHREA to ORAN-	
WATERGRASS-		MORE . . . . .	13½
HILL . . . . .	13	LURGAN to	
LONDONDERRY to		Moirá . . . . .	4
CLADY . . . . .	7¼	LISBURN . . . . .	10½
LONDONDERRY to		LURGAN to	
Newtown Cuning-		Stewart's-town,	
ham . . . . .	7	crossing the Ferries	14¼
Manor Cuningham	11½	MACROOM to	
Letterkenny . . . .	16	Millstreet . . . . .	10
Kilmacrennan . . . .	21	CASTLE ISLAND . . .	28¼
Glen Inn . . . . .	27	MACROOM to	
Ballymore Church	33	Carrigneneelogh . .	4¾
DUNFANAGHY . . . . .	35½	INCHIGEELA . . . .	7
LONDONDERRY to		MACROOM to	
Muff . . . . .	5½	Knightsbridge . . .	8¼
Ballykelly . . . . .	10½	KENMARE	
Newtown Lima-		TOWN . . . . .	24½
vady . . . . .	12¾	MAGHERA to DUN-	
Coleraine . . . . .	23	GIVEN . . . . .	10
Bush Mills . . . . .	29¼	MAGHERAFELT to	
Ballintoy . . . . .	36	MAGHERA . . . . .	6
Ballycastle . . . . .	39½	MALLOW to	
Newtown Glens . . .	50½	Buttevant . . . . .	5½

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles</i>
MALLOW to		MAYPOLE to	
CHARLEVILLE	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cross Keys . . . .	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
MALLOW to		Crossakeel . . . .	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Castle-roche . . . .	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	KELLS . . . . .	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Glanworth . . . . .	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	MENLOUGH to	
MITCHEL'S-		Newtown-Bellew	4
TOWN . . . . .	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	KILKERRIN ..	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
MALLOW to		MILL-STREET to	
Glanton . . . . .	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	Macroom . . . . .	10
Newbridge . . . . .	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Kilmory . . . . .	15 $\frac{1}{4}$
MILL-STREET..	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	BANDON . . . .	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
MALLOW to		MOIRA to	
Liscarrol . . . . .	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Hillsborough ..	5
Drumcullacher ..	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ballynahinch....	12
NEWCASTLE ..	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	KILLYLEAGH	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
MALLOW to		MONAGHAN to	
Kanturk . . . . .	8	Smithsborough..	5
NEWMARKET..	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	Clones . . . . .	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
MANOR HAMILTON to		Donough . . . . .	16
Killargs Church ..	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lisneskea . . . . .	19
Drumahair . . . . .	8	Magwire's Bridge	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ballintogher . . . .	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lisbellaw . . . . .	24
COLOONY . . . .	16	ENNISKILLEN	28
MANOR HAMILTON to		MONAVER to	
SLIGO . . . . .	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	KILLENAULE	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
MARYBOROUGH to		MOUNT TALBOT to	
Mountmellick....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ballinamore . . . .	4
Rosenellis . . . . .	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	AHASCRAGH .	9
BALLYBOY....	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	MULLINGAR to	
MARYBOROUGH to		Racondra . . . . .	6
PORTARLING-		Ballymore . . . . .	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
TON . . . . .	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	ATHLONE . . . .	23
MARYBOROUGH to		MULLINGAR to CAS-	
Clonegowan . . . .	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	TLEPOLLARD .	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Geashill Castle ..	13	MULLINGAR to	
PHILIPSTOWN	17	Pass-if-you-Can	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
MAYNOOTH to		Maypole . . . . .	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Barberstown . . . .	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Crossakeel . . . .	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
Claine.....	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	KELLS . . . . .	21 $\frac{1}{4}$
NAAS.....	11	MULLINGAR to	
2 D		Clonlost . . . . .	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
MULLINGAR to		NEWRY to	
TRIM .....	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	Market Hill ....	9
NAAS to CARBERRY	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	ARMAGH ....	14 $\frac{3}{4}$
NAAS to		NEWRY to	
Claine .....	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ballywire Church	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
KILCOCK ....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Newtown-Hamil-	
NAAS to		ton .....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Newbridge Inn..	5	Castleblaney....	17
Kildare.....	8	BALLYBAY ....	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rathangan ....	13	NEWRY to	
Clonbullock ....	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	Belleek Town ..	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Edenderry ....	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	NEWTOWN-	
PHILIPSTOWN	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	HAMILTON .	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
NAVAN to		NEWTOWN - LIMA-	
Slane .....	6	VADY to	
DROGHEDA ..	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	Aughadoway Church	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
NAVAN to		Cross Ferry.....	13
Carlanstown....	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	BALLYMONEY .	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
MOYNALTY ..	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	NEWTOWN - LIMA-	
NAUL to		VADY to	
DROGHEDA ..	8	Garvagh .....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
NENAGH to		Desart Church ..	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Burrisakane ...	8	KILREA .....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
PORTUMNA ..	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	NEWTOWN - LIMA-	
NENAGH to		VADY to	
Burrosaleigh....	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ballykelly .....	21 $\frac{1}{4}$
THURLES ....	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	Muff .....	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
NEWCASTLE to		LONDONDERRY	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
Castlewellan....	3	NEWTOWN - LIMA-	
DROMORE....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	VADY to	
NEWPORT to KIL-		Garvagh.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
LALOE .....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	NEW FERRY ..	23
NEW ROSS to EN-		NEWTOWN - STEW-	
NISCORTHY ..	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	ART to	
NEW ROSS to		Gortin.....	5
FOOKSMILL ..	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Downgate Rock..	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
NEW ROSS to		COOKSTOWN ..	22 $\frac{1}{4}$
INISTIOGE....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	O'BRIEN'S BRIDGE to	
NEW ROSS to		NENAGH .....	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Old Ross .....	4 $\frac{1}{4}$		
TAGHMON....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$		

	<i>Miles.</i>
OMAGH to	
Clogharny Church	5
Six-Mile Cross ..	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Nine-Mile House	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pomeroy.....	14
Donaghmore ....	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
DUNGANNON..	22
OMAGH to	
Fintona .....	7
Tempo .....	14
ENNISKILLEN	20
OMAGH to	
Clogharny Church	5
Six-mile Cross ..	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Nine-Mile House	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pomeroy.....	14
Sandholes .....	19
Dunaghy.....	20 $\frac{3}{4}$
STEWART'S-	
TOWN .....	22 $\frac{3}{4}$
PARTREE to	
CASTLEBAR ..	9
PHILIPSTOWN to	
Geashill Castle ..	4
CLONEGOWAN	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
PHILIPSTOWN to	
KILBEGGAN ..	10
PHILIPSTOWN to	
Clonard Church ..	15 $\frac{1}{4}$
Stoneyford .....	17 $\frac{1}{4}$
TRIM .....	25 $\frac{1}{4}$
POMEROY to	
Cook's-town ....	8
STEWART'S-	
TOWN .....	16 $\frac{3}{4}$
PORTADOWN to	
LURGAN .....	5
PORTAFERRY to	
Ballyhalbert ....	6
Ballywalter.....	9
DONAGHADEE	13 $\frac{1}{2}$

	<i>Miles.</i>
PORTAFERRY to	
Grey Abbey .....	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
NEWTOWNAR-	
ARDES .....	14
PORTARLINGTON to	
MARYBOROUGH	10
PORTGLENONE to	
GARVAGH .....	10
PORTGLENONE to	
Tamlagh Church..	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Garvagh .....	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
NEWTOWN-LI-	
MAVADY .....	20 $\frac{3}{4}$
PORTUMNA to	
Ballinagar .....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Derrybrian .....	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
GORT.....	22
RANDAL'S-TOWN to	
Toome Bridge.....	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
MAGHERA .....	14 $\frac{3}{4}$
RANDAL'S-TOWN to	
PORTGLENONE	9
RASHARKAN to	
New Ferry.....	4
COLERAINE ...	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
RATHFRILAND to	
BANBRIDGE ..	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
RATHFRILAND to	
DROMORE .....	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
RATHFRILAND to	
LOUGHBRICKLAND	7
RATHKEALE to	
Ballingarry .....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
CHARLEVILLE	15
ROSCOMMON to	
Athleague .....	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mount Talbot....	7
Ballinamore ....	11
Ahascragh .....	16
BALLINASLOE	22 $\frac{1}{2}$

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
ROSCOMMON to		SLANE to	
Tulsk .....	9	Collon.....	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tuniquin .....	11	ARDEE.....	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Elphin .....	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	SLANE to KELLS ..	12
CARRICK-ON-		SLANE to NAVAN ..	6
SHANNON ..	22	SLIGO to	
ROSCOMMON to		Ballasedere.....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cloverhill .....	3	Strandhouse Inn..	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ballintobber ....	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Esky Bridge, ....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
CASTLEREA ..	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Grange Inn.....	21 $\frac{1}{4}$
ROSCREA to		Enniscrone Church	27
Leap .....	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	BALLINA .....	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
BIRR.....	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	SLIGO to	
ROSENELLIS to		Tobercorry.....	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
KILLEIGH ...	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Kilmatague.....	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
ROSSTREVOR to		Foxford .....	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kilkeele .....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	CASTLEBAR ..	42 $\frac{3}{4}$
Annalong .....	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	SLIGO to	
Newcastle .....	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tobercorry.....	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
DUNDRUM ....	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	Swineford .....	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
ROSTREVOR to		CASTLEBAR ..	41 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dromore.....	19	SLIGO to	
LURGAN .....	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	Half-Way House	11
ROSTREVOR to		Ballyshannon ....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Clanduff Church..	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ballintra .....	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rathfriland.....	8	Townavilly .....	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dromore.....	19	Ballybofey .....	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
MOIRA .....	24	Castlefin .....	49 $\frac{1}{2}$
SAINTFIELD to		LIFFORD .....	54 $\frac{1}{4}$
LISBURN.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	SLIGO to	
SCREEN to NAVAN	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ballybofey .....	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
SHANNON - BRIDGE		Convoy .....	48 $\frac{1}{4}$
to BALLINASLOE	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	Raphoe .....	51
SHILELAGH to		St. Johnstown....	56 $\frac{3}{4}$
TULLOW.....	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Carrigans .....	58 $\frac{1}{2}$
SILVERMINES to		LONDONDERRY	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
NENAGH .....	7	STEWART'S-TOWN to	
SKERRIFF to		COOKS-TOWN .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mountshannon ..	4	STEWART'S-TOWN to	
Woodford .....	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	Coagh.....	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
LOUGHREA....	23	MAGHERAFELT	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
STRABANE to		TRIM to KELLS . . . .	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dunymagh . . . .	6	TRIM to MULLINGAR	21 $\frac{1}{4}$
Donaghedy Church	7	TRIM to NAVAN . . . .	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
CLADY . . . . .	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	TRIM to	
STRANORLANE to		Stoneyford . . . . .	8
Convoy . . . . .	5	Clonard Bridge . .	11
RAPHOE . . . . .	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Edenderry . . . . .	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
STRATFORD-UPON-		Clonbullock . . . .	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
SLANEY to		PORTARLING-	
Timolin . . . . .	4	TON . . . . .	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
BALYTRE' . . . .	6	TUAM to DUNMORE	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
STROKESTOWN to		TUAM to	
JAMESTOWN . . . .	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Clare . . . . .	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
STROKESTOWN to		Ballaghy . . . . .	30 $\frac{1}{4}$
RUSKY BRIDGE	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tobercorry . . . . .	36
SUMMERHILL to		Balcarra . . . . .	43 $\frac{3}{4}$
TRIM . . . . .	5	SLIGO . . . . .	52 $\frac{1}{4}$
TEMPLEPATRICK to		TULLAMORE to	
Balliclare . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Killeigh . . . . .	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ballynure . . . . .	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rosenellis . . . . .	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
LARNE . . . . .	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	Mountmellick . . . .	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
TERRIL'S PASS to		MARYBOROUGH	18 $\frac{1}{4}$
MULLINGAR . . . .	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	TULLAMORE to	
THURLES to		TERRIL'S PASS	8
Cashel . . . . .	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	TULLO to ENNIS . . . .	9
CLONMELL . . . .	24	TULSK to	
THURLES to		Elphin . . . . .	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
TEMPLEMORE	8	CARRICK . . . . .	13
TIPPERARY to		TYNAN to	
CAHIR . . . . .	12	Armagh . . . . .	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
TIPPERARY to		BLACKWATER-	
HOLY-CROSS . . . .	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	TOWN . . . . .	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
TIPPERARY to		WATERFORD to CAR-	
Pallis . . . . .	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	RICK-ON-SUIR—	
Cahirconlish . . . .	15	By Portlaw . . . . .	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
LIMERICK . . . . .	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	Or by Curraghmore	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
TIPPERARY to		Or by Grany Ferry	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
MITCHELSTOWN	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	WATERFORD to	
TRALEE to		Drumcannon Church	4
ARDFERT . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	TRAMORE . . . . .	6

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
WATERFORD to		YOUGHALL to	
Kilmacthomas ..	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	Carrigtohill.....	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
CAPPOQUIN ..	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	Glenmire .. . . .	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
WESTPORT to		CORK .....	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
NEWPORTPRAT	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	YOUGHALL to	
WEXFORD to		Killeagh .....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Taghmon .....	7	Castle-Martyr....	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
By Old Ross to		Middleton .....	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
NEW ROSS....	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	CORK .....	25
WHITE-CASTLE to			
MALLIN .....	15		

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# APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

## A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF IRELAND.

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### SITUATION AND EXTENT.

IRELAND is the most westerly of the British Islands, and is separated from Great Britain by a channel, which varies in breadth from 6 to 40 leagues. It is situated between  $51^{\circ} 19'$  and  $55^{\circ} 23'$  N. latitude, and between  $5^{\circ} 19'$  and  $10^{\circ} 20'$  W. longitude. Its greatest length from N. to S. is about 235 Irish miles, and its greatest breadth about 182. In the narrowest part it is not more than 98 Irish miles in breadth; and so irregular is the coast, and so deep are its bays, that there is no place in Ireland 50 miles from the sea. According to Mr. Wakefield, Ireland contains 32,201 English square miles, which are equal to 12,722,615 Irish acres, or to 20,437,974 English acres. The Population amounts to about 7,000,000.

### CLIMATE.

The climate of Ireland is variable, but not subject to extremes either of heat or cold. The mean temperature of the northern part is  $48^{\circ}$  of Fahrenheit, of the centre  $50^{\circ}$ , and of the southern portion  $52^{\circ}$ . The medium quantity of rain which falls annually is from 24 to 28 inches.

## RIVERS.

Ireland is watered by 125 rivers, which flow directly into the sea, besides numerous smaller streams. Many of these rivers are navigable, and form excellent harbours.

*The Shannon* is the principal river of Ireland. It rises in Leitrim, and, after flowing a short distance, spreads into Lough Allen. Beyond this Lough it becomes a considerable stream, and passing through two other large lakes, Lough Ree and Lough Derg, extends below Limerick into a vast estuary or firth, about 60 miles in length, and from 3 to 10 in breadth. Its course from Lough Allen to Kerry Head is about 170 miles, and it is nearly 7 miles broad at its mouth. It flows from the N. towards the S. W., and in its progress visits the following counties:—Leitrim, Roscommon, Galway, Clare, Longford, Westmeath, King's County, Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry. This river is navigable for ships of 500 tons as far as Limerick, and is afterwards, with the assistance of a canal, navigable for small vessels to Shannon Harbour, near Bannagher, where it is joined by the Grand Canal from Dublin.

The *Barrow* has its rise in the Slieve Bloom mountains, and flows S. by Athy, Carlow, and New Ross into Waterford Harbour. Its whole course is about 100 miles, and in its progress it receives the Nore and the Suir. It is navigable for small vessels from the town of Portarlinton to the sea.

The *Blackwater* or *Broadwater* rises in a bog near Castle Island, in Kerry, and flowing due E. for about 50 miles arrives at Cappoquin; thence it turns to the S., and, proceeding about 15 miles, falls into the sea at Youghal Bay. It is navigable from the sea to Cappoquin.

The *Nore* rises in the Slieve Bloom mountains, and taking a S. E. course, flows through the central part of Kilkenny. It then unites with the Barrow near New Ross, from which place to Innistioge it is navigable.

The *Suir* rises in the N. E. part of Tipperary, and, passing by the town of Clonmell, separates the counties of Tipperary and Kilkenny from that of Waterford. In its progress it receives the Barrow. It is navigable for small vessels from Waterford harbour to Clonmell.

The *Slane*, or *Slaney*, rises in the S. W. corner of Wicklow, and, flowing through the counties of Carlow and Wexford, enters the sea at the town of Wexford. It is navigable for barges from Wexford to Enniscorthy.

The *Ban*, or *Banna*, rises in the Mourne mountains in Down, and soon becomes a stream of considerable size. It passes Portadown, where it is joined by the Newry canal, and, a short distance further, falls into Lough Neagh, after a course of 30 miles. Thence it issues in a N. W. direction, dividing the counties of Antrim and Londonderry, and enters the sea near Coleraine. Its whole course is about 90 miles.

The *Boyne* rises in Kildare, and, passing through Meath, and along the S. border of Louth, enters the sea near Drogheda. Its course is about 50 miles.

The *Foyle* flows through the counties of Tyrone, Donnegal, and Londonderry; it passes by the town of Londonderry, about four miles beyond which it forms a considerable estuary called Lough Foyle.

The *Liffey* is a river of inconsiderable size, but derives importance from being that on which the capital of Ireland is situated. It rises in Wicklow, about 10 miles from Dublin.

The *Bandon* rises in the mountains of Carberry, and, passing Dunmanway, arrives at Inisheen. After passing Bandon it proceeds to Inishannon, near which it becomes navigable, and thence to Kinsale.

### CANALS.

The *Grand Canal* commences at Dublin, and extends to Shannon Harbour, near Banagher. A branch proceeds by Portarlinton to Athy, where it joins the Barrow. The principal use of the Grand Canal is to supply Dublin with turf.

The *Royal Canal* commences at Dublin, and, passing by Mullingar, joins the Shannon near Lanesborough. It conveys corn and turf to the capital.

The *Newry Canal*, which extends along the W. side of Down, connects Carlingford Bay with Lough Neagh, and affords a mode of conveyance for fuel from the Tyrone Collieries. This Canal is navigable for vessels of 60 tons.

### LAKES.

The lakes, or loughs, of Ireland are numerous, and some of them extensive. The term *Lough* is synonymous with the Scottish *Loch*, and is sometimes applied to an estuary, or to an inlet of the sea, such as the Foyle, the Swilly, Belfast Lough, &c.

*Lough Erne*, or *Earne*, which intersects Fermanagh, is the principal fresh-water lake. It is about 30 English miles in length, and 12 in the greatest breadth. The southern portion is connected with the northern by a narrow outlet about 4 miles in length.

*Lough Neagh*, which is 22 miles in length and 12 in

breadth, is situated between the counties of Antrim, Londonderry, Tyrone, Armagh, and Down.

*Lough Corrib* in Galway is 20 miles in length, and from 2 to 5 in breadth.

The other lakes of Ireland are *Lough Ree*, between Roscommon and Longford; *Lough Derg*, between Tipperary and Galway; the *Lakes of Killarney* in Kerry, so celebrated for their scenery; *Lough Allen* in Leitrim; *Lough Oughter* in Cavan; *Lough Conn* in Mayo, &c. &c.

### SOIL AND BOGS.

Ireland does not afford much variety of soil, but the prevailing character of the surface is stony. The stones which appear on the surface are generally calcareous, but do not injure the fertility of the land, its natural quality being considered superior to that of England.

The Bogs of Ireland are said to occupy at least one million of acres. They are generally situated far above the level of the sea, and have usually an inequality of surface which distinguishes them from the marshes of England. Their only produce is heath, bog myrtle, rushes, and sedgy grass, which are of little or no use; but the moss of which they consist is employed for fuel and manure. They consist of two sorts, black and red bogs; the former yielding many ashes on being burnt, and the latter none. Various conjectures as to their origin have been made, but none have yet appeared satisfactory.

### MOUNTAINS.

The mountain-chains of Ireland are neither numerous nor important; but the country is divided from the N. E. to the S. W. by a ridge which gives rise to several rivers. The Irish hills generally form short lines or detached

groups. One group, of considerable elevation, appears on the west and south of the Lakes of Killarney, the principal of which is Mangerton. A small line of hills extends on the N. W. of Bantry Bay, and passes to the E. under the name of the Shehy Mountains. To the north of this is the line of Sliblogher and Nagles, followed by the Galtee mountains; and towards the E. are those of Knockendown, which bend southwards as they approach Dungarvan Bay. South of Tralee is a small chain, and to the N. E. of it is a small group. These comprise all the mountains of Munster.

In the province of Leinster are Leinster Mountain, the Sliebloom range, and the Killure or Wicklow Mountains. The last form a group about 30 miles long and 12 broad, to the S. of Dublin.

In the S. E. corner of Ulster are the mountains of Mourne, the principal of which is Mount Donard. The Slieve Croob range forms the centre of the county of Down, and several hills are scattered over the E. portion of Antrim. To the N. W. of Lough Neagh are the mountains of Carntogher and Slieve Gallon, and N. W. of Lough Foyle is Slieve Snaght, from which other lines and groups extend towards Lough Erne.

The eastern portion of Connaught presents but few mountains except those of Baughta, but the western side is one of the most mountainous regions in Ireland. The principal eminences are Mount Nephin in Mayo, Croagh Patrick, S. E. of Clew Bay, the Fernamoor Mountains, N. of Lough Mask, and the Twelve Pins near Ballinahinch.

## CIVIL DIVISIONS.

Ireland is divided into Four Provinces, namely Ulster to the north, Connaught to the west, Leinster to the east, and Munster to the south ; and these are subdivided into thirty-two counties. The counties are again divided into 252 baronies, and these into 2436 parishes.

The Province of Ulster comprises the nine Counties of

Antrim	Fermanagh
Armagh	Londonderry
Cavan	Monaghan
Donnegal	Tyrone.
Down	

The Province of Connaught contains the five Counties of

Galway	Roscommon
Leitrim	Sligo.
Mayo	

The Province of Leinster comprehends the twelve Counties of

Carlow	Louth
Dublin	Meath
Kildare	Queen's County
Kilkenny	West Meath
King's County	Wexford
Longford	Wicklow.

The Province of Munster comprises the six Counties of

Clare	Limerick
Cork	Tipperary
Kerry	Waterford.

## ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

Ireland comprises four Archbishopricks and eighteen Bishopricks.

Under the Archbishop of Ar- magh, who is styled the Lord Primate and Metropolitan of all Ireland, are the Bishops of	{ Clogher Derry Down and Connor Dromore Kilmore and Ardagh Meath Raphoe.
Under the Archbishop of Dub- lin, who is styled the Lord Primate of Ireland, are the Bishops of	} Ferns and Leighlin Kildare Ossory.
Under the Archbishop of Cashel are the Bishops of	{ Cloyne Cork and Ross Killaloe Limerick Waterford and Lismore.
Under the Archbishop of Tuam are the Bishops of	{ Cloyne Elphin Killala and Achonry.

The Catholics have also a hierarchy nearly similar to that of the Protestants.

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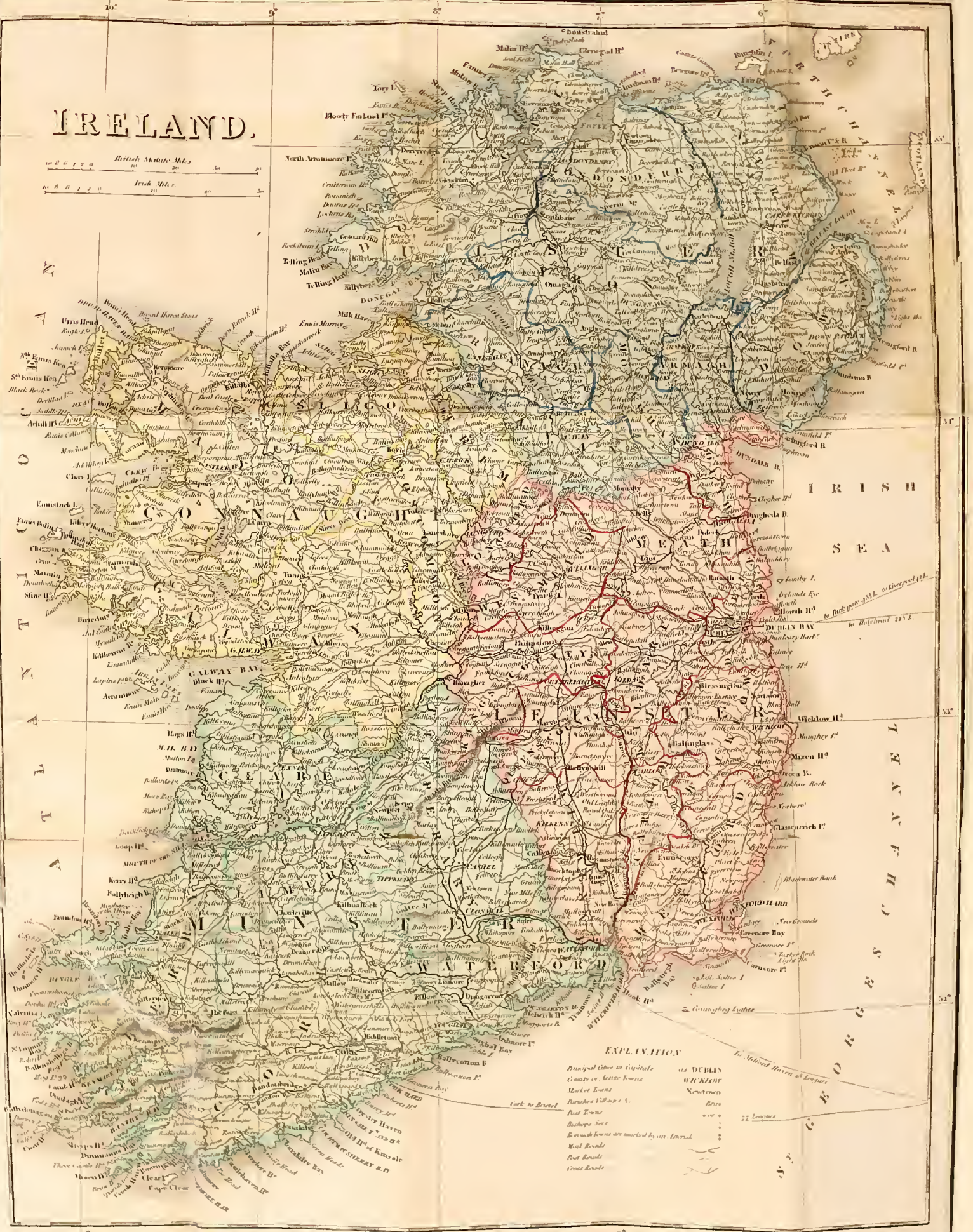
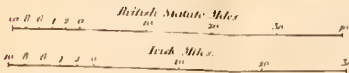


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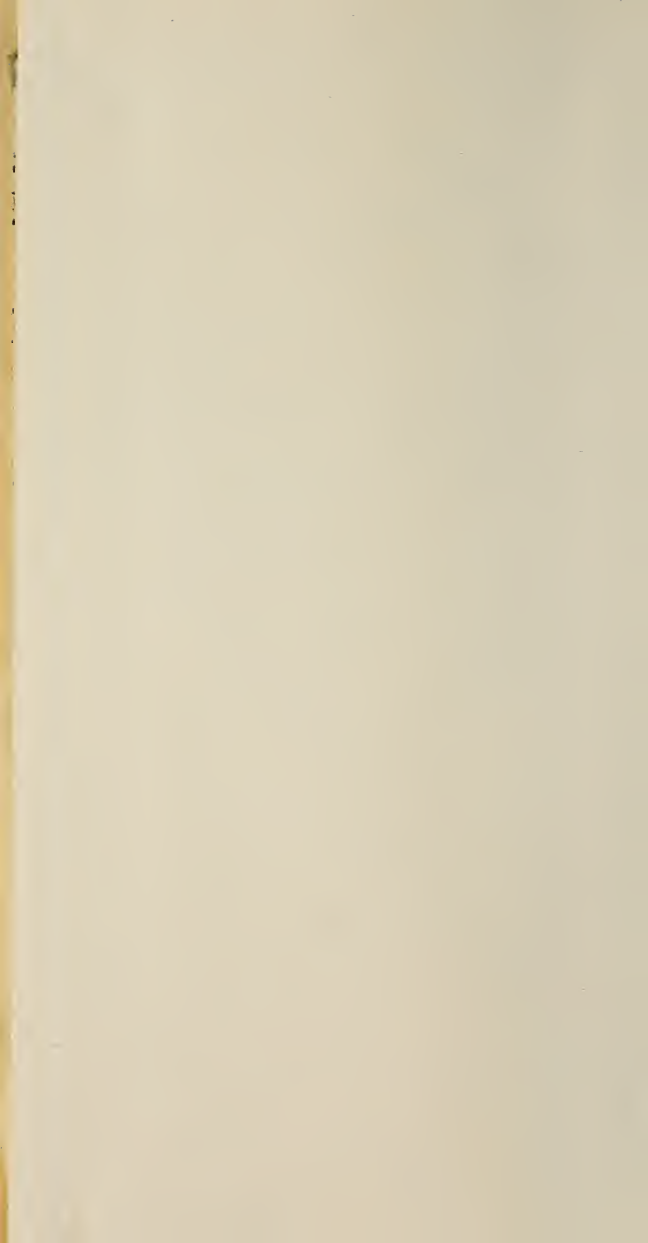


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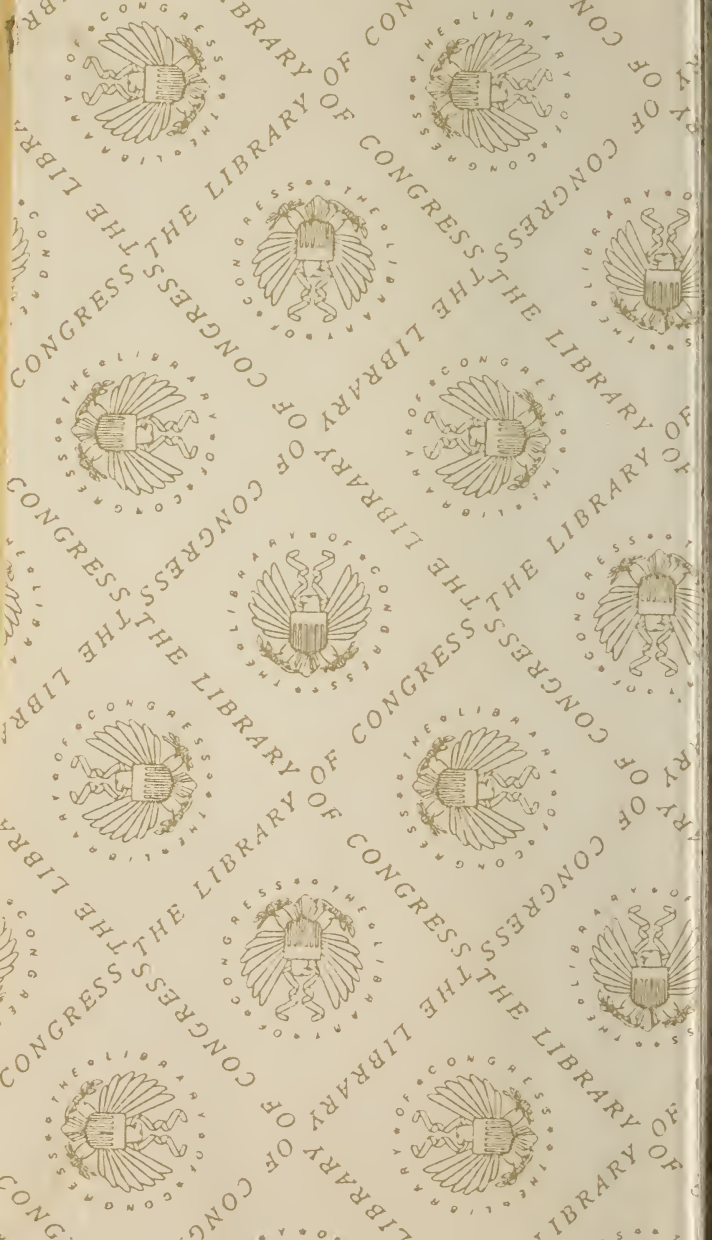
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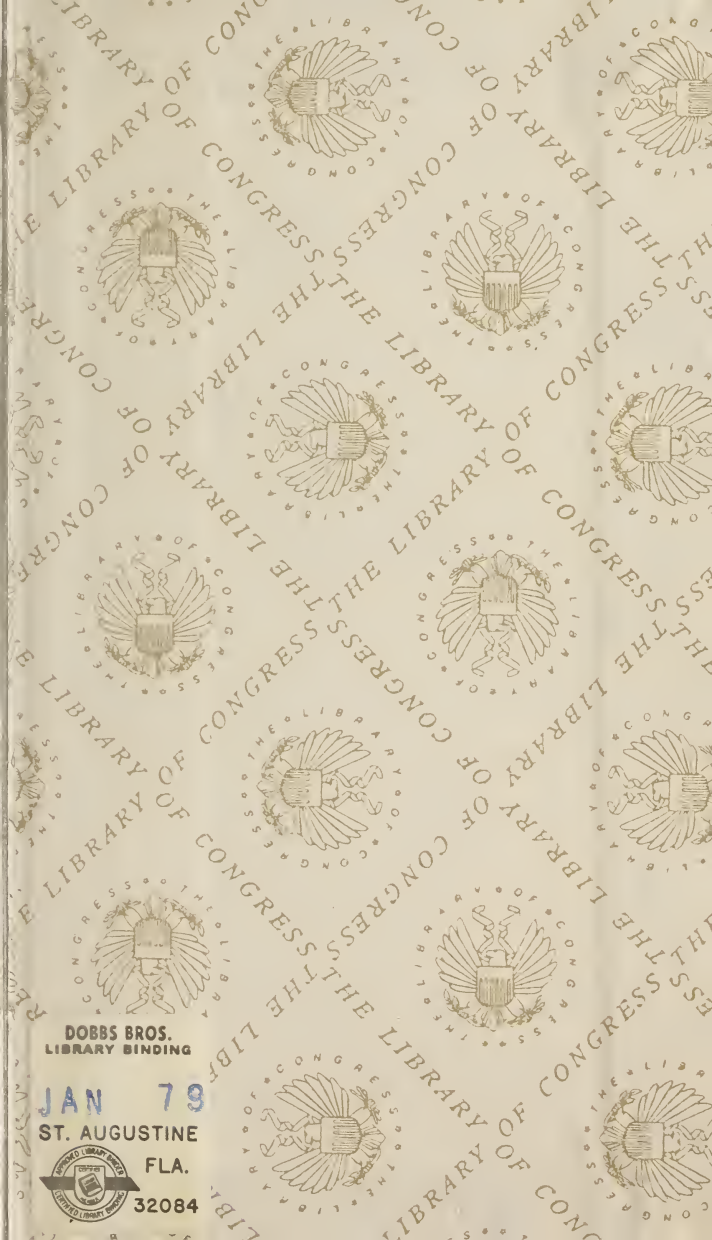












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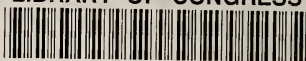
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